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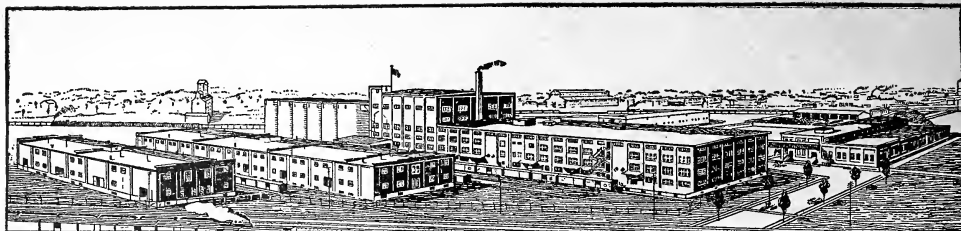
NORTHROP, KING & Co's SEEDS

THIRTY SIXTH ANNUAL
CATALOGUE
1920



R. L. GOULD & CO.
EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS IN ST. PAUL
496-502 Jackson Street
ST. PAUL, -:- MINN.

**MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**



Main Plant of Northrup, King & Co. Located at 15th Av. N. E. & Jackson St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Our Modern Facilities Enable Us to Select, Clean and Store Larger Stocks of High Quality Seeds and Distribute Them More Efficiently

THE illustration above gives an accurate view of our buildings. The building at the left is devoted exclusively to northern grown Union Sets. The building to the right of it is used for the storage of Seed Corn. We take considerable pride in our successful efforts of propagation and introduction of varieties which mature as far north as Northern Minnesota. The large building is 420 feet long, strictly fireproof. Half of the second floor is devoted to the general offices of the firm. The rest of the building is utilized for testing, cleaning, storing and distributing seeds and the manufacture of Poultry Feeds. The six concrete storage tanks are divided into 36 compartments with a total capacity of 162,000 bushels. Seed is carried to and from these storage tanks by power conveyors. In the building at the extreme right is located the wood working shop in which over 20,000 of our Sterling Seed Cases are cleaned, rebuilt and refinished each year. Many new ones are also built. A part of the building is devoted to seed storage. All the buildings are connected by subways and electric trucks quickly distribute lots of seed for storage or take them to the shipping room. From there they are loaded on cars or on trucks for delivery to railway stations. Nine acres of floor space are utilized in this plant for the most modern handling of seeds.

You Are Invited to Inspect This Plant.

Contrary to a quite general practice among seedsmen, we are pleased to show our friends and patrons every department of our plant. Here you will find many features of great interest—the testing laboratory with its delicate instruments, germinators, etc.; the big cleaning mills; the packet filling machines which accurately measure the seed, fill the packets, seal and count them at the rate of 300,000 per day; the belt conveyors and car unloading machinery; the automatic scales which assure accurate weight. After seeing these features and the general equipment of our plant you will understand why our brands of seeds have been so popular with planters.

Features of Special Interest To Be Found in This Catalogue.

Not content with making this catalogue a mere price list, we have tried to include as many cultural notes and helpful suggestions as possible, so it will be a complete book of reference for farmers and gardeners.

Every farmer will enjoy what is said about "Alfalfa," "Sterling Silo Corn," "Sudan Grass," "Marquis Wheat," "Soy Beans," etc.

The Market Gardeners will be interested in "Golden Bantam Corn," "Northern Grown Onion Sets," "Peas" and "Beans" as well as "Minnesota Red, Yellow and White Globe Onions."

Flower lovers will find the many cultural directions helpful, particularly those for Perennial Seeds, and Phlox.

Everyone who raises food in a garden or on a farm this year will find throughout this book suggestions that will help him get the most out of his efforts. Improved methods of gardening and farming coupled with the use of reliable seeds can help materially toward increasing the food

supply. Poultrymen may obtain valuable information regarding the raising of chicks, the feeding and care of hens, from the poultry page. For these reasons we hope our customers will not discard this catalogue after making out their orders, but will preserve it for reference during the growing season or for the guidance and information of their friends.

Arrangement of Departments in This Catalogue

Vegetable Seeds. Arranged in alphabetical order. Pages 2 to 43.

Lawn Grass. Pages 44 to 45.

Flower Seeds. Annuals, Pages 46 to 64.

Grass and Field Seeds, Grains and Forage Crops. Pages 65 to 89.

Insecticides, Poultry Supplies and Sundries. Pages 90 to 96.

Complete Index on inside back cover.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Seeds Are Bred for Hardiness, Productiveness and Quality. Scientifically Cleaned and Tested for Purity and Germination.

You cannot obtain better seeds for sowing under Northwestern climatic and soil conditions than those sold under our three reliable brands. The best seed obtainable costs very little more per acre than ordinary seed, but it means cleaner land, surer crops, better quality, and bigger yields

in bushels and tons. All these advantages require no added expenditure in land, labor or machinery. Seeds sold under our three brands are backed by our reputation and experience. They have been producing money making crops for 36 years.

Sold by Nearly 20,000 Merchants in the Northwest.

To make it easy for users to obtain our seeds we have placed them on sale in nearly twenty thousand dealers' stores in the Northwest. Vegetable and Flower seeds may be purchased in packets from our Sterling Seed Case or if requirements are larger than the average home garden, bulk seeds may be obtained in any quantity. Grass and Field Seeds are sold in any quantity—a pound or a carload. If your requirements are

heavy we suggest you place your order as early as possible so your dealer may obtain a special shipment from our plant. While our stocks are large, the spring demands are heavy and frequently the popular varieties are exhausted before all orders have been filled.

If you cannot obtain our seeds from local dealers, write us and we shall immediately see that your requirements are satisfactorily filled.

For Index of This Catalogue See Inside Back Cover

NORTHRUP, KING & CO., SEEDSMEN,

United States Food Administration License No. G-32453.

United States Wheat Director's License No. 000961-EH.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

NORTHROP, KING & CO.'S STERLING SEED CASE

AT YOUR DEALER'S.

This illustrates one of the Sterling Seed Cases each of which contains an assortment of the leading kinds of vegetable and flower seeds suitable for the rigorous climate of the North. Every packet holds a liberal quantity of fresh, tested seed.

Dependable Quality.

You are assured of dependable quality by the name, "Northrup, King & Co." and the Sterling Trade Mark on each package. Every case is returned to us at the end of the selling season and all packages are torn up. Each dealer is sent a new supply of seeds in the Spring.

Convenience.

These cases will be found in the stores of merchants in almost every community in the states west of the Mississippi River, also in Wisconsin and Northern Michigan. The many thousands of dealers who sell our seeds make it convenient for seed buyers to purchase everything required in the seed line.

Assortment.

The varieties of seeds offered in our up-to-date cases are very carefully selected for the different localities which our boxes reach. The assortments of both flower and vegetable seeds include generous lots of the most popular sorts and limited quantities of varieties which are not in such great demand. For example, we include many packets of the leading varieties of tomatoes, cabbages, and sweet peas, but fewer packets of pepper, pumpkin and sweet alyssum.

Selecting varieties is easy because of the illustrations in colors, true to nature, and the short, accurate descriptions. Cultural directions are printed on the back of each package.

Any Seeds Procurable.

It is, of course, impossible to include in this case packages of every variety listed in this catalogue. Your merchant can get for you, quickly, any kind or quantity of our seeds which he may not have in stock—no matter the size of your requirements—one packet or a carload except a few varieties which may be very scarce this year.

This applies to everything offered in this book. If for any reason your merchant will not obtain our seeds for you, send your order to us and we will see that you are promptly supplied.

Varities for Succession.

You may have a continual supply of flowers and vegetables all through the season by selecting varieties that will be ready at different times, some early, some during midseason and others, late. Midseason sorts—Nasturtiums, Bachelor Buttons, Sweet Alyssum, Sweet Peas and Poppies are popular. Late varieties—Asters, Zinnias and Cosmos make a good display for flower beds or cutting.

There is a way by which you can enjoy your favorite vegetables for weeks instead of for only a few days.

Use varieties which mature in succession, such as round and long Radishes, dwarf, medium, and tall Peas, etc. The Sterling Seed Case contains all these varieties.

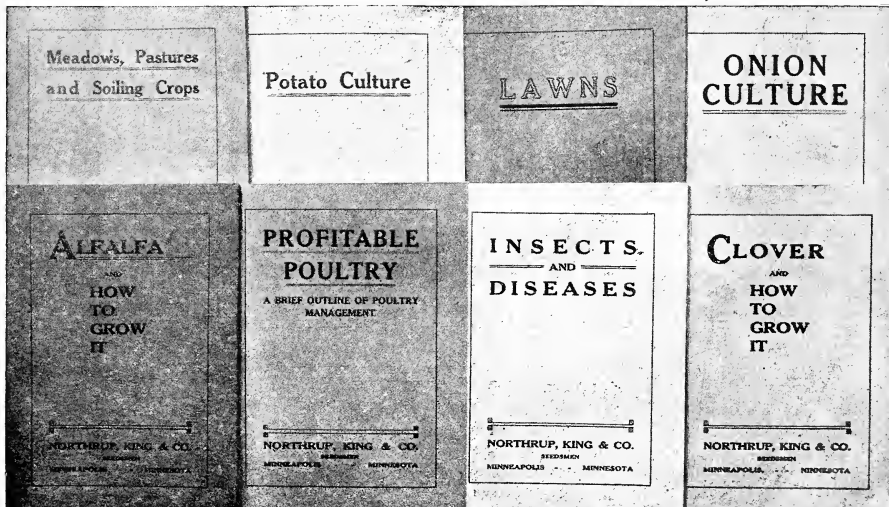


DO YOU WANT BOOKLETS ON LIVE TOPICS?

"Alfalfa." Seeding, cultivating, harvesting and feeding this valuable crop.
 "Cabbage Growing." Seeding, transplanting, cultivation, harvesting, etc.
 "Clover." Handles this subject in concise, though complete manner.
 "Corn for the Northwest." Suggests how to raise more profitable corn crops.
 "Hand Book for the Garden." Culture for vegetables, flowers, shrubs, etc.
 "Insects and Diseases." Deals with the control of insects and diseases.
 "Lawns." How to build a new lawn, repair old lawns and keep a lawn green.
 "Meadows, Pastures, and Soiling Crops."
 "More Pork Profits." The care and feeding of swine, including pasture crops.
 "Onion Culture." Treats on every phase of this subject.
 "Potato Culture." Of value to all potato raisers, for market or home use.
 "Profitable Poultry." Feeding and care of poultry from baby chick to laying hen.
 "Quick Grass and Other Weeds." Explains control or elimination.
 "Root Crops." Carrots, rutabagas, mangels, sugar beets, etc. for stock feed.
 "Silage and Silos." A treatise on growing, handling and feeding silage.

Our fifteen booklets on the above subjects may tell you many things you already know; they are also quite sure, we think, to tell you some things that you do not know. If they give you just one idea that will save you labor or increase your profits, it is well worth your while to read them.

Our Offer. The regular price of these booklets is ten cents each. We will, however, send *if requested*, a booklet free with orders for each of the articles on which the booklets treat. To those who wish to obtain the booklets immediately, we make the following offer. We will send any one booklet, postpaid, for 5 cents; any six booklets for 25 cents, or the entire set of fifteen will be mailed, postpaid, for only 50c. To make this offer stronger, if on the receipt of the booklets you are not entirely satisfied with the investment, keep the booklets and we will promptly and without question refund the money paid for same. These booklets, while not pretentious, contain information compiled by practical experts and we know you will find them valuable.



Eight of Our Fifteen Booklets for the Successful Farmer and Gardener.

United States
Food Administration
License No. G-32453.

PRICE LIST OF VEGETABLE SEED

All Prices Are Subject to Change Without Notice.

United States
Wheat Director's License
No. 000961-EH

Opening Prices If Prices Change

Prices of Other Seeds

are listed below for all varieties of vegetable seed described on the following pages. and orders are received at prices named below, seed will be sent equivalent to the money received, figuring the order at current prices.

When prices are not shown, the latest market quotations can be obtained from the nearest dealer who handles our line, or will be supplied by us.

Garden and Flower Seeds. Unless otherwise noted, all Garden and Flower Seeds are sent prepaid by us except pound lots or more of Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn.

The last three items will be sent by parcel post if postage is added.

The Sterling Seed Case. Packets of garden and flower seeds most in use can be conveniently selected from the Sterling Seed cases displayed in stores in nearly every community of the Northwest. This case is illustrated on page 1. For larger quantities of seed or for varieties not found in the case, have your dealer order from us for you, or write to us if he will not supply.

Grass and Field Seeds. All Grass and Field Seeds, Onion Sets and Potatoes are shipped only at purchaser's expense by express or freight, as ordered. Prices quoted in this catalogue are F. O. B. Minneapolis. Small quantities of Grass or Field

Seeds sent by parcel post if postage is added at parcel post rates.

Parcel Post Rates. All seeds, plants, bulbs and roots take the pound rate on packages weighing over eight ounces. On eight ounces or less the rate is one cent for each two ounces regardless of distance. All goods except named bulbs, roots and plants take pound rates on packages weighing over four ounces. On four ounces or less, the rate is one cent per ounce, regardless of distance. Poultry supplies, fertilizer, garden tools, etc., have weight named, and full postage is readily estimated. No goods will be sent postpaid unless full postage is allowed. Insecticides and other poisons cannot be mailed.

Express or Freight. At prices quoted we deliver seeds to any

On everything quoted by the 25 lbs. 50 lbs., or 100 lbs., purchaser in every instance is to pay the transportation charges.

Disclaimer. As seeds, plants and bulbs are subject to climatic and other conditions over which we have no control, after once being placed in the ground, therefore, Northrup, King & Co., give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, plants or bulbs they send out and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop, and every order for articles named in this catalogue will be executed on these conditions only. If the purchaser does not accept same on these terms they are to be returned at once.

ARTICHOKE	Page	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
5. Green Globe.....	5	15c	85c	\$2.50	
		1 lb.	10 lb.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.
ARTICHOKE ROOTS.....	5	15c	50c	1.35	\$2.50

ASPARAGUS SEED	Page	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
10. Bonvallet's Giant.....	5	5c	15c	35c	
15. Columbian Mammoth White.....	5	5c	15c	35c	
*20. Conover's Colossal.....	5	5c	15c	30c	
22. French Giant Argenteuil.....	5	5c	15c	30c	
25. Palmetto.....	5	5c	15c	30c	

ASPARAGUS ROOTS (By Express only)	Page	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
5. 150 \$12.50					
Barr's Mammoth.....	5	15c	12.50		
Bonvallet's Giant.....	5	15c	12.50		
Columbian Mammoth White.....	5	15c	12.50		
Conover's Colossal.....	5	15c	12.50		
French Giant Argenteuil.....	5	15c	12.50		
Palmetto.....	5	15c	12.50		

BEANS	Page	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
Dwarf Wax Varieties.....	6	10c	15c	35c	1.50
*30. Currie's Rust Proof Black Wax.....	6	10c	15c	35c	1.50
35. Davis Kidney.....	6	10c	15c	35c	1.50
40. Improved Prolific Black Wax.....	6	10c	15c	35c	1.50
42. Challenge Black Wax.....	6	10c	15c	35c	1.50
44. Pencil Pod Black Wax.....	6	10c	15c	35c	1.50
*45. Improved Golden Wax.....	6	10c	15c	35c	1.50
55. Wardwell's Kidney Wax.....	6	10c	15c	35c	1.50
57. Refugee Stringless Wax.....	6	10c	15c	35c	1.50
58. Welber Wax.....	6	10c	15c	35c	1.50

Dwarf or Snap, Green Pod Varieties	Page	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
60. Bountiful.....	6	10c	15c	35c	1.50
65. Black Valentine.....	6	10c	15c	35c	1.50
68. Dwarf Horticultural.....	6	10c	15c	35c	1.50
*70. Extra Early Red Valentine.....	6	10c	15c	35c	1.50
72. Longtongue.....	6	10c	15c	35c	1.50
*75. Long Yellow Six Weeks.....	6	10c	15c	35c	1.50
*80. Refugee, Late or 100 to 1.....	6	10c	15c	35c	1.50
*85. Stringless Green Pod.....	6	10c	15c	35c	1.50
87. Imp. God'd or Boston Favorite.....	6	10c	15c	35c	1.50
88. Giant Stringless Green Pod.....	6	10c	15c	35c	1.50
*89. Tennessee Green Pod.....	6	10c	15c	35c	1.50

Pole or Running Varieties	Page	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
*100. Kentucky Wonder.....	7	10c	15c	35c	1.50
102. Golden Pod Kentucky Wax.....	7	10c	20c	50c	2.25
90. Big Profit Pole Bean.....	7	10c	20c	50c	2.25
95. Golden Cluster Wax.....	7	10c	20c	50c	2.25
98. Horticultural Pole.....	7	10c	15c	35c	1.50
105. King of the Garden Lima.....	7	10c	20c	50c	2.25
107. Sieva.....	7	10c	15c	40c	1.75
110. Large White.....	7	10c	15c	40c	1.75
115. Lazy Wife.....	7	10c	20c	60c	2.75
118. Asparagus or Yard Long.....	7	10c	15c	40c	1.75
*120. Scarlet Snap Six Weeks.....	7	10c	15c	35c	1.50
122. White Dutch Runner.....	7	10c	15c	40c	1.75
125. White Crenateback.....	7	10c	15c	40c	1.75

Dwarf or Bush Lima Varieties	Page	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
*130. Burpee's.....	7	10c	20c	55c	2.50
135. Burpee's Improved.....	7	10c	20c	60c	2.75
140. Henderson's or Sieva.....	7	10c	15c	35c	1.50
145. Fordhook Bush Lima.....	7	10c	20c	60c	2.75

Field Beans	Page	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
150. Improved Tree Bean.....	8	10c	15c	25c	1.10
155. Brown or Swedish.....	8	10c	15c	25c	1.10
160. Choice Navy.....	8	10c	15c	25c	1.10
162. White Terya Bean.....	8	10c	15c	25c	1.10
165. Red Kidney.....	8	10c	15c	25c	1.10
170. Boston Yellow Eye.....	8	10c	15c	25c	1.10

BEETS	Page	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
*175. N. K. & Co.'s Sterling.....	9	5c	15c	30c	1.00
180. N. K. & Co.'s Mkt. Gardener's.....	9	5c	10c	30c	1.00
185. Crimson Globe.....	9	5c	10c	30c	1.00
190. Crosby's Egyptian.....	9	5c	15c	40c	1.25
195. Detroit Dark Red.....	9	5c	15c	40c	1.25
*200. Early Blood Turnip.....	9	5c	10c	30c	1.00
202. Early Model.....	9	5c	15c	40c	1.25
205. Eclipse.....	9	5c	10c	30c	1.00
*210. Edman's Imp. Blood Turnip.....	9	5c	10c	30c	1.00

BEETS—Cont.	Page	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
*215. Extra Early Egyptian.....	9	5c	10c	30c	1.00
220. Half Long Blood.....	9	5c	10c	30c	1.00
*230. Improved Long Blood.....	9	5c	10c	30c	1.00
*235. Swiss Chard.....	10	5c	10c	30c	1.00
238. Giant Lucullus Swiss Chard.....	10	5c	15c	40c	1.25

BROCCOLI	Page	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
245. Snow White.....	10	25c	90c	2.50	9.00

BRUSSELS SPROUTS	Page	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
240. Improved Dwarf.....	10	10c	30c	85c	3.25
242. Dalketh or Perfection.....	10	10c	35c	85c	3.25

SUGAR BEETS	Page	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
282. Victory.....	11	10c	10c	30c	1.00
285. Almorin.....	11	10c	10c	30c	1.00
290. White American Sugar.....	11	10c	10c	30c	1.00
275. Giant Feeding Sugar Beet or Half Sugar White Mangel.....	11	10c	10c	25c	75c
277. Royal Giant Sugar Beet or Half Sugar Rose Mangel.....	11	10c	10c	25c	85c
280. Sugar Beet for Stock Feeding.....	11	10c	10c	20c	65c

MANGEL WURZEL	Page	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
*250. N. K. & Co.'s Improved Mammoth Long Red.....	11	10c	10c	20c	60c
255. N. K. & Co.'s Imp. Gldn. Tkrd.....	11	10c	10c	20c	65c
256. Crimson Tankard.....	11	10c	10c	20c	65c
258. Danish Sludstrun.....	11	10c	10c	20c	75c
265. Almond Giant.....	11	10c	10c	20c	65c
260. Giant Red Eckendorf.....	11	10c	10c	20c	70c
262. Giant Yellow Eckendorf.....	11	10c	10c	20c	65c
270. Yellow Globe.....	11	10c	10c	20c	65c

CABBAGE	Page	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
295. N. K. & Co.'s Wash Wakefield.....	12	10c	35c	1.00	3.50
*325. Early Jersey Wakefield.....	12	5c	35c	1.00	3.50
310. Charleston Wakefield.....	12	10c	35c	1.00	3.50
345. Express.....	12	10c	35c	1.00	3.50
*340. Early Winnigstad.....	12	5c	30c	80c	3.00
*342. Early York.....	12	5c	30c	75c	2.75
298. Copenhagen Market.....	12	15c	60c	1.75	6.00
300. Glory of Enkhuzen.....	12	15c	45c	1.25	4.50
305. Alford Early.....	12	10c	35c	1.00	3.50
330. Early Spring.....	12	10c	35c	1.00	3.50
*335. Early Summer.....	12	5c	30c	80c	3.00
*345. All Seasons.....	12	5c	30c	80c	3.00
*360. Succession.....	12	5c	30c	80c	3.00
*365. Surehead.....	12	5c	35c	1.00	3.50
*370. Fottler's Improved Brunswick.....	12	10c	35c	1.00	3.50
N. K. & Co.'s Prem. Late Flt. Dutch.....	12	5c	35c	85c	3.25
380. Late Flat Dutch.....	12	5c	30c	80c	3.00
*350. Premium Large Drumhead.....	13	5c	35c	1.00	3.50
401. Autumn King.....	13	10c	35c	1.00	3.50
*358. Early Dwarf Blood Red.....	13	15c	45c	1.20	4.25
355. Rock Red.....	13	15c	45c	1.20	4.25
348. Imp. Am. Drumhead Savoy.....	13	10c	35c	1.00	3.50
349. Celery or Chinese Cabbage.....	13	10c	35c	1.00	3.50
390. N. K. & Co.'s Holland.....	13	5c	45c	1.20	4.25
315. Danish Bird.....	13	15c	45c	1.20	4.25
320. Danish Roundhead.....	13	15c	45c	1.20	4.25
405. Long Keeping.....	13	15c	45c	1.25	4.50

CARROT	Page	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
410. N. K. & Co.'s Chantenay.....	14	10c	15c	45c	1.50
*415. Chantenay.....	14	5c	10c	30c	1.00
420. Early French Forcing.....	14	5c	10c	40c	1.25
Early Scarlet or Short Horn.....	14	5c	10c	35c	1.00
*430. Imp. Danvers Half Long.....	14	5c	10c	30c	1.00
*435. Improved Long Orange.....	14	5c	10c	30c	1.00
438. Nantes.....	14	5c	10c	30c	1.00
440. Hif. Long Scarlet Nantes Stump Rooted.....	14	5c	15c	35c	1.15
*445. Oxheart or Guerande.....	14	5c	10c	30c	1.00

N. K. & Co.'s Mastodon.....	Page	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
450. " " Victoria.....	15	10c	10c	25c	85c
455. " " Victoria.....	15	10c	10c	25c	85c

* Varieties thus marked are put up in lithographed packets and included in the Sterling Seed Case.

United States
Wheat Director's License
No. 000961-EH

VEGETABLE SEED PRICE LIST (Con.)

United States
Food Administration
License No. G-32453

Subject to change without notice.

484. Witloof-Chicory or French Endive.....	Page	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.			OKRA or GUMBO	Page	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
	15	10c	20c	55c	2.00			*760. Mammoth Long Poddled.....	23	5c	10c	25c	85c
CAULIFLOWER								762. Dwarf Green.....	23	5c	10c	25c	75c
460. N. K. & Co.'s Model.....	16	50c	3.50	12.00				763. Long Green.....	23	5c	10c	25c	85c
465. N.K. & Co.'s Drought Resisting.....	16	50c	3.50	12.00				*764. White Velvet.....	23	5c	10c	25c	75c
470. Snowball.....	16	50c	3.50	12.00				MUSHROOMS					
475. Extra Early Dwarf Forcing.....	16	25c	3.00	10.00				Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn, See page 29	23				
482. Extra Early Paris.....	16	10c	1.00	3.00				LETTUCE					
CRESS								Heading Varieties					
485. Fine Curled (Pepper Grass).....	16	5c	10c	25c	80c			765. N. K. & Co.'s "Sterling".....	24	5c	15c	45c	1.50
490. Water Cress.....	16	25c	85c	2.50	8.50			780. Black Seeded Tennis Ball.....	24	5c	15c	40c	1.25
495. CHIVES.....	16	15c	1.00					790. California Cream Butter.....	24	5c	15c	40c	1.25
CELERIAC (Turnip Rooted Celery)								N. K. & Co.'s Market Gardener's.....	24	5c	15c	40c	1.25
*500. Large Smooth.....	16	5c	20c	50c	1.75			*785. Big Boston.....	24	5c	15c	40c	1.35
CELERY								787. Black Seeded All Seasons.....	24	5c	15c	35c	1.15
505. N. K. & Co.'s Gldn. Self Blch'g.....	17	25c	1.00	2.75	10.00			*795. Crisp as Ice.....	24	5c	15c	45c	1.50
510. Gldn. Self Blch'g. Am. Grown.....	17	15c	60c	1.75	6.00			Deacon (or San Francisco Market).....	24	5c	15c	40c	1.25
515. N. K. & Co.'s Kalamazoo.....	17	5c	15c	45c	1.50			810. Golden Queens.....	24	5c	15c	40c	1.35
*520. White Plume.....	17	5c	30c	80c	3.00			820. Iceberg.....	24	5c	15c	45c	1.50
*530. Golden Hearted Dwarf.....	17	5c	15c	45c	1.50			*835. Prizehead.....	25	5c	15c	40c	1.25
535. Giant Pascal.....	17	5c	15c	45c	1.50			*825. Improved Hanson Head.....	25	5c	15c	40c	1.25
537. Winter Queen.....	17	5c	15c	45c	1.50			*830. May King.....	25	5c	15c	40c	1.25
SWEET CORN								837. Tenderheart.....	25	5c	15c	40c	1.25
The Two Best Early Varieties								838. Wayahead.....	25	5c	15c	40c	1.25
*545. Golden Bantam.....	18	10c	15c	30c	1.25	2.25		839. New York or Wonderful.....	25	10c	30c	80c	3.00
*540. N. K. & Co.'s Peep o' Day.....	18	10c	15c	30c	1.25	2.25		*845. Salamander.....	25	5c	15c	40c	1.25
Extra Early Varieties								846. Mammoth Black Seeded Butter.....	25	5c	15c	40c	1.25
548. Early Adams.....	19	10c	15c	20c	80c	1.40		Loose Leaved Varieties					
*550. Early Minnesota.....	19	10c	15c	30c	1.25	2.25		*815. Grand Rapids.....	25	5c	15c	40c	1.25
555. Early Red Cory.....	19	10c	15c	30c	1.25	2.25		877. Black Seeded Simpson.....	25	5c	15c	40c	1.25
*560. Extra Early White Cory.....	19	10c	15c	30c	1.25	2.25		805. Early Cord Simpson.....	25	5c	15c	40c	1.25
562. Extra Early White Mexican.....	19	10c	15c	30c	1.25	2.25		Romaine, Cos or Celery Lettuce					
564. Howling Mob.....	19	10c	15c	35c	1.50	2.70		*817. Paris White Cos.....	25	5c	15c	40c	1.25
575. Mammoth White Cory.....	19	10c	15c	30c	1.25	2.25		MUSKMELON					
578. Pocahontas.....	19	10c	15c	35c	1.50	2.70		911. New Melon, Honey Dew.....	26	5c	20c	55c	2.00
Second Early Varieties								912. Northrup's Yellow Meated Japan.....	26	5c	15c	45c	1.50
585. N. K. & Co.'s Portland.....	19	10c	15c	35c	1.50	2.70		930. Early Nettle Gem.....	26	5c	15c	40c	1.25
590. Early Crosby.....	19	10c	15c	35c	1.50	2.70		935. Emerald Gem.....	26	5c	15c	40c	1.25
592. Early Evergreen.....	19	10c	15c	30c	1.25	2.25		*940. Extra Early Citron or Early Nutmeg.....	26	5c	15c	40c	1.25
595. Perry's Hybrid.....	19	10c	15c	30c	1.25	2.25		*945. Extra Early Hackensack.....	26	5c	15c	40c	1.25
600. White Evergreen.....	19	10c	15c	30c	1.25	2.25		950. Hackensack.....	26	5c	15c	40c	1.35
Late Varieties								997. Cassaba Melon.....	26	5c	15c	55c	2.00
605. N. K. & Co.'s Zig Zag Evergreen.....	19	10c	15c	30c	1.25	2.25		*970. Osage or Miller's Cream.....	26	5c	15c	45c	1.50
610. Stowell's Evergreen.....	19	10c	15c	30c	1.25	2.25		*975. Paul Rose or Petoskey.....	26	5c	15c	40c	1.25
615. Country Gentleman.....	19	10c	15c	30c	1.25	2.25		Rocky Ford Cantaloupes					
620. Improved Black Mexican.....	19	10c	15c	40c	1.75	3.25		916. Rust Resistant Pollock.....	26	5c	20c	55c	2.00
622. Late Mammoth.....	19	10c	15c	30c	1.25	2.25		917. Nettle Rock.....	26	5c	15c	40c	1.25
CUCUMBER								918. Early Waters, Improved.....	26	5c	15c	45c	1.50
625. N. K. & Co.'s Sterling.....	20	5c	15c	40c	1.35			919. Improved Pollock or Eden Gem.....	26	5c	15c	45c	1.50
635. Ak-sar-ben.....	20	5c	15c	40c	1.25			921. Salmon Fleshed Rocky Ford.....	26	5c	15c	45c	1.50
*640. Boston Pickling.....	20	5c	15c	40c	1.25			WATERMELON					
645. Chicago or Westfield Pickling.....	20	5c	15c	40c	1.25			*950. N. K. & Co.'s Klondike.....	27	5c	10c	30c	1.00
*650. Cool and Crisp.....	20	5c	15c	45c	1.50			955. N. K. & Co.'s Kentucky Wonder.....	27	5c	10c	25c	75c
655. Davis Perfect.....	20	5c	15c	40c	1.25			860. Dark Iceberg.....	27	5c	10c	25c	75c
*660. Early Frame or Short Green.....	20	5c	15c	40c	1.25			865. Fordhook Early.....	27	5c	10c	25c	85c
662. Early Fortune.....	20	5c	15c	40c	1.35			870. Harris' Earliest.....	27	5c	10c	25c	75c
665. Early Green Cluster.....	20	5c	15c	40c	1.25			*875. Ice Cream or Peewee.....	27	5c	10c	25c	75c
630. N. K. & Co.'s Ex. Long Wh. Spine.....	20	5c	15c	40c	1.25			*880. Kleckley's Sweets.....	27	5c	10c	25c	85c
668. Green Prolific.....	21	5c	15c	40c	1.25			*885. Kolb's Gem.....	27	5c	10c	25c	75c
670. Improved Arlington White Spine.....	21	5c	15c	40c	1.25			890. Mammoth Ironclad.....	27	5c	10c	25c	75c
Japanese Climbing.....	21	5c	15c	45c	1.50			*895. Pinney's Early.....	27	5c	10c	25c	75c
680. Klondike.....	21	5c	15c	40c	1.25			*900. Sweetheart.....	27	5c	10c	25c	75c
*585. Long Green.....	21	5c	20c	50c	1.75			905. The Dixie.....	27	5c	10c	25c	75c
*690. N. K. & Co.'s Pickling.....	21	5c	15c	40c	1.25			*908. Tom Watson.....	27	5c	10c	25c	85c
695. N. K. & Co.'s Siberian.....	21	5c	15c	40c	1.25			867. Golden Honey.....	27	5c	10c	30c	1.00
697. West Indian Gherkin.....	21	5c	15c	45c	1.50			*910. Citron for Preserves.....	27	5c	10c	25c	75c
699. White Spine Evergreen.....	21	5c	15c	40c	1.25			ONION					
*705. White Spine, Improved.....	21	5c	15c	40c	1.25			Red Varieties					
710. White Spine, Peerless.....	21	5c	15c	40c	1.25			N. K. & Co.'s Minnesota Red Globe.....	28	10c	35c	85c	3.25
EGG PLANT								1085. Southport Red Globe.....	28	10c	30c	80c	3.00
715. N. K. & Co.'s Improved.....	22	15c	60c	1.75	6.00			*1025. Large Red Globe.....	28	5c	30c	75c	2.75
716. Black Beauty.....	22	15c	60c	1.75	6.00			*1015. Large Red Wethershead.....	28	5c	25c	70c	2.50
ENDIVE								1020. Extra Early Red Flat.....	28	5c	30c	75c	2.50
718. Broad Leaved Batavian.....	22	5c	15c	40c	1.25			*1105. Red Bermuda.....	28	5c	30c	75c	2.75
*720. Green Curled.....	22	5c	15c	40c	1.25			Yellow Varieties					
725. White Curled.....	22	5c	15c	40c	1.25			1010. N. K. & Co.'s Minnesota Yellow Globe.....	29	5c	30c	75c	2.75
739. GARLIC.....	22			Market	Price			*1080. N. K. & Co.'s Prize Taker.....	29	5c	25c	70c	2.60
GOURDS, See page 23 for Varieties.....	23	5c	20c	55c	2.00			1095. Southport Yellow Globe.....	29	5c	25c	70c	2.50
HERBS, See page 43								*1120. Long Keeping Australian Brown.....	29	5c	30c	80c	3.00
KALE or BORECOLE								*1035. Yellow Danvers Flat, or Round.....	29	5c	20c	55c	2.00
*740. Dwarf Curled.....	22	5c	25c	60c	2.25			*1040. Yellow Globe Danvers.....	29	5c	25c	60c	2.15
742. Tall Green Curled.....	22	5c	20c	55c	2.00			1045. Yellow Strasbourg or Dutch.....	29	5c	25c	60c	2.15
KOHL RABI								1093. Ohio Yellow Globe.....	29	5c	25c	60c	2.25
*745. Early White.....	22	5c	30c	80c	3.00			White Varieties					
746. Early Purple.....	22	10c	30c	80c	3.00			1005. N. K. & Co.'s Minnesota White Globe.....	30	10c	35c	85c	3.25
LEEK								*1090. Southport White Globe.....	30	5c	30c	80c	3.00
*750. Large Am. Flag or "Broad Lndn".....	23	5c	35c	85c	3.25			1100. Crystal White Wax Bermuda.....	30	10c	35c	1.00	3.50
MUSTARD								1012. White Burgundy.....	30	10c	35c	1.00	3.50
*753. Smooth Leaved.....	23	5c	10c	25c	75c			1033. White Welsh.....	30	10c	30c	80c	3.00
*755. Northern Giant Curled.....	23	5c	10c	25c	75c			1030. White Barletta.....	30	10c	35c	1.00	3.50
757. White Mustard.....	23	5c	10c	25c	75c			*1110. White Bermuda.....	30	5c	30c	75c	2.75
								1055. Paris White Silver Skin.....	30	5c	25c	70c	2.50
								1058. White Lisbon.....	30	5c	30c	75c	2.75
								*1060. White Pearl or Ex. Ev. Bloomsdale.....	30	10c	35c	1.00	3.50
								*1065. White Portugal or Am. Silver Skin.....	30	5c	25c	70c	2.50
								Northrup, or King & Co.'s Pickling.....	30	10c	30c	80c	3.00
								1070. White Globe.....	30	10c	30c	80c	3.00

* Varieties thus marked are put up in lithographed packets and included in the Sterling Seed Case.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Culture. The easiest way to obtain an Asparagus bed, is to set out roots. It takes 3 years to secure one from seed, but with our large, strong roots a bearing bed is obtainable in 2 years.

Asparagus Roots thrive best in soil exceptionally rich and mellow and supplied with a liberal amount of humus. A simple way to start the Asparagus bed is to plow furrows 7 inches deep and 3 to 4 feet apart, according to the richness of the soil, then set the plants, which should be at least one year old, (two-year-old are better) in the trench, allowing 12 to 18 inches between them; spread the roots out well and cover with two inches of soil. After cultivation, gradually fill up the trench, eventually burying the crowns of the plants to a depth of 6 inches.

Cultivate shallow and frequently the first season and as soon as the stalks are dead in the Fall, remove them and cultivate the entire surface of the bed to a depth of 4 inches, then very early in the Spring to a depth of 3 inches and again the latter part of June, working into the soil at this time a liberal supply of decomposed stable manure.

Barr's Mammoth. Large, green stalks.
Bonvallet's Giant. White, fine quality.
Columbian Mammoth White.
Conover's Colossal. Standard flavor.
French Giant Argenteuil. Superb flavor.
Palmetto. Mammoth light green.

Prices for Asparagus Roots are given on page 2. Have your dealer order these for you or send to us direct if he will not supply them.

It is best to send Asparagus Roots by express by which method they will arrive in first class condition. We offer large, strong roots, which produce satisfactory results.

Roots are put up in bunches of 50 each.



Artichoke Roots.

ARTICHOKE

5. Green Globe.

The seed may be sown indoors and plants potted same as the Tomato and set out in the garden on approach of warm weather; or the seed can be sown in hills outside, and thinned out to one plant in a hill. Plants should be set in rows three feet apart and two to three feet apart in the row. Grown for the unripe flower heads, which are highly esteemed by epicures. See page 2 for prices.

Artichoke Roots.

Extremely valuable food for hogs. Every hog raiser should plant them. After one acre is planted their value will be so appreciated that larger areas will be devoted to them. They are not only very healthful, but as a fattening agent are excellent. They yield very heavily, 300 to 350 bushels to the acre being realized on good soil. It is not necessary to dig them for, if given an opportunity, the hogs will help themselves.

Not only are they valuable for hogs, but are an excellent food for cattle, sheep and horses. Fed to milch cows, they are almost equal to bran for the production of milk because of their succulence.

Artichokes need planting but once and a little or no culture after the first year. Cut as potatoes, only smaller; plant in rows three and one-half feet apart. Plow deep, plant shallow, say two inches. The second year, break up the ground as for corn; they will come up thickly all over the surface. Run through each way with a cultivator when a few inches high.

Those wishing to purchase should place orders very early, to be shipped as soon as favorable weather arrives. 150 lbs., sufficient for one acre. See page 2 for prices on Artichoke Roots.

ASPARAGUS SEED

Culture. To start the Asparagus bed from seed, sow 1 oz. to 50 feet of row in early Spring, and transplant to permanent bed the next year as outlined under the heading "Asparagus Roots."

One pound of seed will produce about 3000 sprouts, and should be sown in a light, rich, sandy soil in rows about 15 inches apart and 1½ inches deep; sow thinly enough so the plants will not stand closer than 1½ or 2 inches and these should be thinned by hand afterwards, to about three inches apart, care being taken to leave the strongest and most thrifty shoots.

Careful weeding and hoeing are required throughout the growing season. Watering between the rows with liquid manure is of great assistance to the young plants.

10. Bonvallet's Giant.

The quickest yielding, (a year ahead of seed of other sorts) heaviest producing, finest quality and most disease-resisting of any variety; in color, white with purple tip. Market gardeners are discarding other well known sorts in favor of this variety. Prices for all quantities are listed on page 2.

15. Columbian Mammoth White.

Gives immense yield of clear white roots. A most distinct and valuable variety. The shoots remain white, without earthing or artificial blanching, as long as fit for use. See prices on page 2.

20. Conover's Colossal.

A standard sort, color deep green, quality first-class, spreads less than other sorts. Yields from 15 to 30 sprouts from a single plant. Refer to page 2 for prices.

22. French Giant Argenteuil.

A splendid, vigorous variety that grows very large, the stalks sometimes weighing four ounces each. This is a very prolific variety and forms the greater part of the fine bunches admitted in the Paris markets. On page 5 prices are listed covering any quantity of this variety.

25. Palmetto.

Mammoth in size, light green, regular in growth and appearance. Usually ready for market before other varieties. All Asparagus seed is priced on page 2.



Asparagus.

Hand Book for the Garden. This little booklet will be of great value to anyone who plants a garden of vegetables or flowers. For five cents it will be mailed to any address.

BEANS

Prices for Beans in all quantities are listed on page 2. If interested in large lots ask for special quotation.

Culture. Do not plant them until the ground becomes dry and warm. Bush Beans may be planted about 2 inches deep in drills from 34 to 38 inches apart according to variety and soil, placing the seed 3 inches apart or 4 seeds in hills 24 inches apart each way; 2 lbs. per 100 foot drill. Cultivation should be frequent until the plants begin to bloom, but only when the foliage is dry, for if disturbed when wet the vines will rust.

DWARF WAX VARIETIES

30. Currie's Rust Proof Black Wax. A very early, beautiful wax Bean, bearing an abundance of crisp, tender, stringless pods, free from rust. It is of excellent quality, delicious flavor. Seed kidney-shaped. See prices on page 2.

35. Davis Kidney Wax. The most hardy and productive wax Bean. The pods are long, white, straight, crisp and tender. The vine is rustless and very vigorous, bearing the pods in clusters. Seed kidney-shaped and white. For canning this is unexcelled on account of the purity of the pod and Bean. Refer to page 2 for prices.

40. Improved Prolific Black Wax. Vines medium sized, vigorous and hardy. Pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, fleshy, of a clear yellowish white. Remain for some time in condition for use. Seed small, black. See page 2 for price on any quantity.

42. Challenge Black Wax. Early, pods tender and stringless, seeds black. This variety priced on page 2.

44. Pencil Pod Black Wax. Pods are long, pencil-like; very tender and brittle. In color they are rich, dark yellow. Prices given on page 2.

45. Improved Golden Wax. The plants are hardy and bear an abundance of straight, broad, flat pods. Resist rust to a marked degree. Seed white, with brown or black markings near the eye. See page 2 for price on any quantity.

55. Wardwell's Kidney Wax. The strong vines yield abundantly, long, nearly straight, broad, creamy white pods. They are of fine quality and a fine variety for the market gardener. Matures a little later than the Golden Wax. Seed large, kidney-shaped, white with dark markings about the eye. Turn to page 2 for all Bean prices.

57. Refugee Wax. A superior Bean for home use. Pods long, round and yellow; are thick meated, perfectly stringless; of excellent flavor. Note the prices on page 2.

58. Webber Wax. A flat podded, stringless variety of very good quality. Pods average 6 inches long, broad, and uniformly curved. A very vigorous and prolific sort. Pod, bright yellow, seed yellow, kidney shaped. Opening prices given on page 2.



Currie's Rust Proof Black Wax Beans.

DWARF OR SNAP, GREEN POD VARIETIES

60. Bountiful. The plant is very handsome and of sturdy growth, being practically immune to rust and mildew. It is very hardy, early and prolific and continues in bearing for several weeks. The pods are of immense size, rich green, thick, broad, extra long, solid, meaty, rich, tender and entirely free from string.

65. Black Valentine. Pods are long, round and straight, very attractive in appearance and of good quality. See page 2 for prices.

68. Dwarf Horticultural, or Bush Cranberry. Very productive and compact in growth. Pods medium length, broad, thick, curved and splashed with red. Very desirable as a green shelled Bean, maturing early. Seed, large, oval, plump, splashed with bright red. Refer to prices on page 2.

70. Extra Early Red Valentine. (Round Pod) Pods are usually ready to pick in about forty-three days from germination. Vine erect; pods, medium length, curved, cylindrical, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender; seed long, of medium size. All prices given on page 2.

72. Longfellow. A remarkably early variety, producing long, round, green pods, solid, fleshy, and exceedingly tender. The pods are very brittle and have no strings when broken, unless the pods are quite old. These Beans are extra early; the pods are ready to pick four days in advance of most other green podded bush Beans.

75. Long Yellow Six Weeks. Early, productive and of excellent quality; pods often eight inches long; a popular variety. Turn to page 2 for prices.

80. Refugee. Very hardy, very late, and for this reason used for late planting and for pickles. The pods are long, cylindrical, green and of good quality. Prices given on page 2.

85. Stringless Green Pod. The finest green pod, stringless Bean. The earliest and hardiest of all green-podded sorts and produces large, handsome pods, some of which measure fully six inches in length. The plants are very productive, bearing profusely the beautiful green pods, which are perfectly round, straight, broad, tender, brittle, finest flavor, very fleshy and entirely stringless. All quantities priced on page 2.

87. Improved Goddard or Boston Favorite. A long flat-podded variety, used as a Snap Bean when young and as a Shell Bean when fully developed, being beautifully striped and splashed with bright crimson. All varieties of Beans are priced on page 2.

88. Giant Stringless Green Pod. An excellent variety to follow Stringless Green Pod. The plants are of strong growth; pods meaty; brittle and stringless. Plant every two weeks until August 15th for succession.

89. The Tennessee Green Pod. Popular in the south. Vigorous, hardy and productive. Pods large, 6 to 7 inches long, flat, dark green and exceptionally fine flavor.



Improved Golden Wax Beans.

BEANS

Culture. Plant all varieties of Beans after danger of frost is past. Pole Beans require fertile soil. Plant six seeds 2 inches deep in hills around poles 8 feet high, set firmly in the ground.

The poles should be set about 3 feet apart each way and the seeds placed in the ground in a circle about 6 inches from the base of the pole. Cultivation same as for Bush Beans.

POLE OR RUNNING VARIETIES.

100. Kentucky Wonder. (Old Homestead.) This climbing variety is very vigorous and productive and bears its pods in large clusters. The pods are green, very long, often being nine or ten inches, nearly round, stringless and very crisp when young, and so fleshy that they are greater in width than breadth. The seed is long, oval, dun-colored. This is one of the very best early Pole Snap Beans for the home garden or market. The supply of seed is limited and purchases should be made early. See prices for all quantities, on page 2.

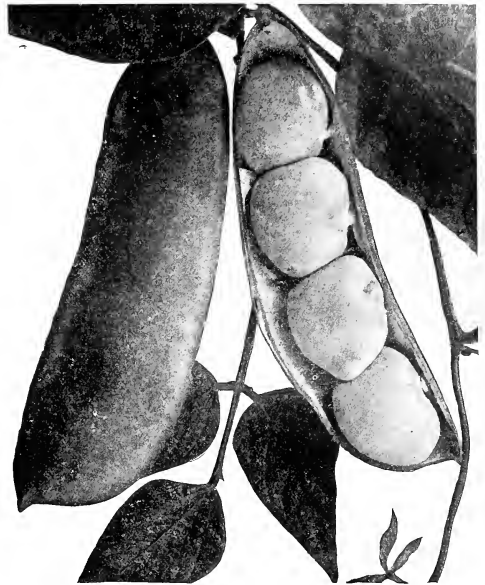
102. Golden Pod Kentucky Wax. This vigorous wax podded Pole Bean is very similar to the green podded Kentucky Wonder but the pods are a little broader. They are fleshy and stringless as snaps and are of excellent quality. The pods are very long, handsome light yellow. Its earliness and hardiness commend it for northern latitudes. See page 2 for prices.

90. Big Profit Pole Bean.

The Big Profit Bean is fully two weeks earlier than any Pole Lima. The Beans are large, thick and luscious, and are borne four or five in a pod. The Vines are strong and thrifty, cling tightly to poles and bear abundantly, the pods hanging in bunches or clusters. No Lima Bean can surpass the Big Profit in quality; it has the same rich, buttery flavor, always desired but seldom found. Gardeners will make no mistake in testing this new, extra early Bean. All prices are listed on page 2.



Kentucky Wonder Pole Beans.



Burpee's Bush Lima Beans.

95. Golden Cluster Wax.

The vines are large, vigorous, and hardy; pods six to eight inches long, borne in clusters; color, yellow to white; broad, thick, fleshy and of the very best quality. Seed, oval, dull white in color. Prices for this variety are given on page 2.

98. Horticultural Pole, or Speckled Cranberry. Vines vigorous with large, light bright red. Beans are large, round, splashed and spotted with red. Of very fine quality, either as a green Shelled Bean or dry. The best late Shell Bean for both home and market. Note the prices on page 2.

105. King of the Garden Lima. The vines are very vigorous and prolific. Pods are of large size, filled with four or five large Beans of very fine quality. The Beans are easily shelled and of handsome appearance. A favorite with market gardeners. Turn to page 2 for prices.

107. Sieva. A very quick growing variety, maturing early and continues bearing throughout the season. An excellent "Butter Bean" and well worth growing in the North. Also a good winter shell Bean. Prices for all quantities of this seed are listed on page 2.

110. Large White Lima. Vine tall, growing vigorous but slender; leaves medium sized, smooth, light green; pods borne in clusters; are large, flat, greenish-white. Refer to the prices given on page 2 for all varieties.

115. Lazy Wife. So named on account of the large number of pods it affords, making it easy to obtain a supply. One of the best varieties for snaps of the late green-podded Pole Beans. The pods grow in large clusters, are five to seven inches long, broad, thick, fleshy, and entirely stringless. They have a rich, buttery flavor. The dry Beans, which are white, are fine for Winter use. See page 2 for prices.

118. Asparagus or Yard Long. average two feet or more and have the thickness of a lead pencil. The long slender pods are of excellent quality for snapshirts. For prices turn to page 2.

120. Scarlet Runner. Ornamental and useful. The vine is graceful; flowers are of a brilliant scarlet, and the Beans are of an excellent quality, either when shelled or in a dry state. Prices on page 2.

122. White Dutch Runner. of blossom, which is white. Very rapid in growth. All Beans priced on page 2.

125. White Creaseback. A fine, early, green-podded, Pole Bean of rapid growth and very productive. The pods grow in clusters and are from five to six inches in length, perfectly round and deeply creased. They are very fleshy, stringless and of the best quality. The Beans are white and are excellent shelled. See prices, page 2.

DWARF OR BUSH LIMA VARIETIES.

No garden is complete without Dwarf Limas. Lima Beans weigh 56 lbs. per bushel.

130. Burpee's. The bushes are 18 to 20 inches high, of stout, erect growth, branch freely, forming large circular plants from two to three feet in diameter, very prolific, bearing large, beautiful pods well filled with large Beans of the same size and delicious flavor as the pole variety. All varieties of Dwarf Lima Beans are priced on page 2.

135. Burpee's Improved. having much larger pods, while producing more Beans. Pods and Beans are not only larger in size but thicker. Growth vigorous; pods frequently borne in clusters of five to eight. See page 2 for prices.

140. Henderson's or Sieva. Grows erect to a height of 18 to 20 inches and requires no support. Very early and productive. The Beans have the true Lima flavor, rich, buttery and tender. These are two weeks earlier than most Pole Limas. For prices refer to page 2.

145. Fordhook Bush Lima. An excellent type of Bush Lima, distinct, vigorous, upright growth. The green Beans are tender, juicy, and sweet in flavor when cooked. Pods are borne in clusters well above the ground and contain four or five beans. Turn to page 2 for price in any quantity.

Prices on Beans are prepaid only on packets and quarter pound lots.

FIELD BEANS

150. Improved Tree Bean.

A Wonderful, Productive, White Field Bean.

This is without question the heaviest yielding Bean known.

It is not a garden variety, but belongs to the class of field Beans, the seed of which resembles the well known "Navy" Bean. On account of its snow whiteness and its uniformly small size, the Improved Tree Bean commands the highest price in all markets. Our seed is carefully selected and is pure stock, which is seldom found in Navy Beans. Mixed stock always sells at from 25 to 50 per cent less than straight stock. A few cents extra expended on the seed means many dollars in the crop. The plants grow upright and bear the pods well up from the ground, thus keeping them away from the soil and making them more easily gathered. This variety is giving the best of satisfaction to our customers as is evidenced by the many letters of commendation which we have received. Thirty pounds of Improved Tree Beans will plant an acre.

Beans have a high protein content and great food value, forming an excellent substitute for meat. On account of their condensed nutrient value they have been used extensively for army food. The Improved Tree Bean is one of the best for canning. See prices on page 2.

For Baked Beans of fine flavor, no variety excels the Improved Tree Bean.

SEVEN POINTS OF MERIT OF THE IMPROVED TREE BEAN.

Productiveness, Whiteness, Small Size, Uniformity, Salability, Upright Growth, Fine Quality.

155. Brown or Swedish. There is a large call for these Beans and although quantities. It is a fine field variety and the demand is usually good and the price high. The Beans are brown in color, medium size and excellent for cooking. See page 2 for prices. Ask for prices in large quantities.

160. Choice Navy. Our stock of this well known variety has been carefully selected and cleaned and will be found far superior to Beans commonly offered as "Navy Stock." Prices given on page 2.

162. White Tepary Bean. A white shell Bean more prolific than the Navy. This is a native of the arid Southwest and is well adapted to a dry climate; it is quick maturing and will endure drought better than other varieties. It cooks tender and the flavor is delicious. Tepary Beans are immune to common Bean diseases. Plant 12 lbs. per acre. Note the prices on page 2.

165. Red Kidney. A very fine variety for baking. Refer to page 2 for prices.

170. Boston Yellow Eye. Almost every one who has lived in New England knows the Boston Yellow Eye Bean. While much larger quantities of white Beans of the Navy type are used than of all other varieties combined, those who know about the Boston Yellow Eye prefer them to any other Bean for cooking, as they possess a richness and flavor known to no other variety. As a shell Bean they have no superior, and for cooking in a dry state, no equal. Any surplus one may grow above requirements may be easily sold at from \$1 to \$2 a bushel above the price of any white Beans, when their superior quality is known. We strongly recommend the planting of the Boston Yellow Eye. Once used, they are always wanted. See opening prices on page 2.

Cultivation. Next in importance to pure seed is the selection of the soil in which they are to grow. It is true that Beans thrive on most all soils but better results are gained by the liberal use of fertilizer or planting in light, rich, well drained loam. Beans are extremely sensitive to frost and moisture. It is useless to plant them before all danger of frost is past and the ground is warm. Sow the seed in drills 30 inches apart and four to eight inches apart in the row. They should be frequently cultivated up to the time of blossoming, but this should never be done when the ground or plants are wet with rain or dew, as it will be sure to injure them. If disturbed while in bloom, it will prevent their setting well. Plant 30 to 35 lbs. per acre, with grain drill.

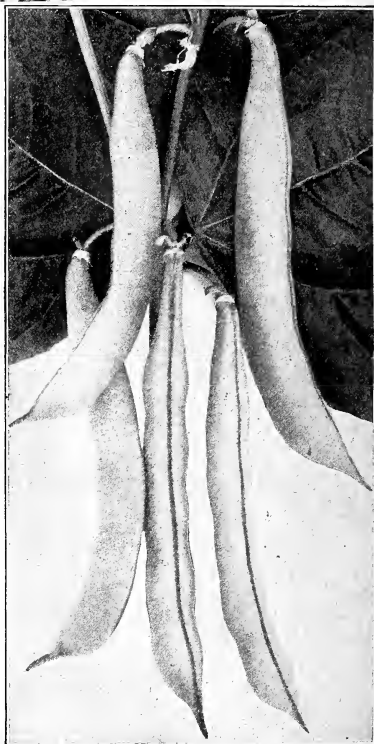
Marketing. After the Beans are harvested and threshed, run them through a fanning mill to take out all the broken Beans, pods and stems. Hand picking will add considerably to their value, taking out all dark or discolored Beans. If a canning factory be near, they will gladly pay a premium for clean, uniform seed. It is frequently desirable to ship the Beans to a reliable commission house in the larger cities, or if that is not convenient, the country merchant will be willing to handle them for you.

The raising of Beans will reward the grower on account of the price to be realized.

Order Early. It will be a great convenience, both to our customers and to ourselves if seed orders are sent us early. We aim to fill orders the same day received, but during the rush season this is not always possible. Early orders, also, are filled from the choice of our stocks—thus the double advantage of ordering as soon after receipt of this catalogue as possible.

Please note prices on Beans are prepaid only on packets and quarter pound lots.

Ask for prices on Beans in quantity when you are ready to buy.



Stringless Green Pod Beans. See page 6.

BEET

Culture. Sow seed one inch deep in rows 15 to 24 inches apart in fertile, well pulverized soil, using 5 to 6 lbs. seed per acre. An ounce will sow 50 feet of drill.

Cultivation should begin almost before the Beets are up and continue until the plants shade the ground. When a few inches high, thin to six or eight inches apart in the row.



175. Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling. Sold only in Sealed Packages. In this Beet we offer our customers a decided novelty. It is as early as Eclipse, perfectly globe-shaped, with a single tap root, and of the richest color of any of the Beets.

It is a splendid keeper, is not excelled in yielding qualities by any other sort, is exceedingly tender, fine and sweet and is unequalled for table use.

Market gardeners will find our Sterling a very profitable variety to grow, as no other sort approaches it in attractiveness. Exposed on the market by the side of other Beets, it at once catches the eye of the customer and completely dwarfs in appearance all other sorts. For prices see page 2.



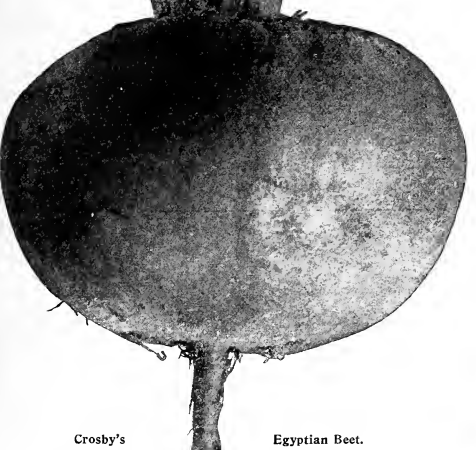
180. Northrup, King & Co.'s Market Gardener's. (Sold only in sealed packages.) This is the ideal Beet for market gardeners and the home garden. It is very symmetrical, with small tap root and but few fibrous roots; color outside is deep blood red; inside, layers of blood red and light red alternately.

When cooked they are a beautiful dark red throughout, fine grained and unsurpassed in quality. It continues to grow until late in the Fall, attaining a large size and making a good selling and eating Beet for Winter. One sowing only is necessary to produce early Beets for market and main crop for winter use. All quantities priced on page 2.

185. Crimson Globe. A very handsome variety of medium size, nearly globe-shaped, free from rootlets, leaving the surface smooth. The flesh is a rich, blood red, of the best quality, sweet and tender, never stringy. See page 2 for prices.

190. Crosby's Egyptian. An improvement on Extra Early Egyptian, being as early, but of more desirable shape, color and quality. It is very sweet and tender; a most valuable sort for early market as it is ready before any other Beet of equal quality. Note the prices on page 2.

195. Detroit Dark Red. Roots globular; smooth with small tops; skin blood red; flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade; tender and sweet. This is a splendid variety for canning. The tops are upright in growth; the leaves are dark green shaded with red. See illustration on page 10. Turn to page 2 for prices.



Crosby's

Egyptian Beet.

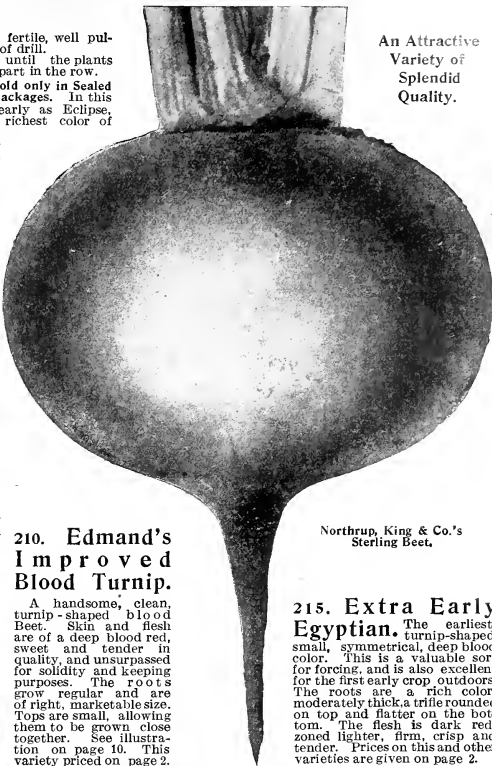
200. Early Blood Turnip. Roots turnip-shaped, deep crimson, tender and sweet. This is an excellent market and home garden sort for Summer and Autumn use, a very good cropper. Refer to page 2 for prices.

202. Early Model. A splendid variety for table use. It is medium early in maturity, being ready a few days before Crimson Globe. The roots of Early Model are of nice size and grow uniformly perfect, nearly globe-shaped with a slim, smooth tap-root. Leaves are small, colored dark crimson. The color and quality are excellent, flesh being tender, sweet, rich deep crimson and fine flavor. Makes a splendid selling Beet on account of its fine appearance. Packet, ounce, and pound prices are listed on page 2.

205. Eclipse. Makes rapid growth, top small, quality fine, larger than Egyptian, but not as deep a red in color. This is an especially desirable sort for the home garden and bunching. The roots are smooth and round with a small tap root and collar. The flesh is very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young. See page 2 for prices on all varieties of Beets.

Fertilizers. For Beets of quality you must have a mellow, fertile soil. Use our Sterling Fertilizer to supply the necessary plant foods for this crop. See page 95 for description and prices.

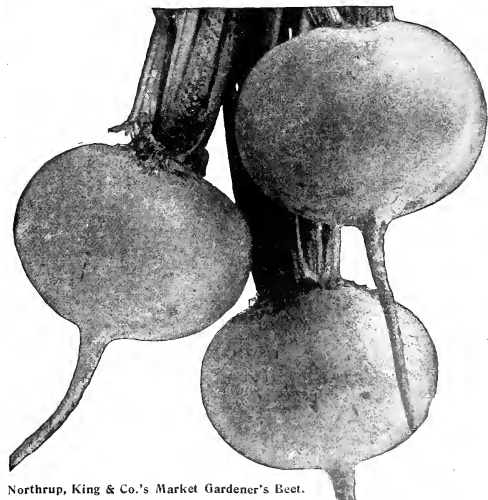
An Attractive
Variety of
Splendid
Quality.

Northrup, King & Co.'s
Sterling Beet.

210. Edmand's Improved Blood Turnip.

A handsome, clean, turnip-shaped blood Beet. Skin and flesh are of a deep blood red, sweet and tender in quality, and unsurpassed for solidity and keeping purposes. The roots grow regular and are of right, marketable size. Tops are small, allowing them to be grown close together. See illustration on page 10. This variety priced on page 2.

215. Extra Early Egyptian. The earliest, turnip-shaped small, symmetrical, deep blood color. This is a valuable sort for forcing, and is also excellent for the first early crop outdoors. The roots are a rich color, moderately thick, a trifle rounded on top and flatter on the bottom. The flesh is dark red, zoned lighter, firm, crisp and tender. Prices on this and other varieties are given on page 2.



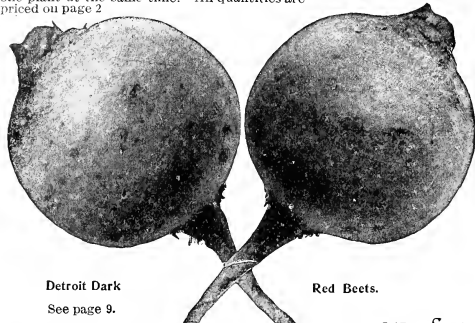
Northrup, King & Co.'s Market Gardener's Beet.

BEET

225. Half Long Blood. This is rapidly becoming a very popular sort and will probably produce more bushels from a given area than any other sort, as it does not occupy so much space in the row as the turnip-shaped varieties. For prices see page 2.

230. Improved Long Blood. One of the best and most popular table Beets, especially for autumn and winter use. Our seed has been grown from selected roots, and we can recommend it as a superior stock. Prices are quoted on page 2.

235. Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet. This variety does not produce an edible root like the regular garden Beet, but is highly esteemed for the broad, white leaf stalks and midribs which are cooked and served in the same manner as asparagus, making a most delicious vegetable. The leaves are also cooked like spinach and considered equally palatable. Two distinct dishes may thus be grown from one plant at the same time. All quantities are priced on page 2.



Detroit Dark

See page 9.

Red Beets.

238. Giant Lucullus Swiss Chard.

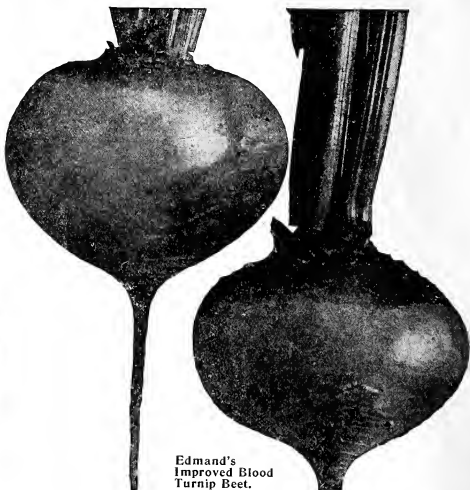
The largest and best variety of Swiss Chard. Seed sown early in the Spring will produce plants quickly from which the thick light-colored midribs of the leaves may be cut down to the ground. New growth will quickly succeed it which may in turn be gathered. If the plants are allowed to grow on, an abundance of large curly leaves may be obtained which make most excellent greens. No garden is complete without Swiss Chard, and the grower will be amply rewarded by giving it at least a small space. It is also splendid for poultry as a green feed or pasture. The birds like it and it grows up quickly. Prices are named on page 2.

All seeds and other items listed in this catalogue may be secured from the best merchants in nearly all towns throughout the Northwest.

Notice. All vegetable and flower seeds sent prepaid except where noted.



Swiss Chard.



Edmand's
Improved Blood
Turnip Beet.

See page 9.

BROCCOLI

245. Snow White. Culture same as for late cauliflower. Forms heads very much like a cauliflower, but is much harder, and gives excellent results in cool localities. It is not so valuable as the cauliflower in warm or dry climates, nor of such good quality. For prices see page 2.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Brussels Sprouts are highly valued in all European countries, but are not generally appreciated here. Thousands and thousands of native born Americans have never tried them and do not know what palatable and nutritious vegetables they are. They should be in every garden.

Culture same as for early or late cabbage, depending on whether an early or late crop is desired, with the exception that the seed should be sown a few days earlier and when the plants are planted out they should be set 15 in. apart in rows 2 ft. apart. 1 oz. will sow 200 ft. of drill.

240. Improved Dwarf. The stem, which usually grows from 20 inches to 2 feet in height, is covered with "miniature cabbages" which may be boiled like cabbage or cooked in cream like cauliflower. They are by all means the most delicious and delicately flavored of the cabbage family. On this variety the heads grow very closely and their quality is the finest. For prices see page 2.

242. Dalkeith or Perfection. Plants are of dwarf growth and stems are thickly set with large, solid sprouts. This variety is very hardy and even during quite severe weather, the plants maintain their sprouts; in fact the flavor and quality is much improved by frost. Prices are named on page 2.

SUGAR BEETS

For Sugar Making.

Sugar Beets are now extensively grown in many sections of the country where Sugar Beet factories are located. The large yield per acre and the price secured for the crop make them very valuable. Sugar Beets are also used for stock feeding as they contain 12 to 15 per cent of sugar in addition to other nutrients. Sugar Beets are ripe and in condition to harvest when the lower leaves begin to take on a yellow tinge and droop. Beet tops make an excellent feed for cows, sheep and other live stock. This is also true of the pulp from the factory. A large Sugar Beet factory in Montana, having an immense output, grows in connection with its Sugar Beets a large acreage of alfalfa. It then buys up thousands of sheep and makes a practice of feeding them for the market on the combination of Beet pulp and alfalfa, and the results are very remunerative.

Booklet on Root Crops. A small, pocket edition giving in concise form information on Sugar Beets, Stock Carrots, Mangels, Rutabaga and other roots. Tells how to grow, store and feed them to obtain most satisfactory returns. Sent free with orders when requested or mailed on receipt of 5c in stamps.

282. Victory. Undoubtedly the most highly developed variety with tinge of gray, large and very firm in shape and shape. Flesh white and very rich in sugar. For prices see page 2.

285. Vilmorin-Elite. This Beet is the result of thirty-five years of methodical and persevering selection. In black soils rich in organic matter, it gives results equal to any other variety. Its average yield may be stated as from 12 to 16 tons an acre. Prices on all quantities on page 2.

290. White American Sugar. This variety at the present time has probably a wider cultivation than any other Sugar Beet. It may be distinguished from other varieties by its brighter color and its lighter colored leaves, which are beautifully undulating, and scalloped about the edges. While not, as a rule, equal to the Vilmorin in saccharine richness, it is considerably more productive.

For Stock Feeding.

The ground should be thoroughly prepared and made firm and mellow, same as for Mangels. Seeding and cultivation should be continued in much the same manner except that they should be thinned out to 6 to 8 inches in the row. The Giant Feeding Sugar Beets or Half Sugar Mangels are especially valuable for feeding stock as they give a feed of much greater nutritive value than Mangels.

275. Giant Feeding Sugar Beet or Half Sugar White Mangel.

This magnificent Sugar Beet while giving nearly as large a yield of easily grown and harvested roots as a crop of Mangels, supplies a food of much higher nutritive value, the roots for feeding purposes being really more valuable, pound for pound, than those of the very best strains of Sugar Beet, and the yield under equally favorable conditions is more than double. The roots grow partly out of the ground and because of this and their shape the crop can be harvested and stored at less expense than any other root crop. We are very certain that every farmer who plants this variety and grows it with care will be much pleased. Every farmer should try it.

277. Royal Giant Sugar Beet or Half Sugar Rose Mangel.

Very similar to Giant Feeding Sugar Beet except in color. The skin is bright rose above ground and white below. Flesh white, sometimes tinged with rose. Roots grow half out of the ground and are thus easily harvested. See page 2 for prices.

280. Sugar Beet for Stock Feeding. We can furnish ordinary seed of Sugar Beet which will give a large yield and tonnage. On page 2, all prices are given.

MANGEL WURZEL

For Stock Feeding. For Prices See Page 2.

Culture. Sow 6 pounds to the acre in May or June, in rows three feet apart, and thin to nine inches in the row. Cultivate frequently with horse tools.

250. N. K. & Co.'s Improved Mammoth Long Red.

(Sold only in sealed bags.)

Farmers and stock raisers of the United States do not appreciate so fully the value of Mangels for feeding cattle, sheep, hogs, etc. as do the farmers of Europe. In France, Great Britain and other European countries, it is the exception rather than the rule where Mangels are not grown on a large scale. The reason is that the farmer who would like to secure from an acre, with very little expense either for material or labor, makes the Mangel crop one of the most profitable on the farm. 15 to 20 tons of roots an acre is not an unusual yield; some specimens weigh 20 to 30 lbs. each. Where properly cultivated, seeded and harvested the yield of a bushel of our Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel should not exceed 10c. When fed in combination with grain they are worth almost as much, pound for pound, as the grain. This statement may seem absurd, but experience has proved that Mangels so aid digestion and assimilation, by keeping the animals in a healthy condition, that they increase the feeding value of other feeds consumed, beside the nutrients the roots contain.

Our stock of Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel is a selection and the roots are very large, uniformly straight and well formed; color, deep red; roots, straight; tops, small.

Every farmer ought to put in at least an acre of Mangels this coming season, 5 or 10 acres will be much better. Prices on different quantities named on page 2.

255. N. K. & Co.'s Improved Golden Tankard.

(Sold only in sealed bags.)

We have for years, insisted that this was the best Mangel grown and each season strengthens us in the position we took when it was a comparatively unknown sort. It is now known and is unreservedly as the best Mangel for dairy farmers. It combines apparently all the fine points possible to condense into a Mangel. The skin is a deep rich yellow. The flesh is firm and solid and a rich golden yellow in color. On account of its shape enormous crops are grown, and it is easily lifted from the ground. See page 2 for quotations on Jan. 1st.

256. Crimson Tankard. In appearance it closely resembles the favorite — Golden Tankard. It is adapted to all soils, is easily lifted from the ground and is a very productive sort.

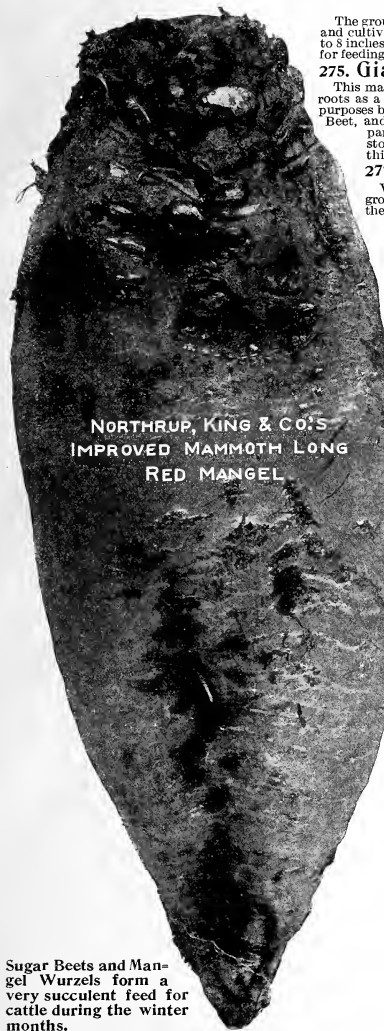
258. Danish Sludstrup. The Danish Government encourages the growing of root crops by offering certificates of merit to growers who select and produce sorts which are of distinctive value. Sludstrup is considered the best of all Mangels having been awarded first class certificate. In color it is reddish-yellow and of a distinct type. It contains the largest per cent of nutriment found in any sort. It is very hardy, grows well above ground and is easily pulled.

265. Mammoth Golden Giant. Very large. Remarkably even in shape, of vigorous growth; has a fine neck and a very smooth skin. Flesh white, firm and sweet, much liked by cattle. Easily lifted from the ground, producing enormous crops. Excellent keeper, yields 40 to 60 tons an acre.

260. Giant Red Eckendorf. A very popular variety grown in European countries where root crops are grown on a very large scale. It has also proved very satisfactory in the United States whenever it has been tried. The roots are smooth, long and cylindrical in shape, very much like the tankard Mangels. They are very heavy, weighing up to 15 and 20 pounds each. The flesh is firm, crisp and solid, white in color and of high feeding value. This variety is easily harvested, a large proportion growing above ground.

262. Giant Yellow Eckendorf. The same as the previous variety except the skin is yellow. Very desirable in all respects.

270. Yellow Globe. It has a very small top and few leaves, leaf stalk and blade green; root medium sized, globe-shaped having a small tap and few side roots; skin, deep orange-yellow in color; flesh white and of excellent quality. The root grows almost entirely above ground, making it well adapted to shallow soil and very easy to harvest.



Sugar Beets and Mangel Wurzel form a very succulent feed for cattle during the winter months.

CABBAGE

ARRANGED IN ORDER OF EARLINESS.

Prices given on Page 2.

Culture for Early Cabbage. Seed of the early varieties should be sown $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep in a greenhouse, hot-bed, or in boxes in the house, about 6 weeks before the plants are needed for planting out.

If, when the second leaves appear, the plants can be transplanted, spacing them 3 inches apart, better and more early plants will be obtained.

As soon as the soil can be worked in the Spring the plants should be removed to the open field and set in rows 2 feet apart each way. Cultivate occasionally to keep out weeds and preserve the moisture in the soil until the plants shade the ground. One-half lb. seed will produce plants for one acre.

Culture for Late Cabbage. The seed may be sown in rows 1 foot apart or broadcast in the garden, about the middle of May, and the plants set in the field the latter part of June, or it may be planted in hills 30 inches apart, 4 to 5 seeds to the hill, in the field where the cabbages are to grow, thinning to one plant in a hill when the plants are 3 to 4 inches high.

Cultivation must begin as soon as the plants are set in the field, or as soon as seed sown in the field is up and continued as long as it is possible to get through them with a horse cultivator without injury to the plants.

Where the seed is sown in the field, whether it be in rows or in hills, it should be covered with $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch of soil and this soil firmed well to insure rapid germination. One-half lb. seed sown in a bed will produce plants for one acre.

295. Northrup, King & Co.'s

Washington Wakefield Cabbage.

"First in Head, First in Market, First in the Hearts of Gardeners."



We introduced this remarkable Cabbage twenty-two years ago. It met with so hearty a reception from every one who grew it that it seemed as though every one who tried it must have written to make known his satisfaction. Every year we receive a great many letters of praise and congratulation regarding the Washington Wakefield Cabbage. No other Cabbage of which we have knowledge has aroused such enthusiasm among Cabbage growers as has our Washington Wakefield. It has the same general characteristics of other Wakefield Cabbages, the heads being conical with a rounded or blunt point. It is, however, far superior to other strains of Wakefield Cabbage, being nearly double the size and of better quality, and at the same time is fully as early. It has few outer leaves, permitting close planting, so that more heads can be grown to the acre than with other sorts. Prices on all quantities are listed on page 2.

325. Early Jersey Wakefield. Heads are very hard, compact, solid and conical in shape. Few outside leaves. We do not admit that our stock has any superior, except Northrup, King & Co.'s Washington Wakefield Cabbage.

310. Charleston Wakefield. Wakefield, but a few days later and half as large again. Not quite as pointed as the Jersey.

345. Express. round, thick leaves. The head is a little thicker, less pointed and slightly later than the Early Jersey Wakefield. A fine shipping sort. Cost of seed given on page 2.



Northrup, King & Co.'s Premium Late Flat Dutch Cabbage.



340. Early Winnigstadt. Very early. The leaves are dark green and very tightly folded, making it the hardest of any early Cabbage. This variety seems to suffer less from the Cabbage worm than most other sorts. Heads are regular, conical and keep well both Summer and Winter.

342. Early York. A very early variety. Heads, small, heart-shaped, firm and tender. May be planted 15 to 18 inches apart. Prices listed on page 2.

298. Copenhagen Market. A new early variety, which keen gardeners. It is the finest large, round-headed, early Cabbage in cultivation. It is further desirable on account of the remarkable characteristic of maturing the heads all at the same time, enabling the grower to gather his crop with less expense and permitting the cleaning of the land at the first cutting. The heads average about ten pounds each in weight, are hard and solid with small core. The quality is extra fine and sweet. It matures as early as the Wakefields and will yield more to the acre in weight. It is a short stemmed variety, the heads nearly resting on the ground. The leaves are light green, rather small, saucer-shaped and tightly folded, making it possible to set them close together in the field.

299. Glory of Enkhuizen. A variety of recent introduction from Holland. It is a valuable sort on account of its earliness, large size and fine keeping quality. The heads are of nice size for market, weighing about 9 to 11 pounds each, globe-shaped and handsome dark green in color. For an early sort, the heads are unusually firm and solid. The leaves are fine ribbed, tender and of excellent quality. The outer leaves set close, permitting planting of more heads to the acre, thus increasing the yield.

305. Allhead Early. larger than any other early Cabbage. Heads deep, flat, solid, uniform and very tender owing to their rapid growth. An all-the-year-round Cabbage.

330. Early Spring. A flat heading sort which has become popular on account of its earliness. The head is very solid and shapely, and as it forms quickly, may be marketed at a very early stage of its growth, enabling the grower to realize fancy prices. The quality is excellent, tender and of fine flavor.

335. Early Summer. Deservedly popular with market gardeners throughout the country. It forms large, solid, round, flattened compact heads of excellent quality, tender and sweet. The heads average over double the size of the Jersey Wakefield, weighing eight to ten pounds each, while it matures only ten or twelve days later. See illustration on page 33.

385. All Seasons: A grand variety. We can safely recommend the All Seasons Cabbage as one of the best and surest Cabbages to grow. It is a little later than Early Summer, but very much larger, (about double the size) and for the market gardener one of the most useful, marketable and profitable Cabbages to grow. It is perhaps the safest variety for the amateur to plant as it does well at all seasons and is a very sure cropper. The heads are dark blue in color and being tender and fine keeping are excellent for fall and winter use.

360. Succession. About a week later than Early Summer, but much larger, measuring about twelve inches in diameter and weighing about ten to twelve pounds each. The heads are hard and solid and of fine quality. Very fine for either winter or summer use. One of the surest varieties to make a crop.

365. Surehead. Heads are large, round, flattened, uniform, very hard, firm and sweet, and average from 10 to 15 lbs. each. Certain to head, a good shipper and a fine keeper.

347. Fottler's Improved Brunswick. An ideal variety of the drumhead type. Very desirable for the home gardener on account of its dwarf compact growth and few outer leaves. Head large, flat, solid and of excellent quality. Prices given on page 2.

375. Northrup, King & Co.'s Premium Late

Flat Dutch. (Sold only in sealed packages.) A low growing variety, heads large, bluish-green, round, solid, broad and flat on top; an excellent fall and winter variety, and a good keeper. It is a sure head. Our stock has been grown from carefully selected heads, and we consider it superior to any other strain of Flat Dutch Cabbage on the market.

380. Late Flat Dutch. (Regular Strain). Prices on page 2.



CABBAGE

See Prices on Page 2.

350. Premium Large Drumhead. Grows a very large, solid head often reaching a weight of twenty to thirty pounds. There is little outer foliage, the leaves all folding in closely about the head. A finewinter variety.

351. Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. Second early, short stemmed, compact, with few and short leaves. Heads, large, nearly round, flattened, close, firm and very solid.

358. Early Dwarf Blood Red. Earlier than Rock Red, but not quite so large. The heads are hard, keep well and are of excellent quality. In color they are deep blood red and are considered fine for pickling. Red Cabbage prices quoted on page 2.

355. Rock Red. The best, largest and surest heading red Cabbage. Used mostly for pickling. The plant is large, with several spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and of deep red color, averaging from ten to twelve pounds in weight. See page 2 for prices.

348. Improved American Drumhead Savoy. The best variety of Savoy or crumpled leaf Cabbage. The plant is vigorous, with short stem, has densely crumpled leaves and when touched by frost is sweet, delicate and delicious. The head is large and very solid. Prices given on page 2, any quantity.

401. Autumn King. Large solid heads, similar to Flat Dutch, with ruffled outer leaves. Needs long growing season. Prices given on page 2 for all quantities.

349. Celery or Chinese Cabbage.

Pe Tsai. Improved Chinese Cabbage. It is very easily grown and does well in nearly all parts of the country. It should be grown like a late Cabbage, planting in July, as early plantings run quickly to seed. The seed is sown in drills 16 to 20 inches apart and the seedlings trimmed two or three times. The full grown plant somewhat resembles a Cos Lettuce in appearance. It has a mild flavor and may be eaten raw or cooked. Boiled and seasoned with butter, it is especially delectable. Price quotations listed on page 2.

BOOKLET ON "CABBAGE CULTURE."

Our booklet on Cabbage Culture is very complete. The information contained is dependable and very practical. Deals with every phase of cabbage growing and marketing, including extermination of insect pests and prevention of diseases. Is included, on request, with orders for cabbage seed or will be mailed to anyone for 5c.



Early Summer Cabbage. See Page 12.

390. Northrup, King & Co.'s Holland.

Danish Grown Stock.

Most remarkable late Cabbage yet produced, heads hard and solid—fine grained and tender. Entirely distinct in color. Very finest short stemmed type.



(Sold only in sealed packages.) In some important particulars this is the most remarkable Cabbage yet produced. In fact, it well illustrates the truth that "merit will win," in that while it was introduced only a few years ago, it has already become the favorite sort with those who have had the true stock.

This is a very hardy variety and a sure leader, extra solid and firm. The heads are of medium size and average about 8 pounds in weight; they are the heaviest for the size of head ever introduced. They stand shipment better than other late sorts. In quality they have no superior not only for immediate use, but even when kept until Spring, they come out as firm and sound as when put away; in the springtime no Cabbage will outsell them.

The plants are vigorous and hardy; our strain produces short stems and deep heads as shown in the illustration. The leaves are rather upright in habit, large, thick and smooth with a distinct color.

Holland Cabbage is unsurpassed for shipping to distant points or late Spring use. There is no question as to the value of this Cabbage, the only point is where to obtain the best seed. We offer in limited quantities genuine Danish Grown Stock which was grown especially for us in Denmark. Repeated trials have proved the merit of this strain.

315. Danish Ballhead.

Favorite for Winter Market.

This winter variety is especially desired on account of its great solidity and its keeping qualities. It is now one of the most largely grown varieties for the winter market in this country. The heads weigh more than other sorts of equal size. They are round as a ball, solid, fine grained, with few outside leaves; crisp, tender and sweet, and unsurpassed for boiling, slaw, sauerkraut, etc. This variety has been selected and perfected for over fifty years by the Danish gardeners, who prize it so highly that they grow it almost exclusively for Winter Cabbage and annually export large quantities of it. It grows well on all soils and under most conditions, withstanding hot, dry weather, and does not rot in wet seasons. Prices quoted on page 2.

320. Danish Roundhead.

Very Vigorous, Splendid Quality.

An earlier, shorter stemmed, improved strain of the Danish Ballhead Cabbage. The heads are hard, very solid and mature about two weeks before the Ballhead, averaging a little larger and heavier.

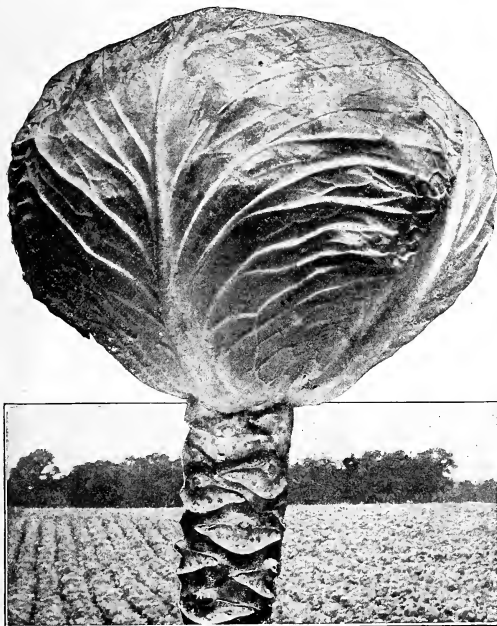
The inner leaves are blanched almost pure white, are of sweet flavor, crisp and tender. It is less liable to blight and shows vigorous growth even in the hot summer. See page 2 for prices.

405. Long Keeping.

Extra Hardy Sort.

As the name indicates, this variety is a good keeper, and it is also superior as a main crop. It will stand drought and frost to a remarkable degree. Heads are uniform, large, firm and solid, and of very superior flavor; color dark green, with few outside leaves. If placed in a dry, cool cellar or pit, they will keep in excellent condition until well along in the following summer.

In many large Cabbage growing localities this variety is grown for Winter storage to the almost total exclusion of all others.



A Field and Specimen Head of Northrup, King & Co.'s Holland Cabbage.

CARROT

Culture. For the best results the soil should be well worked to a good depth. For early use sow seed in rows 15 inches apart as early in the Spring as the soil can be worked, sowing about 4 lbs. of seed per acre and cover the same with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of soil; but for main crop, sow about corn planting time, using 3 lbs. of seed per acre and the seed should be covered with nearly an inch of soil. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill. Make the rows two feet apart to allow for horse cultivation. Keep free from weeds and cultivate occasionally until the roots are large enough for table use and if grown for commercial purposes they may be cultivated with profit throughout the season.

When the plants are 3 inches high thin to 3 inches apart in the row.



410. Northrup, King & Co.'s Chantenay.

As a table variety it is first-class; in shape it is larger than the Scarlet Horn, and also broader at the shoulder. The flesh is of a beautiful, rich orange color and of the finest quality; it is medium early, with small tops. Roots taper slightly, but are uniformly stump rooted. Gives great satisfaction in both the market and private garden. For Carrot seed prices, see page 2.

415. Chantenay. Regular Stock. Same as is ordinarily sold for Chantenay Carrot. This has not been as lightly selected as our Market Gardener's stock, but will give good satisfaction. Note the prices, page 2.

420. Early French Forcing. The earliest variety, largely grown for forcing purposes; globular-shaped root of an orange red color. See page 2 for prices in packets or larger quantities.

425. Early Scarlet or Short Horn.

One of the most popular varieties grown; color deep orange; flesh fine grained and of agreeable flavor; tops small; has a short, stump shaped root. Grows well in shallow soil; one of the best for early out-door planting and for table use. Seed priced on page 2, all quantities.

Market Gardener's Stock.
(Sold only in sealed



Oxheart Guerande.



Hal Long
Scarlet Nantes.

430. Improved Danvers Half Long.

Our strain of this popular Carrot, while not as "stump rooted" as the Chantenay, has a root which comes to a blunt point, a very beautiful Carrot. A first-class Carrot for all soils, in form midway between the Long Orange and the Short Horn. The root is of a rich, dark orange color; it is very smooth and heavy yielding, twenty to thirty tons per acre not being an unusual crop. Prices for large or small lots, are quoted on page 2.

435. Improved Long Orange. A well known roots long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point; color deep orange, suitable for the table and main field crop. See page 2 for prices.

438. James Intermediate. A splendid variety, in shape midway between the half long and the long sorts. It is quite broad at the top and tapers to a blunt point. Flesh is rich reddish-orange, tender and sweet. Very desirable as a market variety, on account of the heavy yield, fine shape and appearance and excellent quality. Seed values quoted on page 2.

440. Half Long Scarlet Nantes, Stump Rooted.

Tops of medium size; roots cylindrical, smooth, bright orange, becoming yellow in center, but with no distinct core. Of the finest quality and one of the most symmetrical and handsome of the medium sized sorts; excellent for the market or home garden. Sold at prices listed on page 2.

445. Oxheart or Guerande. This fine and very popular Carrot is intermediate as to length between the half-long varieties (such as Danvers) and the Scarlet Horn Carrots, but is much thicker than the latter, being at the top from four to five inches in diameter. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. It is of very fine quality for table use and equally good for stock. Where other sorts require digging, Oxheart can be easily pulled, making it a particularly desirable sort for soils so stiff and hard that other sorts do not grow well. See page 2 for prices on any desired quantity.

"Handbook for the Garden" is the title of a booklet which includes information on preparing and fertilizing the soil for garden crops, how to make hot-beds and cold frames, transplanting, watering and cultural directions for all vegetable and flower seeds. In it are found also hints on growing roses and shrubs, and tables showing quantities of vegetable seeds to sow in a given length of row and per acre. This booklet will be included with your order if requested or will be mailed free to any address. It contains much valuable information in small space.

For home use and early bunching, Oxheart, Chantenay and Nantes are the best; for general crop the Danvers Half Long, while for feeding stock the Mastodon yields the largest crops.



James Intermediate.

Improved
Long
Orange



450. Northrup, King & Co.'s CELEBRATED MASTODON CARROT

For Feeding Stock.

Sold only in Sealed Packages.



If you are a farmer we want to urge upon you just one thing. It is this—try our Mastodon Carrot. There may be room for difference of opinion regarding many varieties of seeds, but there cannot be room for difference of opinion as to which is the best stock Carrot.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Mastodon Carrot is not, properly speaking, a table Carrot, although the flesh is remarkably firm and sweet. It is not a Carrot for the market gardener, but it is emphatically the Carrot for the farmer, and once used, nothing else will take its place.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Mastodon Carrot is the heaviest cropping Carrot grown, yielding more tons to the acre than any other sort. The flesh is white, crisp and solid and very sweet in flavor. It is a vast improvement on the white and green Belgian sorts which have been favorites in the past, as it is not only much more productive but vastly easier to handle. The roots are short and very heavy at the shoulder, rendering them easily harvested. An important feature, also, is that they do not easily break in pulling or sorting. Too much can scarcely be said of their size and great productiveness. The roots frequently measure 15 to 20 inches in circumference, and 18 to 40 tons to the acre is not an extravagant statement as to yield. Prices for all quantities are quoted on page 2.



455. Northrup, King & Co.'s VICTORIA CARROT FOR STOCK

Sold only in Sealed Packages.

The Victoria is a very large and a very rich stock Carrot. There can be only one best stock Carrot, and we think our Mastodon is that Carrot, yet there are many who prefer a yellow Carrot. We can say to such that there is no yellow Carrot which can approach the Victoria in size, in yield and in feeding qualities. It is the largest and best form of Orange or Yellow Carrot known. The roots are remarkably fine, very symmetrical and of excellent quality, possessing high feeding properties. It is a heavy cropper on all soils, but is especially adapted for rich, strong land. It grows nearly half as much weight again an acre as the ordinary varieties, and as the roots grow more above the ground it is much easier to gather the crop. This grand variety is sure to suit every one who grows it. Packet, ounce, and pound prices are given on page 2.

484. Witloof-Chicory or French Endive

Remarkable for the width of its leaves and the great size of its ribs and stalks. The roots grown in trenches produce the well known vegetable and salad called in Belgium "Witloof" and in Paris "Endive". Used as a winter salad. Delicious when served with French dressing and eaten like Cos Lettuce. The seed should be sown in the open ground not later than June, in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart, and the seedlings should be

thinned out to stand three inches apart. The plants form long, parsnip-shaped roots which are lifted in the fall, trimmed of leaves, and stored in soil in a cool place until wanted for forcing. The roots should be planted upright about one and a half to two inches apart in a trench sixteen to eighteen inches deep. This will bring the neck of the root to within nine inches of the level of the

trench, which should be filled with light soil. If a quicker growth is desired, a mulch of fresh manure about two feet deep may be used. The roots may also be forced in boxes in a warm cellar, in which case they should be set in a fine soil two inches apart and with the crowns two inches below the surface. To exclude all light, the box should be covered with another of the same size, and if water is required it should be slightly heated. It requires about one month to force the roots. The heads are then cut off with a small portion of the neck of the root attached. See page 3 for prices.

A Thousand Per Cent. Profit.

Some banks pay four per cent. on deposits, mortgages yield six to seven per cent., some stocks pay from eight to twelve per cent. But here is a plan which will yield one thousand per cent. and more on the investment. You may say that there must be great risk involved or hard work entailed. No, there is no risk and accomplishment is easy. The business referred to is gardening.

Ten cents worth of Tomato seed will grow plenty of tomatoes for the table and canning, besides chili sauce, sweet pickles and other delicacies.

Five cents worth of Carrots will grow enough for a family all winter. A dollar's worth of vegetable seeds will sow a large garden and produce handsomely on the investment.

All this can be done in your own back yard. Food can be produced where weeds have been growing. Good health and the joy of seeing things grow are the result of your efforts, to say nothing of the pleasure of gathering crisp, juicy vegetables from your own garden and the economy in the food bill.



Witloof-Chicory or French Endive.

Mastodon
Carrot.
Reduced in
Size.

IMPORTANT—
Owing to the large size which these Carrots attain, less seed is required to the acre than of any other sort—2 lbs. an acre being sufficient.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture. For early use, seed should be sown $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep in a greenhouse, hot-bed or in boxes in the house, about 6 weeks before the plants are needed for planting out.

If, when the second leaves appear, the plants can be transplanted, spacing them 3 inches apart, better and more hardy plants will be obtained.

As soon as the soil can be worked in the Spring the plants should be removed to the open field and set in rows 2 feet apart each way. Cultivate occasionally to keep out weeds and preserve the moisture in the soil until the plants shade the ground.

For late use sow seed in beds about May 10th and when the plants are large enough remove to the garden, setting them from 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet each way.

Cultivation must begin as soon as the plants are set in the field, and continued as long as it is possible to get through them with a horse cultivator without doing injury to the plants.

As soon as the heads begin to form, tie the leaves together over the head to keep out the light, by this process nice white heads are obtained.

One ounce of seed will produce about 1000 plants.

460. Northrup, King & Co.'s Model

Sold only in Sealed Packages.

In competition with all other strains the Model Cauliflower has won the approval of critical gardeners, being the earliest and best sort grown. It is suitable not only for early use, but is superior for late planting. The heads are hard and solid and do not

spread as do some of the inferior sorts. No other equals it in purity of color, being clear snow white. It is equally desirable for family use and for the market garden. The heads are large—from 9 to 12 inches in diameter, and weigh from 4 to 8 pounds. On account of its close growing, compact habit many more plants may be grown on a given area than of the late spreading sorts. Prices for Cauliflower seed in all quantities are given on page 3.



465. Northrup, King & Co.'s

Drought Resisting. (Sold only

in sealed packages.) Especially adapted to dry locations, where it will produce large, solid heads when all other sorts would fail. To secure

the best heads the soil must be rich and thoroughly cultivated. Present values of this seed are quoted on page 3.



Northrup, King & Co.'s Model Cauliflower.

470. Snowball. Forms snow white heads six to ten inches in diameter, of good quality. Its close growing habit permits more heads to a given area than the later maturing sorts. Excellent both for early and late planting. Grown from stock seed obtained from originators. Equal to any strain of "Snowball" on the market. See page 3 for prices.

475. Extra Early Dwarf Forcing. The finest strain procurable. Plants dwarf and compact, forming good sized heads, very fine stock. Prices listed on page 3.

482. Extra Early Paris. A popular and early heading variety. Heads are solid and very uniform but not considered as sure heading as the Forcing type. Present values given on page 3.

CRESS

Culture. Sow seed thickly in shallow drills 12 inches apart, in the Spring, and for a succession every two weeks.

One ounce of seed required for 200 feet of drill.

Water Cress. Sow the seed in cool, moist soil in the early Spring or if a shallow slow running stream or ditch is near, the seed may be sown within the same near the bank. When sown in a location of this kind it grows luxuriantly for years.

485. Fine Curled (Pepper Grass). Quick growing; like parsley; growth dwarf and compact; crisp and pungent. Prices are listed on page 3.

490. Water Cress. Highly esteemed as a salad; also used as a garnish for meats. Packet, ounce, and pound prices, on page 3.

495. CHIVES

Chives are perfectly hardy perennial plants of the onion type. They are grown for the small leaves which come up very early in the Spring and give a mild onion flavor to food in which they are placed. The tops may be cut off as close to the ground as desired. See page 3 for seed prices.

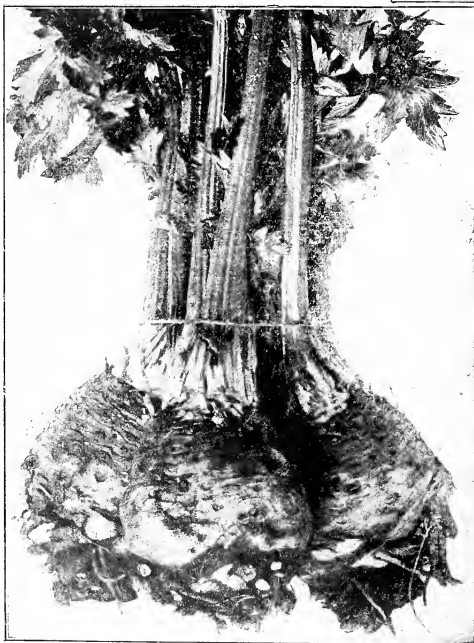
CELERIAC

(Turnip Rooted Celery)

Culture. Treat seeds and plants the same as recommended for celery with the exception that it is customary to set the Celeriac plants in rows 1 foot apart. The roots are preserved for use in Winter by storing in moist sand in the cellar.

One ounce seed for 1,000 plants.

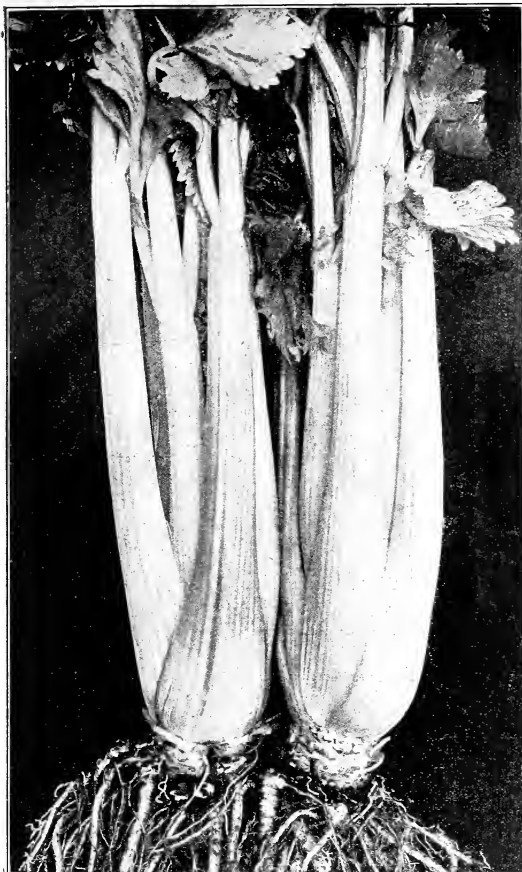
500. Large Smooth. Large, smooth, excellent flavor. Values quoted on page 3 for all quantities.



Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery.

Northrup, King & Co.'s seeds are handled by 18,000 dealers in the Northwest. If your dealer will not supply you, write us direct.

CELERY



Culture. Sow seed in the garden, as early in the Spring as the soil can be worked. Cover the seed lightly and firm well.

Keep the bed moist to insure quick germination and growth. Before setting out the plants shear off the top leaves, which makes stocky plants with a tendency to spread out.

When ready, set plants 6 to 8 inches apart in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, according to variety and soil. When the roots of the Celery plants are very long it is advisable to trim them off just before setting to about 3 inches.

Cultivate well until the middle of August, then, work up the soil between the rows around plants from time to time until plants are covered and they will soon be ready for use.

When desired for winter use it should not be bleached in the field, but enough soil should be drawn about it to secure an erect habit of growth and it should be transferred to the cellar prior to settled cold weather.

One ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 plants.

505. Northrup, King & Co.'s Golden Self



Blanching.

This splendid variety is without doubt the most popular Celery grown. It is a self-blanching sort, for with a little hanking or covering, even the outer ribs assume a beautiful golden yellow, while the heart or vine stalks are deliciously tender, brittle and sweet. This variety is being very extensively grown both for market and private use, not only on account of its ease of culture, but for its superior quality. It is not quite so early as the White Plume, but is of heavier and more compact growth, the stalks being thick, crisp and brittle. The hearts are large and solid, blanching a beautiful waxen yellow. It is tender and sweet and free from stringiness; flavor rich.

Our Private Stock seed is procured from a noted Celery grower in France. The American grown seed is often as good as any produced in France, but we have sometimes been disappointed in the quality, while the seed produced in France has never failed us. For that reason we offer both strains.

Our Private Stock seed is sold only in sealed packages. Prices given on page 3.

510. Golden Self Blanching, American

Grown. This is the same variety as our Private Stock seed but is American grown. It gives good results as a rule but we do not recommend it so highly as our French grown seed. Refer to page 3 for prices.

515. Northrup, King & Co.'s Kalamazoo.



(Sold only in sealed packages.) We consider our Kalamazoo absolutely and without exception the very best Celery grown. It is late, it is not self-blanching, but it is worth many times over, all the extra trouble and labor involved in growing it. Kalamazoo Celery, when properly grown, is extremely large, solid and crisp, and possesses a rich sweet and "nutty" flavor unequalled by any Celery we have ever seen. It is a fine keeper.

For prices of this seed turn to page 3.

520. White Plume. The earliest Celery. This is a well known variety. Popular on account of its earliness and the ease of its culture. See page 6 for prices.

530. Golden Hearted Dwarf. A favorite main crop variety. When blanching the stalks are of a waxy yellow color, solid and crisp. A splendid keeper. Priced on page 3.

535. Giant Pascal. One of the most popular sorts for winter use. It is very large in growth; the stalks are exceptionally thick with very heavy hearts which, when blanching, are of a beautiful creamy yellow color. Very brittle, superb flavor. Values listed on page 3.

537. Winter Queen. A very fine variety for Winter storage. Robust, stocky growth requiring but little labor in blanching. The heart stalks are heavy broad and solid, but crisp and tender, blanching to a rich, creamy white. Note the prices for all quantities, as quoted on page 3.



Northrup, King & Co.'s Golden Self Blanching Celery. ✓

SWEET CORN

Market gardeners and private planters should keep in mind the important fact that Sweet Corn produced in the North is earlier and more hardy than the same varieties grown farther south. We do not think it too much to claim that nearly all of our varieties of Sweet Corn are easily a week to ten days earlier than the same varieties produced elsewhere. This means a great deal to the gardener who wishes to have his Corn first in market, for it is then that the best prices are obtained. It is equally as important also to the private planter growing Corn for his own table, as its lengthens the season for all varieties.

One lb. of seed will plant about 100 hills; 12 to 15 lbs., an acre in hills. The Minnesota State Law designates 48 lbs. as a bu. of Sweet Corn. Note—For succession, plant Golden Bantam for earliest; Peep o' Day for

The Two Best Early Varieties of Sweet Corn

545. Golden Bantam.

Should be grown in every garden.

Everyone likes to eat Golden Bantam Corn. In fact many people will not take any other when Golden Bantam is present.

Quality. The flavor is deliciously distinct, superior to that of any other corn. Of all varieties the name "Sugar Corn" seems to fit this best as it is so unusually sweet. The decided preference shown for it in market, restaurant and home has enabled many growers to sell Golden Bantam at a premium. It is so unique in appearance that all who have ever enjoyed the golden yellow ears recognize them instantly. One cannot forget such splendid quality.

Habit of Growth. Another good feature of this Corn is the character of its growth. The stalks are usually 4 to 5 feet high, with short foliage. Being small they can stand very close together and thus produce a large crop on a very small area. The ears average more than one to the stalk; they are 6 to 7 inches long, just the right size to serve at the table. The kernels are tender, very wide and of good depth, while the cob is small. There are 10 to 12 rows of kernels on each ear. Golden Bantam ears are enclosed in a heavy husk, protecting them against insects and disease.

For the Home Garden. The best way to get good Sweet Corn is to raise it yourself. Then you can be sure that it is fresh and picked at just the right time. This is of the greatest importance since if it is picked too early it is watery and tasteless, if too late the hulls become tough. However, Golden Bantam remains an unusually long time in condition for eating.

No Sweet Corn is better adapted to the home garden than Golden Bantam since its slender growth requires little space and it matures in such a short season that some other crop can be raised on the same ground either before the last planting or after removing the earliest.

Earliness. In season Golden Bantam is about six days earlier than Peep o' Day, but on account of the superior quality of the yellow Corn many start it indoors in April and transplant it later to the garden. By this method Golden Bantam is ready for use in early Summer. It may be sown out-doors from the end of May to July tenth. For succession, plant at ten day intervals, and thus produce the finest Sweet Corn from early Summer until frost.

Hardiness. Especially adapted for Northern planting, on account of its hardness and ability to withstand unfavorable weather. Not only is it adapted for planting in the extreme North, but it is meeting with unusual success in the middle and southern states. It may be planted late in the Summer for early fall use. In high altitudes where many other varieties will not mature on account of the cold nights or early frost, this variety proves successful.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Strain. Our Golden Bantam Sweet Corn is all grown in Minnesota under the personal supervision of our experts. Here, in the North, the growing season is short so Corn must mature earlier than it does farther south. Consequently Northrup, King & Co.'s Strain of Golden Bantam is the earliest known. It is the best to plant in high altitudes or northern regions wherever the growing season is short. Earliness counts in the middle states, too, where a few days often makes a big difference in the market gardener's profit, so we confidently recommend our strain for planting there also. We carefully select all ears before shelling and our stocks are the very finest obtainable.

That this strain is popular is proved by the fact that we usually sell enough Golden Bantam to seed 40,000 acres, shipping it to all parts of the country. New England alone uses a carload a week. The rows may be just far enough apart to admit of cultivation. Twelve to fifteen lbs. of seed will plant an acre. Prepare the land thoroughly, making it deep and mellow. For early Corn, plant just as soon as danger of frost is over, bearing in mind that it is sometimes well to take a risk in early planting as early Corn is always in greatest demand.

It should be borne in mind that Minnesota grown Sweet Corn is at least two weeks earlier and much harder than seed produced in any other section.

Order Early. It will be a great convenience both to our customers and to ourselves if our orders are sent early. This will insure their being filled immediately from the choice of our stocks.

second early; Portland for medium; Northrup, King & Co.'s Zig Zag Evergreen or Improved Black Mexican for late, and secure the very best Sweet Corn in each class.

To have the finest Sweet Corn it must be picked in just the right condition. Not the green skin of the grain breaks at the slightest puncture. It will be of inferior quality if it is either a few days too old or too young.

Our Sweet Corn is thoroughly tested before it leaves our hands.

Prices. Sweet Corn prices are given on page 3. If your dealer does not handle N. K. & Co.'s seeds, write us direct. Packets and quarter pounds are sent prepaid, all larger quantities are shipped at purchaser's expense.



In Peep o' Day Sweet Corn we offer a variety which we believe to be earlier than any other Sweet Corn grown except Golden Bantam. There is no product of the garden which is so eagerly awaited as the first Sweet Corn of the season. Not the tasteless, discouraged, premature Corn shipped from long distances, of little value when picked and unfit for human food when it arrives, but the real, tender, juicy Sweet Corn, ready for use before the Summer has really commenced. Such is Sweet Corn is Northrup, King & Co.'s Peep o' Day. Not only is it early, but it is sweet and delicate in flavor, being excelled in this respect by no other early Sweet Corn except Golden Bantam. Kernels are pure yellow.

On account of its extreme earliness Peep o' Day Sweet Corn is especially adapted for planting in northern latitudes and in high altitudes where other varieties fail entirely. Peep o' Day produces a large number of "suckers" which, unlike those of other varieties, produce fine, well formed ears. It is not unusual to find a single plant bearing from four to five ears. The yield per acre is therefore very large.

The stalks grow 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 feet in height, and having light foliage may stand very close together. The ears are small, 5 to 6 inches in length. The kernels, though not large are of good substance and borne 8 to 12 rows to the ear.

Prices of Northrup, King & Co.'s Peep o' Day Sweet Corn are listed for large or small quantities on page 3.

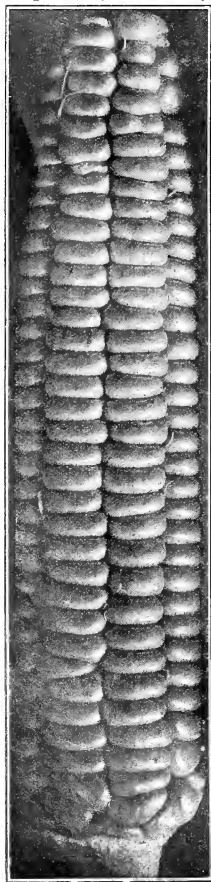
Sweet Corn is one of the most satisfactory vegetables to plant for increasing the food supply. Cultivation is simple and whatever is raised in excess of immediate requirements may be canned for use during the winter months. It is a thrifty practice to raise enough Sweet Corn each summer to provide a liberal supply for the entire year.

Our Golden Bantam Sweet Corn is all grown in Minnesota under the personal supervision of our experts. Here, in the North, the growing season is short so Corn must mature earlier than it does farther south. Consequently Northrup, King & Co.'s Strain of Golden Bantam is the earliest known. It is the best to plant in high altitudes or northern regions wherever the growing season is short. Earliness counts in the middle states, too, where a few days often makes a big difference in the market gardener's profit, so we confidently recommend our strain for planting there also. We carefully select all ears before shelling and our stocks are the very finest obtainable.

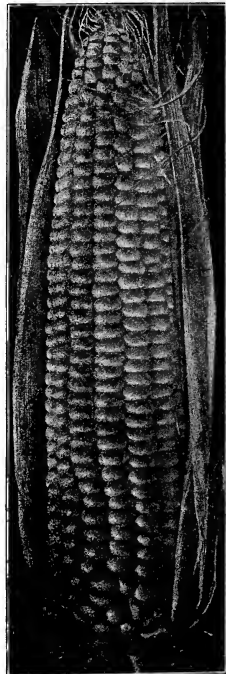
That this strain is popular is proved by the fact that we usually sell enough Golden Bantam to seed 40,000 acres, shipping it to all parts of the country. New England alone uses a carload a week. The rows may be just far enough apart to admit of cultivation. Twelve to fifteen lbs. of seed will plant an acre. Prepare the land thoroughly, making it deep and mellow. For early Corn, plant just as soon as danger of frost is over, bearing in mind that it is sometimes well to take a risk in early planting as early Corn is always in greatest demand.

It should be borne in mind that Minnesota grown Sweet Corn is at least two weeks earlier and much harder than seed produced in any other section.

Order Early. It will be a great convenience both to our customers and to ourselves if our orders are sent early. This will insure their being filled immediately from the choice of our stocks.



Golden Bantam Sweet Corn.



Northrup, King & Co.'s Peep o' Day Sweet Corn.

Facts About Both Varieties.

Satisfaction. We have yet to hear of a grower who has planted our Peep o' Day or Golden Bantam Sweet Corn and was not well pleased with them when weather and climate were favorable. From all points come letters from pleased customers.

Culture. The stalks, being short and small and having few leaves, may stand very close together. The seed may be planted either in hills or in rows. If the former, plant six or seven kernels in a hill, thinning out well so as to have four plants in each hill. If in rows and not in hills, drop the seed from six to eight inches apart, according to the soil, and if planted early cover about one inch deep. Seed planted later should be planted deeper, according to the amount of moisture in the soil. The rows may be just far enough apart to admit of cultivation. Twelve to fifteen lbs. of seed will plant an acre. Prepare the land thoroughly, making it deep and mellow. For early Corn, plant just as soon as danger of frost is over, bearing in mind that it is sometimes well to take a risk in early planting as early Corn is always in greatest demand.

It should be borne in mind that Minnesota grown Sweet Corn is at least two weeks earlier and much harder than seed produced in any other section.

Order Early. It will be a great convenience both to our customers and to ourselves if our orders are sent early. This will insure their being filled immediately from the choice of our stocks.

SWEET CORN

January 1st prices of Sweet Corn are given on page 3. Reliable dealers in the dependable of towns throughout the Northwest sell Northrup, King & Co.'s dependable seeds. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct. Packets and quarts, 1 lb. lots are sent prepaid; all larger quantities at purchaser's expense; if wanted by parcel post add postage.

Culture. Sow upon arrival of warm weather in drills 2 inches deep, 3 to 4 feet apart, according to variety, placing the seeds 8 inches apart in drills or 6 seeds in hills 3 to 4 feet apart each way. Cultivate to keep free from weeds and when Corn is well started thin to 4 stalks to the hill.

Plant early varieties in succession, or sow early, second early and late sorts at one time, which will continue the season for several weeks. One bushel of seed will plant from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 acres.

The Minnesota State Law designates 45 lbs. as a bushel of Sweet Corn.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

548. Early Adams. This is not a Sweet or Sugar Corn, but is especially good in northern sections for an extra early table Corn where other varieties do not mature. When ready for table the young grain is tender, milky, and quite sweet. Very hardy, maturing in sixty days from time of planting. Supplies fodder in the hot, dry summer months. See page 3 for prices.

550. Early Minnesota. A standard early sort of excellent quality, especially desirable where seasons are short. The ears bear 8 to 10 rows of large, white grains. This variety is popular on account of its great productiveness. Excellent for market, home and canning use. Prices on page 3.

555. Early Red Cory. Equally as early as White Cory. Corn is white but the cobs are red. Very sweet and tender. See page 3 for values.

560. Extra Early White Cory. One of the earliest varieties, well and favorably known in all parts of the country. It succeeds well where the seasons are short, and can be recommended for general planting. Ears six inches long, with eight rows of broad grains. All quantities are priced on page 3.

562. Extra Early White Mexican. As sweet and delicious as Black Mexican and as early as White Cory. Stalks $4\frac{1}{4}$ ft. high. Ears eight inches long, usually eight rowed. Superior in quality to any early variety of equal size. Cost of seed given on page 3.


564. Howling Mob. This variety originated at Toledo, Ohio, and its queer but appropriate name has reference to the loud and clamorous demand for the Corn when brought to market. The stalks are usually about 5 feet in height and produce early in the season two splendid ears to a stalk. The ears are 7 to 9 inches in length and are well covered with a heavy husk, affording protection from the green worms which so often are destructive to early varieties. There are 12 to 24 rows of good sized white kernels. Values listed on page 3.

575. Mammoth White Cory. Similar to Early Cory, the kernels, however, are somewhat broader and the ears average somewhat larger in size. Prices on page 3.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES.

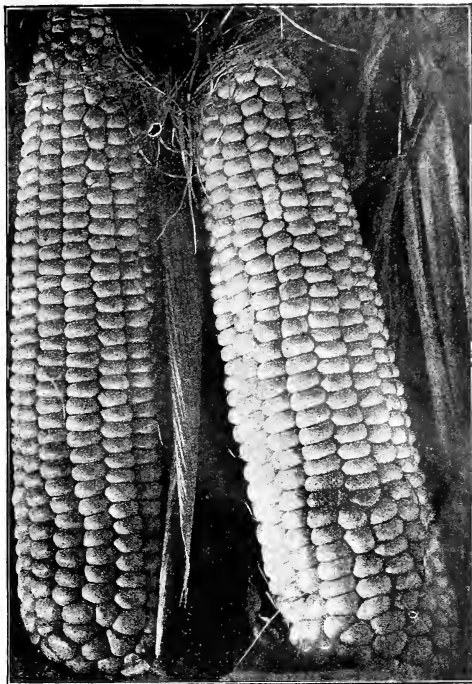
585. Northrup, King & Co.'s Portland. (Sold only in sealed bags.) This variety is not quite so early as the Cory, but it will pay Sweet Corn growers to wait a few days for it. Private families pronounce it unsurpassed; market gardeners capture trade with it. January price for seed is given on page 3.

590. Early Crosby. A standard sort deservedly prized by thousands of planters as one of the sweetest of varieties. The kernels are very closely packed. This is true to any variety of Sweet Corn grown for canning purposes in the state of Minnesota. Turn to page 3 for prices.

605. Northrup, King & Co.'s Zig Zag Evergreen. (Sold only in sealed bags.) The very best of all late white varieties. We have state-

ment from experiment stations and from canning factories, as well as from hundreds of private planters, testifying to its superior sweetness and productiveness, incomparable whiteness when cooked and fine appearance on the table. As introducers of this variety, we assert, without fear of contradiction, that it is best of all the late white sorts. Prices not known when this page was printed. See page 3 for January values.

610. Stowell's Evergreen. The best known and most largely planted of all the varieties. We are free to confess that Northrup, King & Co.'s Zig Zag Evergreen possesses all of the good qualities which have made the Stowell's strain so popular. At the same time, the Stowell's Evergreen is hard to beat and for a long time to come many will have it in preference to any other sort. This Corn is distinguished by the large ear, the long, deep kernels, its rich, sugary flavor and its long-keeping qualities. Our seed has been selected for the sweetness, productiveness and large size. See page 3 for prices on all quantities.

615. Country Gentleman. This variety is often called the "shoe peg" Corn, owing to the arrangement of the crowded kernels, which are long and very sweet.



Early Minnesota Sweet Corn.

578. Pocahontas. An exceptionally early variety. The growth is very uniform and the ears are evenly and compactly filled with broad, white kernels which are tender, sweet and of very fine quality for so early a variety. See page 3 for prices on any quantity.

592. Early Evergreen. This fine variety is ten to twelve days earlier than Stowell's Evergreen and yields large, handsome, ten or twelve-rowed ears. An excellent variety to follow Mammoth White Cory. Price quotations are on page 3.

595. Perry's Hybrid. A well known and favorite sort, valued on account of its hardness, productiveness and size of ears. Values listed on page 3.

600. White Evergreen. This variety is a little earlier than Stowell's and is pure white in color. The stalks are of strong, vigorous growth from six to seven feet high. The ears are very large and well filled to the tip with long, slender, pure white grains of the finest flavor. On page 3 are listed the prices of this seed.

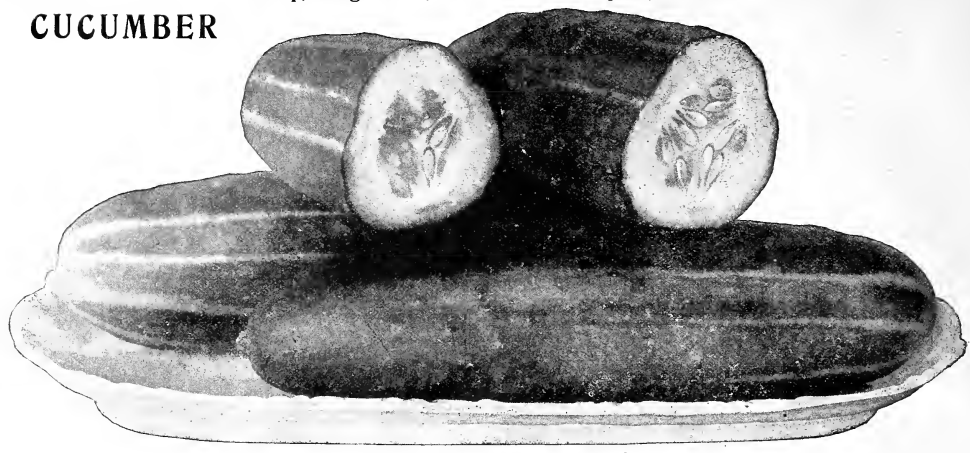
LATE VARIETIES.

Our seed of this variety has been carefully selected and is true to name. It is nearly as sweet as Peep o' Day and is far ahead in flavor of any of the late varieties. It remains tender and fit for use longer than most sorts, as the ear is enclosed in a thick husk which keeps it "in the milk." The ears average nine inches in length and are borne from two to five and sometimes six on each stalk. The cob is small and very closely packed from tip to butt with slender, pure white kernels of the finest quality. If you try this variety you will like it. Prices listed on page 3.

620. Improved Black Mexican. This variety has for a number of years had the reputation of being the sweetest of all Sweet Corn. When cooked, the ear is white with a bluish tinge towards the base of the kernel. Every year we have a number of inquiries from those who have known this Corn, but who have forgotten its name and remember it only as the "Black Corn that was so very sweet." We offer a highly superior strain of this very desirable and much sought after sort. It must still rank with us as a late variety, but as it now matures nicely in Minnesota, it may be safely grown in almost any part of the United States. Values quoted on page 6.

622. Late Mammoth. of any variety; often 14 inches in length and filled with large, broad, white kernels which are sweet, tender and delicious. Usually there are 16 to 18 rows to the ear. The stalks are very large.

CUCUMBER



Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Cucumber.

Culture. Plant the seed $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, according to the variety, about corn planting time, allowing 10 seeds to the hill. As soon as the plants commence to run, remove all but 3 or 4 of the most promising ones in each hill. Cultivate frequently as long as the vines will permit. The seed may also be started in old berry boxes by placing them in the hot-bed. When the weather is suitable—settled and warm—remove the box as the plants are placed in the garden.

The fruit should be gathered as soon as large enough for use; if it is not, the productiveness of the vines will be permanently injured.

One ounce required for 60 hills; two to three pounds per acre.

625. Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling.

Sold only in Sealed Packages.

Will be found to possess the following points of superiority:



First. It is the earliest white spine Cucumber, suitable for table, market or shipping purposes, under all conditions of culture, whether under glass or in the open ground.

Second. It is one of the greatest producers of all varieties; and at all stages of growth is the handsomest and most attractive of all American sorts.

Third. It is of a very deep green color, which it retains during a much longer period of growth than any other variety, while in symmetry of form it is so regular, so uniformly one like the other as to create comment wherever it is seen.

Fourth. The quality is superb, being exceedingly brittle and crisp. The flavor is delicate and entirely devoid of the bitter taste so frequently noticed in other varieties.

Fifth. As a shipping Cucumber, the "Sterling" cannot be surpassed, as it holds up in color and quality better than any other variety.

Prices for all quantities are listed on page 3.

635. Ak-sar-ben. One of the finest strains of white spine Cucumbers; vigorous and prolific. Fruit is uniform in size, averaging eight to ten inches long, dark green in color and handsome in appearance. See page 3 for prices.

640. Boston Pickling. Very productive, grown largely for pickles. Fruit medium sized, very smooth, bright green. Values of seed given on page 3.

645. Chicago or Westerfield Pickling. Fine for market gardeners. Medium length, pointed at each end; has large spines, deep green, very prolific. Good for pickling. Note prices given on page 3.

650. Cool and Crisp. A strain of white spine similar to the Arlington but larger. Fruit long, cylindrical, dark green. Fine for table use. Packet, ounce, and pound prices are quoted on page 3.

655. Davis Perfect. A carefully selected strain of Extra Long White Spine, suitable for both greenhouse and outdoor culture. The fruits are of large size, splendid quality and fine color. The flesh is tender, brittle and of excellent flavor. A favorite for market use. Turn to page 3 for prices of seed.

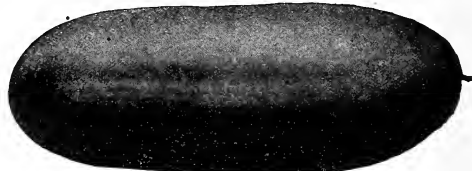
For illustration see following page.

660. Early Frame or Short Green. Used for table and pickling. Very productive. Fruit straight, bright green. Cucumber seed prices are shown on page 3.

662. Early Fortune. An excellent white spine variety. Early, very productive and disease resistant. Fruits average nine inches long; flesh white, very firm, and crisp. Color, rich, dark green. Turn to page 3 for prices.

665. Early Green Cluster. Fruit small, grows in clusters of two or three, very prolific, short, dark-green. On page 3 are listed prices of this seed.

"The home and community garden has come to stay. Those who have undertaken the work as a wartime measure will continue it now that victory has been won. Gardeners have learned the advantages of cheaper vegetables, better quality and greater freshness, zest and healthfulness in gardening as a recreative occupation, and the growth of community spirit and action through a common ground of interest."



Boston Pickling Cucumber.

"A plentiful supply of cucumbers, lettuce, radishes, parsley, mushrooms, celery, thyme, and similar products will give zest and relish to dishes which have little individual flavor of their own."



Northrup, King & Co.'s Extra Long White Spine Cucumbers.

**630. Northrup, King & Co.'s Extra Long White Spine.**

(Sold only in sealed packages.) An extra fine variety for either greenhouse or open ground. It grows to a large size in a very short time and commands fancy prices on account of its fine form and appearance. The above illustration is an interior view of a greenhouse in which this variety is grown during the Fall and Winter, with the most satisfactory results. Note the price, page 3.

CUCUMBER

668. Green Prolific. Very productive, planted both for slicing and pickling. Four or five inches long when large enough to slice. Prices shown on page 3.

670. Improved Arlington White Spine. The fruit in size and shape averaging 7 to 8 inches long. Color dark green, quality excellent and contains but few seeds. See page 3 for prices.

675. Japanese Climbing. A vigorous grower, can be trained on a trellis. Fruit from 12 to 16 inches long, dark green and smooth. Flesh pure white, crisp and tender. Price quotations listed on page 3.

680. Klondike. One of the best varieties for slicing. It will produce handsome, very dark green fruits slightly striped at the ends, equal in appearance to hot-house specimens. A white spined Cucumber of medium early maturity, fruits averaging about eight inches in length and two inches in diameter, uniform in size and shape.

The vines are very hardy and productive and continue long in bearing. Market gardeners find this variety especially desirable because it retains its dark green color much longer and is less affected by the hot sun than most other sorts. Much used as a shipping Cucumber, but is also adapted for the home garden. All quantities priced on page 3.

685. Long Green. Produces dark-green fruit from 10 to 14 inches long. Flesh solid, crisp and of fine quality. Fine for slicing and pickling. List of prices given on page 3.

690. Northrup, King & Co.'s

Pickling. (Sold only in sealed packages.) It would be difficult to 'make to order' a better pickling cucumber than this. Fruit is medium length, pointed at each end; color deep green. It is very productive. Flesh, crisp and tender, and covered with spines. The best sort for those who like a crisp, tender pickle. Values of this variety are shown on page 3.

695. Northrup, King & Co.'s

Siberian. (Sold only in sealed packages.) The earliest. Fruits are small, being about 3 inches in length and 1½ inches in diameter. Plants productive and fruits of excellent quality. On page 3 are given packet, ounce and pound prices.

As soon as cucumber plants are out of the ground, watch for insects that feed upon the leaves. Be prepared to combat these pests with dust or liquid sprays. See page 60 for insecticides.

697. West Indian Gherkin

or Burr Cucumber. Small, oval, green fruits about two inches long. They are covered with soft, fleshy spines. This variety is used only for pickling. See page 3 for prices.

700. White Spine Evergreen.

A fine strain, bearing blue green fruit, often from 10 to 12 inches in length, smooth, round and of fine quality. Especially recommended for hot-bed culture. The seed we offer has been taken from fruit selected for its ideal form, uniformity in size, shape and color and general appearance. A very satisfactory variety in every way. Prices listed on page 3 for all quantities.

It is convenient to select garden seed from the Northrup, King & Co. Packet seed cases displayed in your dealer's store. He can also obtain larger quantities of this reliable seed for you. If for any reason he cannot supply you, write directly to us.



White Spine, Evergreen Cucumber, Northrup, King & Co.'s Special Strain.

705. White Spine, Improved. Large, handsome, uniform fruits. Crisp and of fine flavor. Note the prices, page 3.

710. White Spine, Peerless. Larger than the Improved, but not quite so early. All amounts priced on page 3.



EGG PLANT.



Culture. Egg Plant seed should be sown in hot-beds in March or April and transferred to pots or boxes when an inch or two high and planted out early in June in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way, cultivation same as for cabbage. One-fourth pound seed will provide plants for one acre.

715. Northrup, King & Co.'s Improved New York Spineless.

Sold only in Sealed Packages.

The handsomest type and most perfect strain of Egg Plant in existence. The plants are stocky and low branching, stalks entirely free from spines, and produce continually handsome, deep purple fruits of largest size and most perfect symmetry. The plants usually bear eight to ten immense fruits of the finest quality before being killed by frosts. For prices of Egg Plant seed, see page 3.

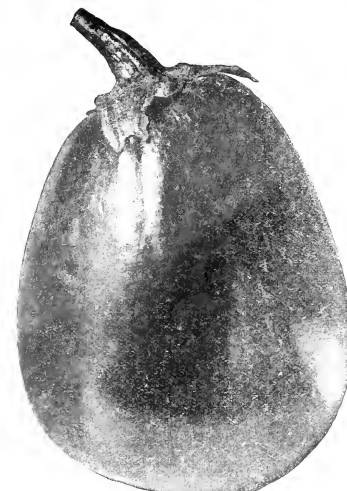
716. Black Beauty. A little earlier than our Improved New York Spineless but usually not quite so large. The skin is a rich, lustrous dark purple. Very desirable for the market as the fruit holds its rich coloring a long time. See page 3 for prices.

ENDIVE.

This plant furnishes an attractive and appetizing salad for the Fall and Winter months, or by repeated sowings a supply may be had nearly all the year round. Useful in flavoring soups, stews, etc. Makes delicious greens if cooked like spinach. Cultivation same as for lettuce. The bleaching of Endive is brought about by drawing the leaves together into a head and tying them. This should be done a month before it is wanted for table use.

One ounce of seed required for 100 feet of row.

718. Broad Leaved Batavian. Leaves are broad, thick, green, more or less twisted and waved, with white mid-ribs. It forms large hearts, which when blanched, form one of the best winter salads. Crisp, tender and fine flavor. Packets and larger amounts priced on page 3.



Northrup, King & Co.'s Improved New York Spineless Egg Plant.

720. Green Curled. Leaves finely cut. Refer to page 3 for cost of seed in all quantities.

725. White Curled. Very beautiful, leaves need no blanching. Turn to page 3 for seed prices.

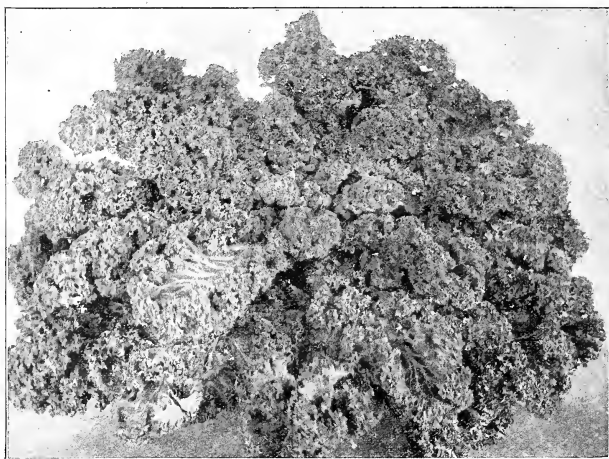
739. GARLIC.

About 250 lbs. required per acre.

Garlic is a perennial plant with a bulbous root and belongs to the Onion family. It has flat leaves and the bulb is composed of several parts or bulbets, similar to those of a multiplier onion set. Garlic has a strong penetrating odor and flavor, and is highly esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. We cannot offer seeds but can supply the bulbs or sets.

Prepare the ground as for onions, separate the sets and plant them in drills eight inches apart and four to six inches apart in the drill, covering two inches deep. Cultivate like onion sets. When the leaves turn yellow, pull up the bulbs and dry in the shade.

Prices of well cured bulbs will be found listed on page 3. Shipped by express or freight at purchaser's expense. If shipped by parcel post add 10c per lb. to cover extra cost.



Kale or Borecole

KALE or BORECOLE.

Culture. More hardy than cabbage and makes excellent greens. Improved by a touch of frost. Sow in May and June, cultivate same as cabbage. See page 80 for Thousand Headed Kale.

740. Dwarf Curled Kale. This is more hardy than cabbage and Spring use. The leaves are curly, bright green, very tender and delicate in flavor. Sow seed in May or June, transplant in July and cultivate same as cabbage. For early Spring use sow in September, protect over Winter with a covering of straw or litter. Prices are given on page 3.

742. Tall Green Curled. Grows up to three feet high, bearing long, light green leaves, finely curled at the tips. Extremely hardy, being improved, rather than injured by a moderately heavy frost. Values quoted on page 3.

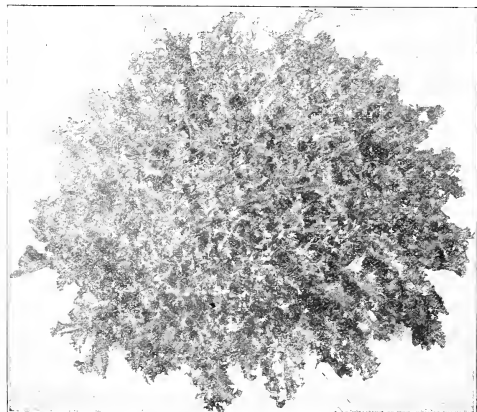
KOHL RABI.

Culture. Sow the seed in the Spring in drills $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep and 2 feet apart and when the plants are a few inches high thin to 15 inches. Cultivate same as beets. Bulbs grow above ground. Root should be stripped and cooked like turnips. Kohl Rabi has a much sweeter and finer flavor than the turnip. Sow in June for Fall use.

Two pounds of seed required per acre.

745. Early White. Very early, small, handsome, white bulb. Best early variety for the table. Packet, ounce, and pound prices are given on page 2.

746. Early Purple. A very desirable sort for forcing or early outdoor planting. Bulbs are of medium size, purple, flesh white. Very early, with small top, the leaf stems being tinged with purple. See page 3 for prices.



White Curled Endive.

LEEK.

Culture. Sow seed in early Spring in rows 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep. When 6 inches high, transplant 4 to 6 inches apart in rows 12 inches apart, setting the plants in the ground up to their center leaves and as they grow draw the soil up around them. This process tends to bleach the Leek and to make more palatable the edible portion. Seed required per acre, 4 lbs. 1 oz. for 100 feet of drill.

750. Large American Flag. or "Broad London." A large growing variety. Prices of Leek are shown on page 3.

MUSTARD.

Culture. When used for salads, sow thickly in shallow drills, 6 inches apart. Successive sowings may be made every week or two. When grown to produce seed for use in pickles, pepper sauce, etc., sow early in rows a foot apart and 3 inches apart in the row.

753. Smooth Leaved. Bears large, smooth leaves, well above the ground. Plants grow quickly, upright when young and spread out with age. More easily prepared for table than the rough sorts. Price on page 3.

755. Southern Giant Curled. Used largely for salad, especially in the South. See page 3 for prices.

757. White Mustard. Makes delicious salad or greens. Values listed on page 3.

OKRA or GUMBO.

Culture. Sow the seed thickly in rich ground as soon as the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart and one inch deep. Thin out to ten inches apart and cultivate freely.

760. Mammoth Long Podded. Exceedingly productive and bears splendid dark green pods from eight to nine inches long. It does not grow hard. Turn to page 3 for prices.

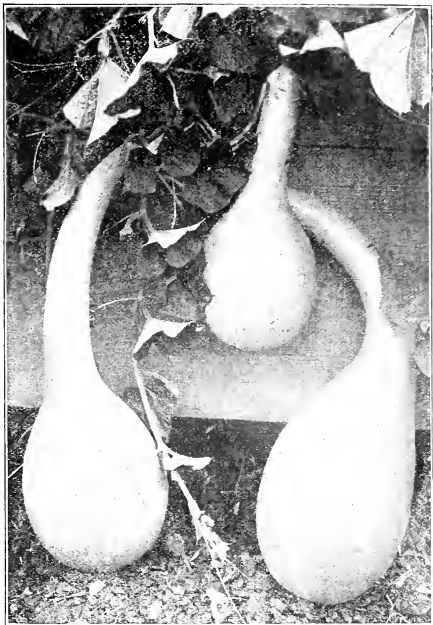
762. Dwarf Green. Grows low but stocky and is very productive. Prices of packets and larger lots are shown on page 3.

763. Long Green. The plant is dwarf, but pods are long and tender. Cost of seed is given on page 3.

764. White Velvet. The plants are about three and one-half feet high, early maturing and very productive. The pods are white, long, smooth and are tender until nearly full sized. Seed prices on page 3.

MUSHROOMS.

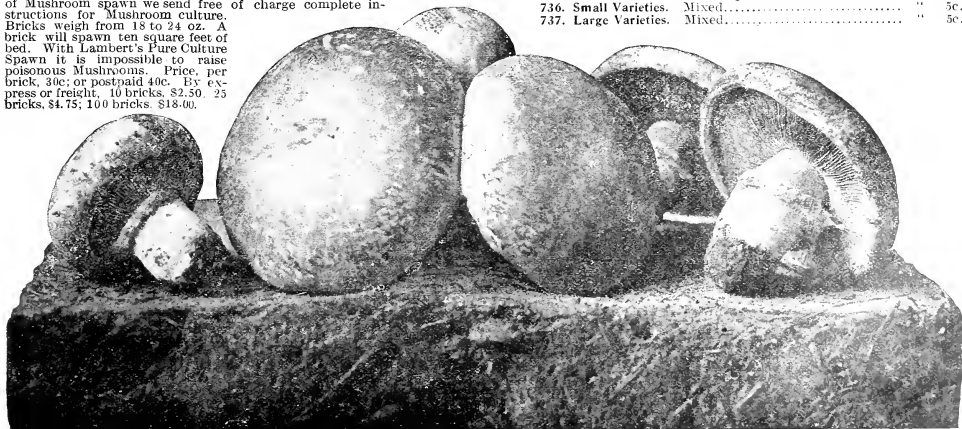
Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn. Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn is far superior to the old style varieties and much better results can be obtained from its use. With every order of Mushroom spawn we send free of charge complete instructions for Mushroom culture. Bricks weigh from 18 to 24 oz. A brick will spawn ten square feet of bed. With Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn it is impossible to raise poisonous Mushrooms. Price, per brick, 30c; or postpaid 40c. By express or freight, 10 bricks, \$2.50. 25 bricks, \$4.75; 100 bricks, \$18.00.



GOURDS.

Desirable where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly. Fine for a screen. Fruit is unique, ornamental and often useful. It will keep for years when properly ripened. Plant after ground has become warm, in rich soil.

726. Apple. Apple shaped.....	Pkt.	5c.
727. Calabash. For pipes.....	"	10c.
728. Dipper. Very useful.....	"	5c.
729. Hercules Club. 4 feet long.....	"	5c.
730. Nest Egg. White like an egg.....	"	5c.
731. Orange Shaped. Round, yellow.....	"	5c.
732. Pear Shaped. Striped.....	"	5c.
733. Sugar Trough. Very large.....	"	5c.
734. Dish Rag. Handy for the kitchen.....	"	5c.
735. Mixed. All varieties except Calabash and Dish Rag.....	"	5c.
736. Small Varieties. Mixed.....	"	5c.
737. Large Varieties. Mixed.....	"	5c.



Mushrooms grown from Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn. Brick of Spawn shown below.

LETTUCE

Culture. Sow in the house or in frames any time after March 10th. If put outdoors, as early in the Spring as ground can be worked and at intervals of two weeks until June 1st. Soil should be a rich sandy loam with plenty of humus. Rows to be 1½ feet apart, plants two inches apart in row after thinning. Two ounces of seed will sow 150 feet of row, 4 to 5 lbs. required per acre. For later treatment see note at foot of page 35.

HEADING VARIETIES.

765. Northrup, King & Co.'s "Sterling."

Sold only in Sealed Packages.

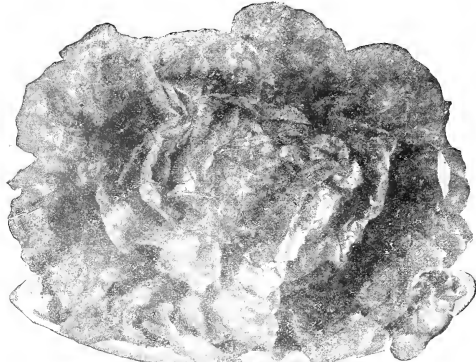
This Lettuce delights all who grow it. It is equally suited for the market gardener and for the private planter. The market gardener will find that this Lettuce will command a premium over other sorts on account of its appearance and quality, while for private gardens no other Lettuce approaches it for table use. For salads it is unequalled.

Our Sterling Lettuce comes under the "crisp heading" class. The plants attain quite a large size, but are never coarse. The outer leaves are of a beautiful green, changing toward the center of the head to a rich golden yellow. In flavor it is extraordinarily sweet and crisp, and is of such beautiful appearance and superior quality as to cause universal remark. We never give the name "Sterling" to a variety that is not the very best of its class, and purchasers may rely on finding this Lettuce the best they have ever put on the table. For price of this seed see page 3.



Black Seeded Tennis Ball Lettuce.

780. Black Seeded Tennis Ball. One of the best for forcing or early outdoor planting. Plants medium size, having thick, dark green leaves. When grown, forms solid heads which are crisp and tender. Prices are given on page 3.



May King Lettuce.

790. California Cream Butter. Forms round, crisp, solid heads, of buttery flavor, medium early. One of the best summer varieties of head Lettuce. Turn to page 3 for prices.



Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Lettuce.



770. Northrup, King & Co.'s Market Gardeners.

(Sold only in sealed packages.) This is one of the very best of the "butter" head Lettuces. It is a very great favorite with market gardeners and holds the lead in point of popularity. See page 3 for prices.

785. Big Boston. A large heading, forcing sort, very hardy and vigorous, with broad, comparatively smooth, thin and very hard, bright green leaves. Quite tender. Indoors this forms a solid head, while outside it is less distinctively a heading sort. Note the prices shown on page 3.

787. Black Seeded All Seasons. This variety is, of very attractive appearance, having large, pale green leaves and a large, round head of splendid quality. Very crisp and tender, having that "buttery" quality so much liked. It resists heat exceptionally well, and as its name implies may be grown in the open from early until late in the season. On page 3 prices for all quantities are shown.



Crisp as Ice Lettuce.

795. Crisp as Ice. The heads are large and very solid. When cut open they have a rich, creamy heart and are so tender and brittle as to warrant the name, "Crisp as Ice." Values of this seed listed on page 3.

800. Deacon. OR SAN FRANCISCO MARKET. While this sort does not grow so large as some kinds, it has few outside leaves, grows very solid, and has that delicious, buttery flavor so much sought for and esteemed. The center of the head blanches to a bright yellow shade and is very crisp and tender, remaining so for a long time, even in hot weather. One of the finest sure-heading summer sorts. Cost of any quantity of this seed is given on page 3.

810. Golden Queen. An early sort. One of the best for outdoor planting as well as growing under glass. The color is a beautiful golden yellow. The heads are so solid that there is no waste. See page 3 for prices.

820. Iceberg. Has an unusually solid head. The white, main ribs of the leaves curve toward the center, and keep the interior thoroughly bleached. It is quick growing and always crisp and tender whether propagated in early Spring or in the hot days of Summer. All lettuce seed prices are listed on page 3.

LETTUCE

HEADING VARIETIES.

825. Improved Hanson Head. The Hanson is one of the crisp heading sorts, in all respects one of the very best out-door varieties for both the professional and amateur gardener. This variety is very hardy and will stand extremes of weather better, perhaps, than any other of the "crisp heading" sorts.

In color it is of an attractive green. The head, which attains a large size, is hard, tender and crisp, with a blanching appearance in the center. The table quality is excellent, wholly free from bitterness and remains in splendid condition for use long after it has reached maturity. Head lettuce seed is priced on page 3.

830. May King. An unequalled variety for early spring planting in the open ground, exceptionally early, attaining a size suitable for use before other sorts. Also good for forcing. It is extremely hardy and very quick growing. The plants grow six to seven inches in diameter, with the outer leaves folded closely, forming the plant into a solid head. The outer leaves are light green, slightly tinged with brown; the inner leaves are bright yellow and of a fine, rich, buttery flavor. Each head will weigh nearly a pound on the average. See page 3 for prices.

837. Tenderheart. A large, new, early head lettuce. Plants are uniform, and nearly all head with but few outside leaves. Very attractive and appetizing as well as being very tender, crisp, succulent and sweet. Tenderheart is very hardy and will withstand the early summer heat splendidly. Will remain in head without running to seed, for two weeks after it is fully headed up. The color of the outside leaves is pale green with a slight reddish brown tinge. Prices are shown on page 3.

Prizehead Lettuce.

835. Prizehead. A large loose headed, thin leaved sort. The very large leaves are crimped, bright green, tinged on the edges with reddish brown and are crisp and sweet. Prices given on page 3.

838. Wayahead. A very early, firm heading sort, of fine appearance and quality. The heads are larger and tighter than other earlys. Outer leaves light green, under leaves are blanching to a buttery yellow tint. Note the price of seed, page 3.

839. New York or Wonderful. Produces immense heads, solid as a cabbage. The heart blanches beautifully, being crisp, tender and delicious. A robust variety, roots deeply and therefore can resist hot, dry weather. Outer color is a distinct apple-green. Extensively grown all over the country. It is especially popular in California where it is known as Los Angeles Lettuce. A desirable standard summer lettuce. Sold at prices given on page 3.

845. Salamander. A very bright green and attractive variety. It forms large, solid heads of thick, smooth, very tender leaves of the finest quality. The leaves are broad, thick, somewhat crumpled and closely overlapping so that the inner ones are very finely blanched. It withstands hot weather remarkably well and can be planted any time during the summer. One of the best head Lettuces to grow out-doors. Also remains long in head before going to seed. On page 3 prices are quoted for all quantities.

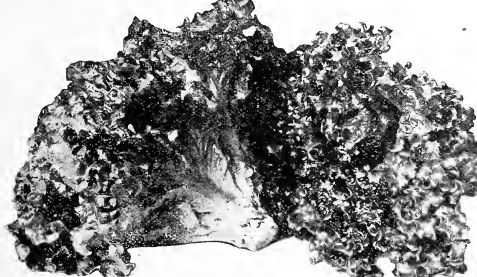
846. Mammoth Black Seeded Butter. An enormous, compact, cabbage-like, head lettuce, which is tender, crisp and sweet. The leaves are thick, yellowish-green and the inner ones are beautifully blanched. It is a good sort for all seasons. Priced on page 3.

Fertilizers for Lettuce.

To grow the best tender lettuce it is advisable to have a very rich, friable soil. The quality of this vegetable is largely dependent upon the rapidity with which it is grown, therefore liberal manuring and thorough preparation are profitable. We recommend for this purpose, Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Garden and Lawn Fertilizer and Sheep Manure, listed on page 95.

LOOSE LEAVED VARIETIES.

815. Grand Rapids. The most popular variety for greenhouse planting. It will make a quick growth even under adverse conditions. It is of handsome appearance, a strong grower and not subject to rot. When exposed for sale it keeps from wilting longer than other varieties. Its upright habit of growth permits close planting. See page 3 for prices.



Grand Rapids Lettuce.

775. Black Seeded Simpson. One of the best, either for forcing under glass or for open ground culture. It forms large, thin, loose leaves of light green color, very tender, crisp and of fine quality. A fine sort for summer, as it withstands the heat; also for the home garden. Turn to page 3 for prices.

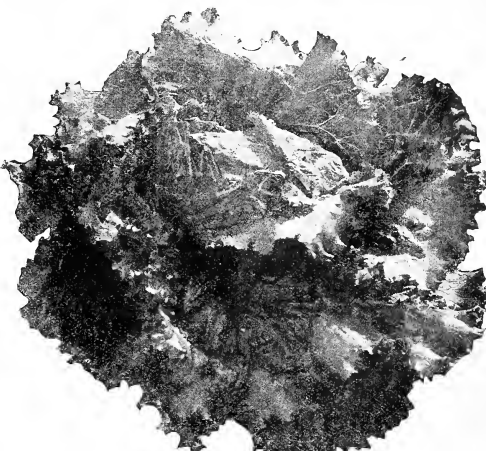
805. Early Curled Simpson. A popular sort, free from bitterness; forms large, loose heads. Packet, ounce and pound prices on page 3.

ROMAINE, COS OR CELERY LETTUCE.

817. Paris White Cos. A very distinct variety of lettuce, having that blanch mild and crisp. The plants are of erect growth, forming a tall, slightly oblong bunch of large, crisp leaves. This variety is priced on page 3.

Culture for Head Lettuce.

Assuming that the lettuce plants have been started as suggested at the top of page 24, they should be transplanted as soon as they begin to crowd. Place them six inches apart in the row in extra rich soil and if the sun has become very hot they will be best to furnish partial shade. Keep the soil well cultivated around the plants to destroy weeds and preserve a soil mulch. Water frequently during dry weather. When the heads start to develop work up the soil around them so as to induce close, compact growth. As soon as the outside leaves are large enough they should be brought together and tied over the top with raffia. This should be done more loosely than with Cauliflower and the plants must be closely watched so that they can be used at the right stage of development. Tying the heads in this manner helps to blanch them and make them deliciously tender and crisp.

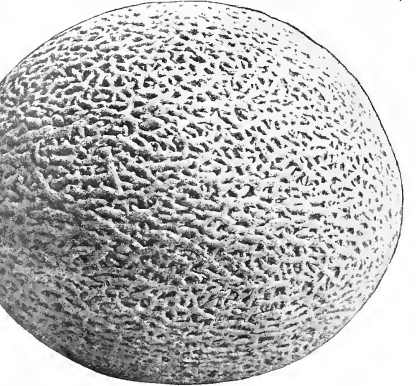


Improved Hanson Head Lettuce.

MUSKMELON

Rocky Ford Cantaloupes.

This Melon is just the right size to serve in halves and its delicious flavor makes it ideal for that purpose. The profits to be derived from growing these Melons are very large when proper soil, seed and cultivation are used. Perhaps the most important consideration is the seed to be planted. We are offering below the three best strains of Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, each of which has been bred with a particular point in view. Earliness, rust resistance, netting and solid meat are highly important characteristics which have been secured by the persistent efforts of Melon breeders in the varieties we offer.



Netted Rock.

916. Rust Resistant Pollock. This type is the highest development, both as to netting and rust-resistant qualities, yet attained in the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. When vines of some varieties are entirely killed by rust and blight within two weeks after the shipping season, these vines are green and continue to blossom and set fruit until frost. The Melons run very uniform in size and the exceptionally heavy netting is laced and interlaced over the entire surface, making it an ideal shipper. The flesh is green, shading to salmon about the seed cavity which is unusually small. The meat is solid and fine grained, flavor unexcelled. While a few days later than the Early Watters, it is more prolific. Desirable where there is an excessive rainfall. Prices on page 3.

917. Netted Rock. attainment in Cantaloupe development. It is undoubtedly the heaviest meated Melon of the Rocky Ford type. It produces Melons of uniform standard size, 90 per cent of which are completely covered with a beautiful gray, lace-like netting which with the small seed cavity, are the most essential points in carrying and keeping qualities of the Cantaloupe. The flesh is green, tinged with a delicate salmon pink around the seed cavity, which is the smallest of any strain of Rocky Ford. The flesh is firm but not tough or stringy and has a sweet, luscious, melting and superb flavor. Prices on Muskmelon on page 3.

918. Early Watters, Improved. The earliest of all the Rocky Ford Cantaloupes. It is prolific and usually the first setting is very heavy, most of the fruit ripening at the same time. It is of fine shape and size and inclined to run to solid netting. The flesh is light green and of the best quality. The seed cavity is larger than in the other strains, and does not make as good a shipper, but for home use is very desirable. Not recommended for sections having excessive rainfall as the vines are inclined to rust, but where early Melons are an object or for dry localities, or under irrigation it is the most valuable Cantaloupe. For prices see page 3.

919. Improved Pollock or Eden Gem. This Melon is the earliest of the solid net type and very prolific. The color of the flesh varies from green to golden yellow, solid, fine grained and of the finest flavor. This variety is rapidly growing in favor with shippers and is equally desirable for the home garden. Prices on page 3.

921. Salmon Fleshed Rocky Ford. This variety has favor. The flesh is a rich salmon color and fine grained. The seed cavity is unusually small, which accounts for its superior shipping qualities. Very desirable for the home garden. Prices on Muskmelon on page 3.

To make it most convenient for the largest number of people arrangements have been made with many thousands of dealers to carry in stock or secure for their customers any quantity of any kind of seed listed in this catalogue. If your merchant can't fill your orders, write to us.

915. Northrup's Yellow Meated Japan.

This is by far the finest, most luscious and pleasing Muskmelon ever grown. The vines are hardy, permitting earlier planting, very prolific and produce very large fruits, nearly as early as the smaller varieties. The Melons are nearly round, not deeply ribbed and covered with patches of netting. The skin is yellowish white when ripe. The crowning feature of this Melon is found in the thick, melting, delicious, salmon-colored flesh. It is extremely rich, sweet and highly flavored. We know of no other sort which will give as great satisfaction as our Yellow Meated Japan Muskmelon. For prices see page 3.



Culture. Muskmelons delight in moderately rich, light, warm, mellow loam. The seed should be planted in the Spring upon the arrival of settled warm weather. Plant seeds 1 inch deep in hills, 4 to 6 feet apart each way, and as soon as the plants begin to run, remove all but 4 of the most likely ones.

Cultivate and keep free from weeds until the vines prevent.

Two to three pounds of seed required per acre.

912. New Melon, Honey Dew. Honey Dew is a new type of Melon. It is not a Cassaba, the seed cavity being like the ordinary Cantaloupe. The collets dull white when ripe, size about six inches in diameter from top to bottom and seven to eight inches long, all Melons being nearly the same size. Weight averages eight to ten pounds.

The Honey Dew Melon has no netting, but the rind though thin, is very tough and so close that the excellent flesh is practically sealed up and it keeps in fine condition for two to three months after the crop is gathered. Color of flesh, a rich green from close to the rind to the seed cavity and of flavor delicious to all who enjoy a good Melon. It has the sweetness of honey and the freshness of morning dew.

We recommend sowing the seed in the northern states in pots or cold frames after April 15th, so that established plants may be ready for setting in the open ground June 10th to 20th. See page 3 for prices.

997. Cassaba Melon. Cassaba Melons are a little different from both Muskmelons and Watermelons. The skin is smooth and hard, flesh extremely tender, rich, sweet and juicy. Prices named on page 3.

930. Early Netted Gem. Slightly oval in form; finely netted, being a light golden hue when fully ripened. Flesh light green in color, melting and luscious in flavor, ripens close to the skin. Prices on Muskmelon on page 3.

935. Emerald Gem. Very early. A richly flavored Melon, salmon colored flesh, which is almost crystal in appearance, the flavor being rich, very sweet and luscious. The skin is quite smooth, and of a beautiful deep green color. This variety is very prolific and is one of the most valuable sorts in cultivation. For prices see page 3.

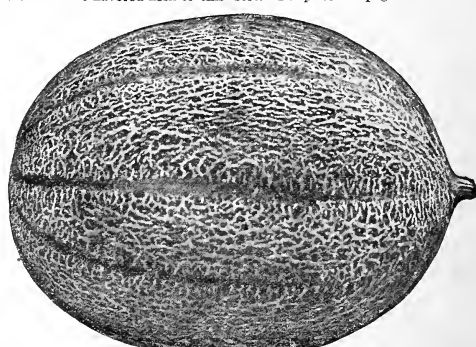
940. Extra Early Citron or Early Nutmeg. A standard and well known variety. Fruits are round, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, ribbed and netted. Flesh is thick and pale green in color, very sweet. Prices named on page 3.

945. Extra Early Hackensack. Fruit attains a good size, weighing four to six pounds each. The Melons are round, heavily ribbed, skin is green and thickly netted; flesh is light green, of delicious flavor, rich and sugary. It is also a luxuriant, healthy grower, and exceedingly productive. The earliest of all large netted Melons. Prices on page 3.

950. Hackensack. Fruit very large, round, heavily ribbed and netted. Flesh green, thick, coarse very sweet and fine flavor. Hardy and very productive. Prices on Muskmelon on page 3.

A garden this year is just as important as it has been. Make it worth more to you than it has in the past. Good seeds, good soil and proper cultivation will do it.

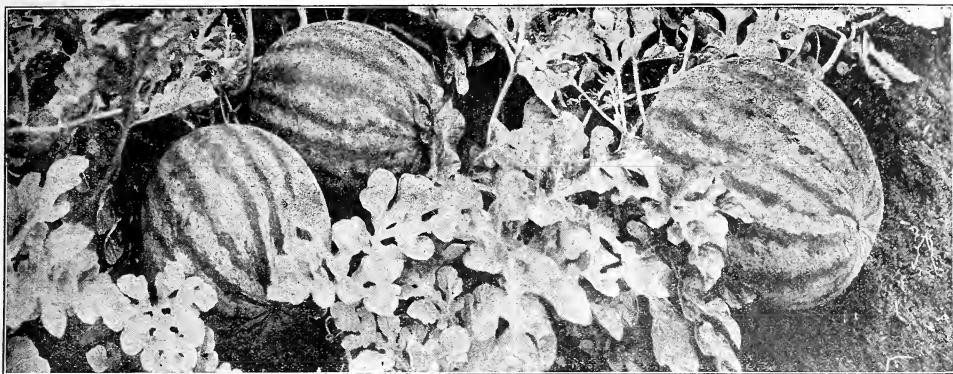
970. Osage or Miller's Cream. Fruit medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, banded with lighter streaks, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit; the quality is exceptionally fine. A favorite variety for the later markets. We have taken a great deal of pains to develop the thick, deep, rich colored and fine flavored flesh of this sort. For prices see page 3.



Osage or Miller's Cream Muskmelon.

975. Paul Rose or Petoskey. Combines all the good qualities of the Netted Gem and Osage, the varieties from which it originated, possessing the sweetness of the latter with the finely netted appearance of the Gem. Fruits about 5 inches in diameter, shape and general appearance similar to the Netted Gem, of a light green or faint golden hue when fully ripe. Firm flesh, a rich orange red like the Osage, but even sweeter and higher flavored; ripens close down to the rind, with small seed cavity; the most uniformly good of any Muskmelon grown. Best shipper, just the size for hotel and table use. Really has no equal as a market Melon for professional growers and one of the very best sorts for the home garden. See page 3 for prices.

WATERMELON



Northrup, King & Co.'s Klondike Watermelon. The Earliest Watermelon Grown.

Culture. The soil for Watermelons must be light, rich and sandy, for if grown on a heavy soil the quality will be poor, and they will not be so early. When there is no more danger of frost, drop 8 to 10 seeds in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, covering about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. As soon as plants commence to run, thin out to 3 best plants in a hill and cultivate until the vines cover the whole ground. If slow to fruit, pinch off the ends of the growing shoots. Ashes or air-slacked lime sifted on the young plants while dew is on is good to keep the insects out. One ounce will plant about 30 hills, and it takes 4 to 5 pounds to one acre.

850. Northrup, King & Co.'s Klondike. (Sold only in sealed packages.) The earliest. The great objection to the extremely early Watermelons has been their inferior quality. This has been entirely overcome in the Klondike, which is offered with the assurance of being, not only remarkably early, but as sweet, delicate and melting in flavor as any variety grown. The flesh is of a deep scarlet. Rind thin, and on this account is not a particularly good shipping sort, but is emphatically the variety for home use and sale. It will ripen in altitudes where it has not been thought possible to mature a good Watermelon. Prices are given on page 3 for all quantities.

855. Northrup, King & Co.'s Kentucky Wonder. (Sold only in sealed packages.) One just cause for criticism of many of the new Melons is that, for the most part, they have been, at the best, slightly improved strains of some old and well known sort. This cannot be said of Kentucky Wonder. It is distinct, and the Melon itself proves it. In shape it is oblong, attaining a good size; skin dark green and beautifully marked. Flesh a beautiful rich scarlet color, crisp, rich, sugary, always firm and solid, never mealy or tough. See page 3 for prices.

860. Dark Icing. Rind thin, but very strong; one of the best for early shipping. Fruit large, very dark skinned and of attractive appearance. Flesh rich, bright red, and of fine quality. Packet and larger quantities are priced on page 3.

865. Fordhook Early. An extra early Watermelon of large size. The rind is tough, making it desirable for shipping purposes. Flesh is bright red and very sweet. Turn to page 3 for cost of seed.

870. Harris' Earliest Watermelon. Sweetest, largest early Melon. Melon is oval to oblong; beautifully striped with green and gray; bright red flesh, which is sweet, tender and delicious. It is the Melon for everybody to grow who wants to be first in the market with fine large Melons weighing 20 to 30 pounds. Values of seeds are listed on page 3.

875. Ice Cream or Peerless. green. Flesh bright scarlet. Solid to the center. Sweet as honey. Prices on page 3.

880. Kleckley's Sweets. Watermelons for home use. The rind is too thin and tender to stand long distance shipment. The fruits are uniform in size, oblong in form; the skin is a rich dark green; the flesh, bright scarlet; too seeds lie close to the rind, leaving a very large, solid, red core. The flesh is rich, sugary and melting, being entirely free from stringiness. Note the prices shown on page 3.

885. Kolb's Gem. and dark green. Rind very hard and firm. Flesh bright red, solid, coarse grained, but tender and sweet. Cost of this variety is shown on page 3.

890. Mammoth Ironclad. Large fruits nearly two feet long. Rind thin but exceptionally tough. Flesh bright red, firm, solid and crisp, but rich and sugary. Cost of this variety is shown on page 3.

895. Phinney's Early. Very early, quality good; hardy. Bears melons with thin, smooth rind; flesh pink and tender. See prices on page 3.

900. Sweetheart. Remains in condition for use longer than any other sort. Fruit early, large, oval and very solid. Flesh bright red, tender and sweet. Rind thin, but strong, making it a good shipper. Prices are given on page 3.

905. The Dixie. This Watermelon is the best shipping Melon grown, being even larger, earlier and far more productive than the Kolb's Gem, which has heretofore been considered the best Melon for shipping. On page 3 are listed prices for all quantities.

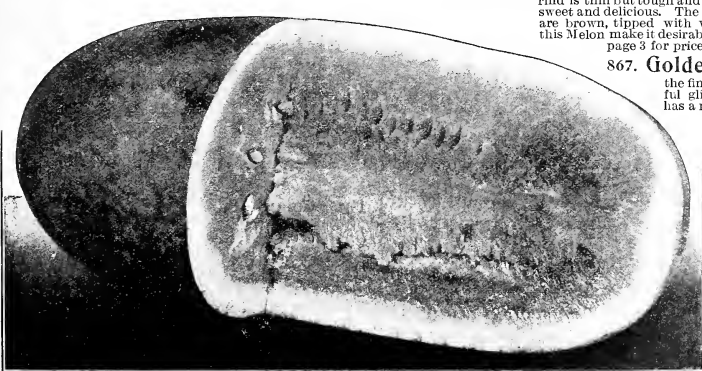
908. Tom Watson. A large, oblong Melon, the skin of which is dark green, with thick netting on the entire surface, quite distinct from other varieties. It averages 18 to 24 inches long and 10 to 12 inches in diameter and weighs 50 to 60 pounds. The rind is thin but tough and flesh a bright, attractive red color, crisp, sweet and delicious. The heart is large with no core. The seeds are brown, tipped with white. The appearance and quality of this Melon make it desirable for both home and market use. See page 3 for prices.

867. Golden Honey. A beautiful, golden-fleshed Melon, one of the finest ever tasted. The flesh is a beautiful glistening amber yellow, very tender, and has a most delicious flavor. It is medium early, of uniform large size, oblong shape and of handsome appearance. The rind is light green, with mottled stripes. Some are more or less prejudiced against a yellow-fleshed Melon, but this dislike will disappear once the Golden Honey is tasted. This Melon has no hard core or stringy sections. The rind is thick and the seeds are large and white, some having a small black tip. Refer to prices on page 3.

910. Citron for Preserves. Fruit round and smooth. Is not eaten raw, but is used for making a very clear, transparent preserve of peculiarly fine flavor. Flesh, white and solid. Citron seed prices are given on page 3.

Special Note.

All vegetable and flower seeds sent prepaid except where noted. See page two for general suggestions to customers, shipping seasons, etc.



Kleckley's Sweets Watermelon.

1000. Northrup, King & Co.'s Minnesota Red Globe.



Sold only in Sealed Packages. This beautiful strain of Red Globe Onion surpasses all others in earliness, productiveness, perfection of shape, uniformity of size, richness of color, and long keeping qualities.

For years we have been patiently working to improve our Red, Yellow and White Globe Onions, not only by reducing the size of the neck, but also rounding off the projecting bottom, while at the same time giving due attention to the shoulder of the bulb. This has resulted in a true globe-shaped Onion of great solidity and long-keeping qualities; the very small neck not only prevents water-logging, rot and shrinkage, but also insures early maturity and perfect ripening down.

The color of Minnesota Red Globe is a deep blood-red, extra dark, while the surface is smooth and glossy. The flesh is white, tinged with light purple, fine grained and unsurpassed in flavor.

Many of the largest growers in the United States have annually used our Minnesota Red Globe Onion seed for more than a decade, convinced that Northrup, King & Co.'s strain is unequalled for the North.

For a long time Onions have been the biggest money-making crop for the farmer. It is true that the Onion market has its ups and downs, like all produce, but at the average price of about 65c per bushel in the Autumn, and the ordinary yield of 400 to 500 bushels per acre, onions yield highly satisfactory returns to the grower. One often reads glowing accounts of enormous Onion profits, yields of 600 to 1,000 bushels are not unknown. With intensive cultivation, experience and skill these yields are within the reach of all in a normal year.

Everywhere globe Onions bring the best prices and since our Minnesota Red, Yellow and White strains are the most highly developed of all globes we confidently recommend them to growers who want Onions that will top the market.

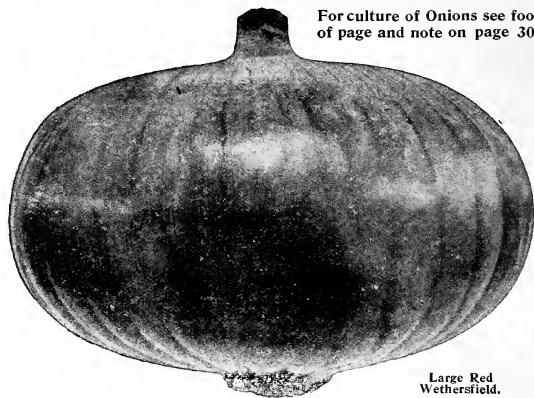
A sound, well-ripened Onion crop can be put away in the Autumn and held for 6 to 8 months under suitable conditions with a shrinkage of not much more than a pound per bushel per month. Experienced growers are careful, however, to plant a select strain of seed which has been bred to produce long-keeping, perfectly ripened bulbs. Consequently the demand for our Minnesota strains is continually increasing; many growers now place their orders a year in advance.

Prices for Northrup, King & Co.'s Minnesota Red Globe Onion are given on page 3.

This variety is early, productive, rich in color and of uniform size.

ONION RED VARIETIES

For culture of Onions see foot of page and note on page 30.



Large Red Wethersfield.

1085. Southport Red Globe.

In all markets, globe Onions are in greatest demand, being of such shape there is practically no waste. The Onion which is perhaps the best known throughout the United States is the Southport strain. The Red Southport is perfectly globe-shaped and very handsome in color. The Onions measure from two and a half to three and a half inches in diameter, and are very uniform both in size and shape. Our seed has been selected to thin neck plants which ripen down to a hard, solid ball, producing the largest proportion of marketable Onions. They are also good keepers. The globe varieties, as a rule, yield the largest crops, from 800 to 1,000 bushels an acre being reported frequently. The Red Globe meets with the greatest demand in the Northwest. Packet, ounce and pound prices are listed on page 3.

1025. Large Red Globe.

A handsome, dark red, globe-shaped Onion. It averages three inches in diameter and nine to ten ounces in weight. The bulbs have thin necks, which ripen down forming a hard, solid, globular bulb. This is a fine strain which will please all who grow it. Prices are quoted on page 3.

1015. Large Red Wethersfield.

Very popular, a sure and heavy yielder; the best keeper, grows to an immense size, solid, oval-shaped flattened on top; skin purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, slightly tinged with pink, strong flavored. The best variety for poor or dry soil. Note the prices on page 3.

1020. Extra Early Red Flat.

A medium sized flat variety, good yielder. Ready for use about two weeks earlier than Large Red Wethersfield. Fine grained and mild in flavor. Very desirable for early marketing. Best where seasons are very short. Good keeper. Page 3 shows the values for all quantities.

1105. Red Bermuda.

Bulbs of this variety are similar in form and early ripening to the Bermuda White, but grow larger in size, ranging from three to four inches in diameter; very flat and of a light pink color. The flesh is white, slightly suffused with pink. Turn to page 3 for prices.

Culture.

Soil for Onions should be rich in humus and plant food. Fresh stable manure and barnyard litters are entirely out of place on the Onion field. They are usually loaded with weed seeds and will interfere very much with tillage. Compost heaps will destroy the weed seeds and put the manures in such condition that they will readily mix with the soil. Manure from sheep sheds or pig pens applied with a spreader before the ground is plowed in the Fall makes excellent fertilizer for Onions because it is usually comparatively free from litter and foul seeds. See page 30.

We especially recommend our Sterling Fertilizer for this crop. See page 95 for description and prices. This should be applied at intervals during the season.

All vegetable and flower seeds sent prepaid except where otherwise noted.

ONION YELLOW VARIETIES.

1010. Northrup, King & Co.'s Minnesota

Yellow Globe. Sold only in sealed packages. We have for years been working on the popular Yellow Globe Onion to bring it to the same degree of perfection attained by our Minnesota Red Globe and we now feel that we have succeeded in producing a type of Yellow Globe unequaled by any other strain in existence. It is a large globe-shaped Onion of the same general characteristics as our Minnesota Red Globe and should prove very satisfactory to the grower. If yellow Onions are preferred, try this strain. Prices for all quantities are quoted on page 3.

1080. Northrup, King & Co.'s Prize Taker.

Yellow Globe. Sold only in Sealed Packages. This Onion has become a great favorite on account of its large size and great solidity. It is perfectly globe-shaped, with straw colored skin; the necks are very small and the Onions always ripen up hard. An excellent keeper, exceedingly fine flavor, grows to an enormous size. Onions weighing five pounds having been grown from seed the first year. Prices for this strain are given on page 3.

1095. Southport Yellow Globe. Very similar to the Southport Red Globe, except that it averages a trifle smaller and matures a little earlier. The skin is a rich brownish yellow; the flesh white, crisp and fine grained. Great care has been given to the selection of our seed, so as to give uniformity of size, shape, small necks and heavy yield. All quantities priced on page 3.

1120. Long Keeping Australian Brown Onion.

This remarkable Onion is of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid and most attractive for market, both in form and appearance. It is extremely early in ripening and makes no stiff necks or scallions. Every seed seems to produce a good-sized Onion, and the bulb begins to form very quickly when the plant is not over 3 inches high. Planted with the Red Westersfield it will average nearly four weeks earlier, and ripen off more uniformly. It has the reputation of keeping indefinitely, and we think from its firmness and hardness that it will keep in good condition longer than any other Onion known. The color of the skin is a clear amber-brown. These Onions have been known to keep nearly a whole year in good condition, and on this and other accounts the strain will commend itself to onion set growers, who often lose heavily in carrying their crop because the sets do not "keep." This seed is sold at prices shown on page 3.

1035. Yellow Danvers Flat, or Round. Very productive, medium size, round, flat, early. Very reliable, small neck; thin, pale yellow skin. Flesh white, fine grained and mild. See page 3 for prices.

1040. Yellow Globe Danvers. The bulbs are large and globular, with very thin necks; rich orange yellow color. An enormous yield and a fine keeper. Flesh white and mild. Note the prices given on page 3.

1045. Yellow Strasburg or Dutch.

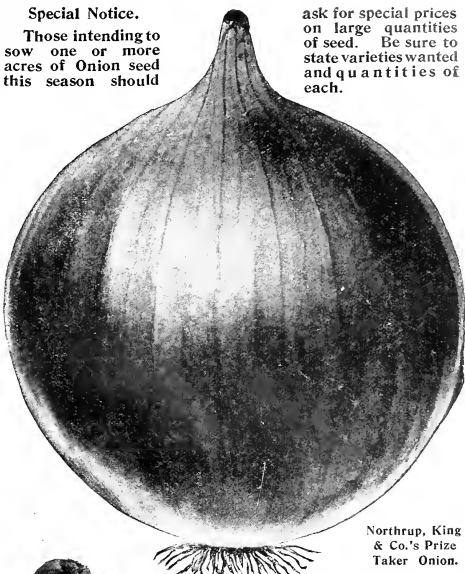
Later, darker in color and more flat than Yellow Danvers Flat. Flesh pure white and of mild flavor. The best variety to grow for sets, and is a splendid keeper. List of prices shown on page 3.

Quality. The importance of high quality is especially emphasized in Onion Seed. The difference in yield between the best and ordinary seed may be 50 to 100 bushels per acre. Buy the best seed you can get. It will pay.

Special Notice.

Those intending to sow one or more acres of Onion seed this season should

ask for special prices on large quantities of seed. Be sure to state varieties wanted and quantities of each.



Northrup, King
& Co.'s Prize
Taker Onion.

1093. Ohio Yellow Globe. A very desirable strain of globe-shaped Onion. The main features which distinguish this strain from others are its distinct and attractive shape; handsome, bright, even color; ripens early and all at once; necks very small and cure down very close. The bulbs are firm, solid and keep exceptionally well during the Winter. The yield, size and quality are all that could be desired in a yellow globe Onion. Although this strain was first introduced in Ohio, the seed we offer is thoroughly acclimated and is suitable for northern conditions. See prices on page 3.

Fertilizers.

The two principal fertilizers for Onions are Nitrate of Soda and Murate of Potash; the latter being used on muck lands. Nitrate of Soda furnishes the young plants with the most essential plant food, nitrogen, in soluble form. For fertilizers of all kinds see page 95.

Garden Tools.

We handle a full line of Planet Jr. Garden Drills and Cultivators, also weeders, hand cultivators, etc. See page 93.

Yellow Globe Danvers Onion.

Booklet on Onion Culture. A 24 page treatise on Onion raising from seed to marketing. In concise, intelligent language it tells of soil selection and preparation, fertilizers and how to apply them, cultivation, varieties of seed to sow, the new Onion culture and methods of seeding, weeding, harvesting, storing, marketing and shipping. This little book has assisted many Onion growers to earn increased profits. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send it free with orders when requested, or will send it by mail, postpaid to any address for 5c in stamps.

Southport Yellow Globe Onion.

Ohio Yellow Globe Onion.

ONION WHITE VARIETIES.

Culture. Onions thrive well in any good soil, although very sandy soils are apt to dry out to too great an extent. Probably the very best soil for this purpose is old land that has been kept up to a high state of fertility and free from weeds, fall plowed and thoroughly pulverized in the spring.

Sow the seed early in the spring, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 12 to 15 inches apart. It is tedious work thinning Onion plants so to avoid unnecessary labor it pays to plant seed of highest germinating qualities; then the seed can be sown a trifle thicker than the Onions are to stand and little thinning will be required.

In the case of large varieties, like Prizetaker and Mammoth Silver King, the young seedlings should be transplanted so as to permit the plants to reach full size and development.

As soon as the plants begin to break through the soil, pass over the rows with a wheel cultivator which works both sides of the row at once and throws a little soil away from the base of the plants and as soon as cultivated they should be weeded. Cultivate and hand weed every two weeks throughout the Summer as it is much easier to handle the crop in the Fall when entirely free from weeds.

One oz. of seed for 100 feet of row; 5 to 6 lbs. seed per acre.

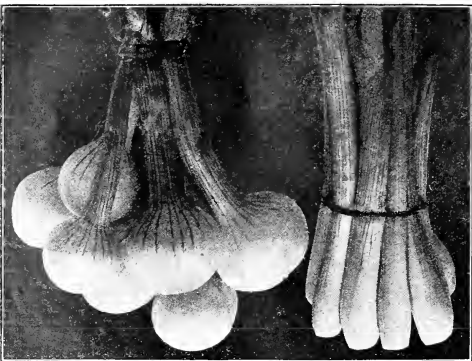
1005. Northrup, King & Co.'s Minnesota



White Globe. Sold only in Sealed Packages. White varieties are the mildest in flavor of any of the Onions and are, on this account, often preferred for family use. Our Minnesota White Globe is the most perfect in shape of any White Globe strain. Most White Globe stocks are marred by dark, rusty streaks. Our Minnesota White Globe is almost entirely free from this bluish and is the purest in color of any White Globe type. This is in every way the finest White Globe Onion in existence. Prices not known when this page was printed. See page 3 for January prices.

1090. Southport White Globe. White Globe Onions command the highest market prices when they are true globe-shaped and free from stain. Our Southport White Globe Onion meets these requirements, having a thin skin of purest whiteness. The flesh is crisp, fine grained, very white and mild. As soon as ripe, the bulbs should be stored in a cool, dark shed or dry cellar. See page 3 for prices.

1100. Crystal White Wax Bermuda. This new variety is a large pure-white, flat Onion. During the last few years it has become very popular with the large growers of Onions in the South, especially in south-west Texas. It does very well under northern conditions and produces one of the mildest and sweetest of them all. It is very fine for slicing, the color being so clear and pure. The best seed is produced in Tenerife, Canary Islands. Our stock is genuine, but limited. Prices on page 3.



White Bunching Onions.

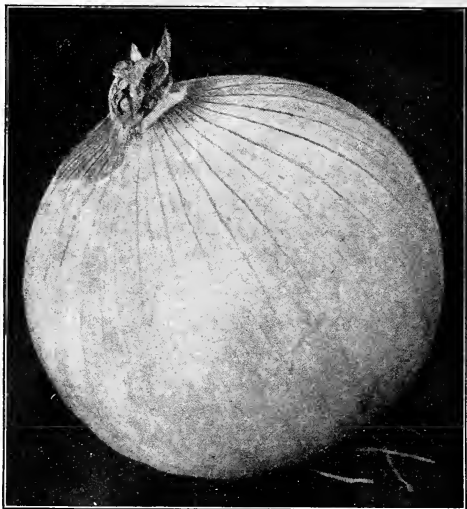
White Welsh Onions.

1032. White Bunching. An extra early, round, white variety maturing large, snowy-white Onions of very fine quality, long before the other sorts are ready. For early bunching or using green, it is unsurpassed. See page 3 for prices.

1033. White Welsh. A very hardy perennial variety of Onion Much superior to the Egyptian Onion, which grows a tough woody stem. This Onion is entirely free from this objection. Sow seed thinly in rows 12 to 16 inches apart. Perfectly hardy and require no mulching. Seed may be sown in late Summer or early fall months for early spring Onions. Prices are given on page 3.

1030. White Barletta. This variety is more distinct on account of its earliness. It is earlier than the White Queen. It is of a beautiful waxy white color and grows $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick, with finely formed bulbs, slightly flattened at the top. Its earliness will highly recommend its use as a substitute for onion sets. An excellent bunching and pickling sort. Turn to page 3 for prices.

1125. Mammoth Silver King. In appearance, the most striking Onion grown. We hardly know which to commend the most, its large size, symmetrical appearance and beautiful, silvery flesh or its sweetness, tenderness and mild flavor. These qualities make it the best for exhibition and fancy high-priced grade. Not recommended for the extreme North except for bunching. Values quoted on page 3.



Northrup, King & Co.'s Minnesota White Globe Onion.

1110. White Bermuda. The bulbs are quite broad and flat in form. The color is not a clear white, as in our American varieties, but rather a pale straw; flesh crisp, solid and mild in flavor. The plants are extremely thin-necked, insuring even and early ripening. Note the prices, page 3.

1055. Paris White Silver Skin. An early, small, round, white variety. Excellent for bunching and pickling. For prices, see page 3.

1058. White Lisbon. A large, round, fine white Onion of excellent quality. An exceptionally early variety, fine for using green or bunching. See price on page 3.

1060. White Pearl or Extra Early Bloomsdale. White originally from Europe this is now fairly entitled to rank as an American variety. It is a pure silvery-white Onion of very quick growth, frequently maturing in seventy days from sowing the seed. Bulbs are flattened, of medium size, with silvery-white skin; flesh crisp and mild in flavor. This variety is largely planted for bunching and for sets. See page 3 for prices.

1065. White Portugal or American Silver Skin. Bulbs medium size, ripening early and uniformly, with beautiful, clear white skin; flat, good keeper, delicate and mild flavor. Used largely for pickles, also as a bunching onion. Price for this variety is given on page 3.



1075. Northrup, King & Co.'s Pickling.

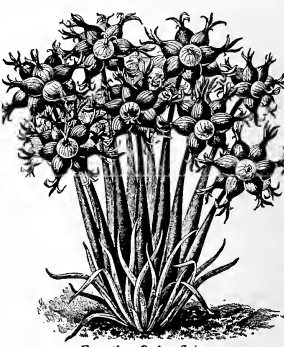
(Sold only in sealed packages.) For early bunching, pickling and sets. Small, hard, round; keeps well; pure white, does not turn green when exposed to the sun. Sold at prices quoted on page 3.

1070. White Queen. Small; noted for extreme earliness and mildness of flavor. Bulbs average about an inch in diameter and are much used for pickling. Prices on page 3.

Egyptian Winter, or Red Perennial Onion Sets.

Hardy, for Sept. and Oct. Planting. Order now.

Distinct from other sets being hardy everywhere. Plant in Fall and leave in the ground all Winter. These sets never form large bulbs but produce the earliest, small, green Onions ready for home or market use weeks ahead of any other, unsurpassed in sweetness and tenderness. A few inches of coarse litter spread on the crowns after the ground freezes, will prevent root heaving. Orders will be filled in September. Values cannot be named at the time of compiling this page. Prices quoted in August on request. See following page for Onion Sets for spring planting.



Egyptian Onion Sets.

ONION SETS

We are Headquarters in the Northwest for Strictly No. 1 Northern Grown Onion Sets.



Red Bottom Onion Sets.



White Bottom Onion Sets.



Yellow Bottom Onion Sets.



Yellow Multiplier Onion Sets.



Egyptian or Perennial Onion Sets.



Red Top Onion Sets.

The Importance of Using Northern Grown Onion Sets.

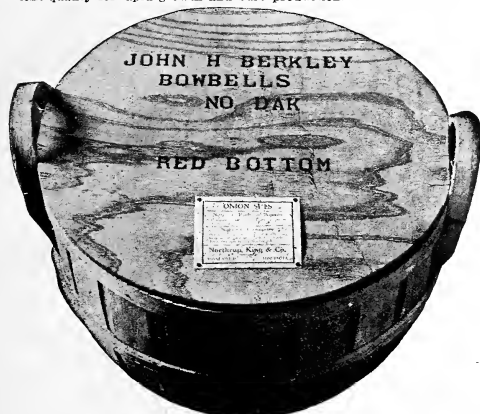
The planting of Onion Sets is increasing rapidly year after year. They are used for several purposes. The Bottom Onion Sets produce a large Onion ready for market from four to six weeks earlier than can be had by sowing the seed. If the product of the set is the same as that obtained by sowing seed. This enables the grower to sell his entire crop earlier in the season, at which time prices usually are higher than when the bulk of the crop reaches market. It also permits the sowing of another crop on the land the same year. Bottom Sets also produce good green Onions on most any soil in half the time it takes to raise them from seed.

Bottom Onion Sets are produced by sowing seed very thickly and they are harvested before they have reached full development. Our sets are small, one inch or less in diameter, dry and unsprouted.

Multiplier Onion Sets are formed through the division of the bulbs into many smaller ones; they are not grown from seed.

Red Top Sets are produced like seed on the top of the stalks. Top Sets make large bulbs one year and top sets the next.

We grow our own Onion Sets which enables us to produce hard, sound, clean sets of the best quality. As they are used to obtain Onions earlier than they can be had from seed, it follows, therefore, that Northern grown sets will produce Onions earlier than Southern grown sets. We clean them thoroughly so that when shipped they are free from trash and rubbish. Our Onion Sets are stored during the winter in a specially ventilated warehouse. In the Spring of the year they are hard, sound, and of excellent quality for rapid growth and bulb production.



A Safe Method of Shipping Onion Sets.

About Prices. Since the value of Onion Sets fluctuates greatly, our prices are subject to market changes. The prices existing at the time of publication are given on page 4 of this catalogue. Top sets weigh 28 lbs. per bushel, all others 32 lbs. per bushel. All transportation charges on Onion Sets are to be paid by the purchaser, except where quoted postpaid. For methods of packing Onion Sets see below.

If you plant Onion Sets in large quantities ask for special prices.

White Bottom Sets. These are small, solid and of a beautiful silvery white, a favorite sort in private and market gardens. Prices for all quantities are listed on page 4.

Red Bottom Sets. Northern grown. Bright, deep red in color, even and dry. The most popular variety. See page 4 for prices.

Yellow Bottom Sets. Produced from seed which makes the finest yellow sets. Fine, and dry, medium in size and unsprouted. All quantities priced on page 4.

Red Top Sets. These are planted to produce both early green Onions and large eating Onions. We wish to call special attention to the fact that our stock is the genuine Red Top Set, un-mixed with Egyptian Winter Sets, which are always cheaper, but practically worthless for spring planting. Turn to page 4 for prices.

White Multiplier. These are of a pure silvery-white color which runs up the stem, the flavor is very sweet and mild, superior to green Onions from other sets. They are enormously productive, frequently producing as many as twenty Onions in a single cluster from one bulb planted; of excellent quality and size for bunching. Ready for delivery on or about June first. Prices shown on page 4.

Yellow Multiplier. Often preferred on account of their earliness. Late in June they are fully ripe, and can be gathered. They are very productive, five to fifteen bulbs growing from one bulb set out. Refer to page 4 for price on any quantity.

Egyptian Winter or Perennial Onion Sets. See page 30.
Garlic. For description see page 22. Prices given on page 3.

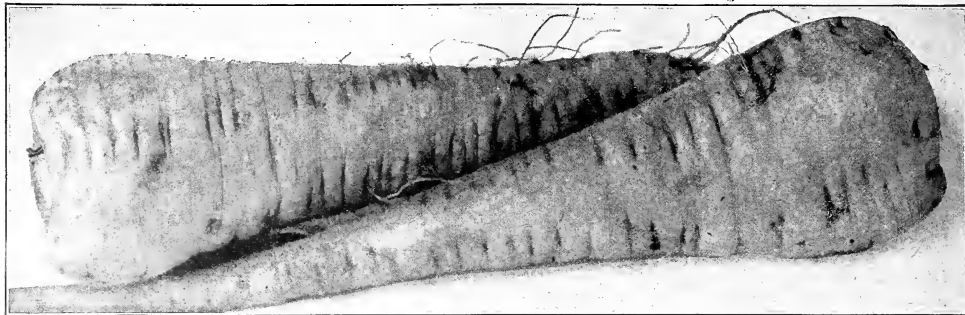
How We Pack Onion Sets.

We will pack our Onion Sets in any way our customers desire, in bags, baskets or barrels. Prices named are based on the use of bags. If desired in barrels, we will pack three to four bushel orders and upwards at no additional charge. In our opinion the best, safest and cheapest method is to ship in bushel baskets. These will be furnished at an additional charge of 30¢ per bushel. In this way they carry safely to any part of the United States. The package is easily handled and perfectly ventilated, the sets are not crushed and the basket can always be found use to the purchaser. Large buyers of Onion Sets should write us for special prices.

Culture. Soil requirements the same as for Onion seed. Place the deep, in rows 1 foot apart. It is customary to furrow out the soil with a little hand plow early in the Spring. Set the Onion in this furrow right side up and cover with a garden rake and if the soil is dry it should be well firmed over the sets; 380 to 480 lbs. of sets required for an acre.

All Onion Sets shipped at purchaser's expense except where quoted postpaid.

In towns throughout the Northwest reliable merchants sell Northrup, King & Co.'s Onion Sets and all other items listed in this catalogue. Insist on Northrup, King & Co.'s Onion Sets and seed. If your dealer will not supply you, write us and your order will be given prompt attention.



Northrup, King & Co.'s Sweet Marrow Parsnip.

PARSNIP

Culture. Work the soil very deep and pulverize the surface thoroughly. Sow the seed in early Spring, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep, in rows 12 to 18 inches apart.

As soon as the young plants appear, cultivate and hand weed them, and when 3 inches high thin to 6 inches apart in the row.

Cultivate sufficiently to keep the soil loose throughout the season. Freezing improves the quality of Parsnips for table use, so it is customary to take up in the fall when the ground begins to freeze what will be needed for winter use, leaving the remainder to winter over in the ground, or better still, pitting them as is often done with other roots so that access may be had to them at any time.

One oz. of seed for 200 ft. of row; 5 lbs. seed required for an acre.

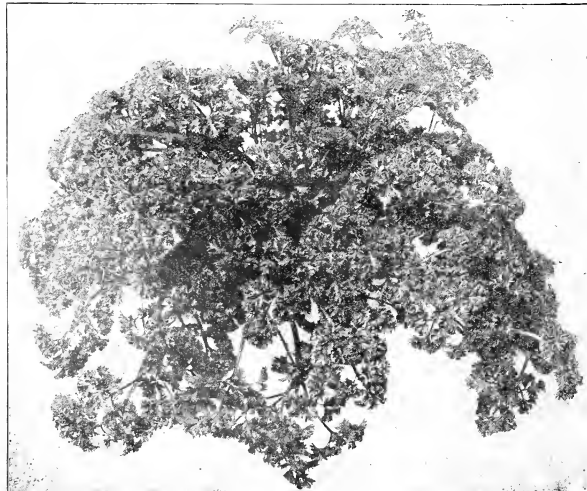
1135. Northrup, King and Co.'s Sweet Marrow Parsnip. (Sold only in sealed packages.) This fine new Parsnip of English origin is

offered with full confidence that it will become a prime favorite with all who use it. It is very fine grained and exceedingly sweet, while the peculiar "Parsnip" flavor is fully preserved. The roots are unusually smooth and attractive in appearance. The best of all Parsnips for the market or private garden. Prices for all quantities are given on page 4.

1140. Guernsey. (Improved Half Long.) A greatly improved strain. The roots do not grow so long as the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. It is a very heavy cropper. The roots are very smooth; the flesh is fine grained, of most excellent quality. See page 4 for prices.

1145. Improved Hollow Crown Parsnip. Our stock of this old time favorite is very smooth and fine. None better anywhere at any price. Values quoted on page 4.

You will find the surest-growing seed of the hardiest varieties of vegetables in the attractive Northrup-King seed case. If you don't find Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Seeds in your dealer's store, write us and your order will be given immediate attention.



Dark Moss Curled Parsley.

PARSLEY

Culture. Sow seed in shallow drills in the early Spring for border or in rows 12 to 18 inches apart; and thin the plants to 4 inches.

Cultivation should be frequent and weeds kept removed.

One oz. of seed will sow 150 feet of row; 6 lbs. of seed required for an acre.

1150. Dark Moss Curled. The leaves are of an extra dark green color. It is very productive, and on account of the densely curled character of its leaves a quantity can be gathered in a short time. Prices on parsley seed are listed on page 4.

1155. Double Curled. Fine, dwarf, crimped leaves. See page 4 for prices.

1160. Extra Curled or **Emerald Dwarf**, leafy. This is a most beautiful variety. The moss-like leaves, of a handsome bright green color, are finely curled. Prices are given on page 4.

1165. Fern Leaved. This is exquisite in form and color—invaluable as a garnishing plant, and suited for mixing with dwarf ornamental foliage plants in the flower garden. Cost of this seed shown on page 4.

1170. Plain, or **Single Parsley.** Leaves flat, deeply cut but not curled. It is very dark green, is hardy and of excellent flavor, and for these merits is often preferred. It is used more for flavoring while the curled sorts are used for garnishing. Note the prices, page 4.

1175. Turnip Rooted.

The edible portion is the fleshy root, which resembles a small Parsnip, and is esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. The flesh is white, a little dry with the flavor of Celeriac. The foliage is the same as the plain Parsley. Price of this variety named on page 4.

All Northrup, King & Co. seed is carefully tested for purity and germination before it leaves our warehouse. The seeds of each sample are counted, weighed and sown with scientific thoroughness. By sowing seed of this kind that you know will grow, cultivation is made easier and results most satisfactory.



Turnip Rooted Parsley.

PEAS

HARDY, NORTHERN GROWN STOCK.

Our Peas are Northern Grown. They are produced at an altitude of 5000 feet or more, making them the earliest, hardiest, and most productive Peas obtainable. In addition, the localities where they are raised are free from insects and other damaging pests. For many years we have made a specialty of Peas and now grow thousands of acres where a few years ago we grew hundreds. Much skill and knowledge is required to grow Seed Peas properly and we employ experts of long experience to handle our crops. Our Peas are carefully grown, kept true to type, are bright, handsome, sound and of strong germination.

EXTRA EARLY ROUND SEEDED VARIETIES.

These sorts are most largely grown by gardeners for the early market. They ripen more uniformly than any other Peas and where the stocks have been properly bred and kept rogued, from 75 to 80 per cent of the pods can be stripped from the vine at the first picking, enabling the grower to secure the highest prices. Round seeded varieties are not as sweet as the wrinkled sorts. Round seeded or smooth Peas weigh 60 lbs. per bushel.

1280. Northrup, King & Co.'s Summit Extra Early.

(Sold only in sealed packages.) Height 2½ to 3 feet. Seeds white. The "Summit" holds the record as the earliest and most even in maturity of the white seeded varieties. A great favorite with gardeners for early market. The entire profit on the crop sometimes depends on being able to market Peas early before the larger and later varieties are ready. See page 4 for prices.

1285. Alaska.

Height 2½ feet. Very early and exceedingly uniform in maturing its crop. The vines are very productive, bearing four to seven pods which are filled with medium sized, bright bluish-green Peas of good flavor. Prices on page 4.

1290. First and Best.

Height 2½ to 3 feet. Standard, white seeded extra early. Vines are vigorous and hardy, bearing from three to seven pods, each containing from five to seven medium sized Peas of good quality. Prices on all quantities on page 4.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF WRINKLED VARIETIES.

These require no brushing and are in large demand for family use. All of the following sorts are early, being but a few days later than the Round Seeded Sorts. Wrinkled Peas weigh 56 lbs. per bushel, according to the Minnesota State Law.

1330. American Wonder.

Height 10 inches. This variety heads the list of Peas in flavor and quality. It is a cross between the well known Champion of England and the Little Gem and has the merits of both, together with features not found in either of the parent varieties. The vines bear a great abundance of good sized pods containing five to eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored Peas. This is the earliest of the dwarf, wrinkled varieties, being nearly as early as the smooth sorts. The seed is medium sized, wrinkled and pale green. These Peas are especially adapted to family use as they require no brush or other support. Prices on page 4.

1335. Little Gem.

Height 16 to 18 inches. The vines are of dwarf growth and produce an abundance of round, well filled pods 2½ to 3 inches long, only three days after the American Wonder. The Peas are green, wrinkled, of sweet, delicious flavor and excellent quality. One of the best for family use. It remains fit for use longer than the American Wonder and Nott's Excelsior, and is thought by many to be sweeter. See page 4 for prices.

1338. Little Marvel.

An extremely valuable variety, especially suited to small home gardens, and is also a splendid variety for early market gardening. It matures very early and produces large crops. The vines grow about 15 to 18 inches in height. The pods are dark green, fair sized, produced in pairs and are closely filled with seven to eight Peas of extra fine flavor. Prices on peas on page 4.

1340. Nott's Excelsior.

Height 14 inches. This sort resembles the American Wonder, but grows a trifle taller and the pods are somewhat larger. It is of compact, dwarf growth and is nearly as early as the American Wonder. The pods

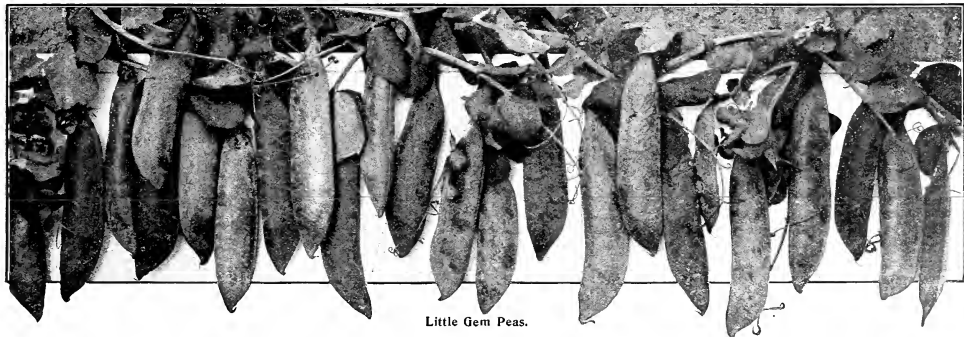


American Wonder Peas.

average three inches in length and are well filled to the squared end with green, wrinkled Peas of fine quality and sweet flavor. Peas are priced in all quantities on page 4.

1342. Richard Seddon.

The pods are deep green, crowded with from 7 to 9 large Peas of very fine color and flavor. Grows from 16 to 20 inches in height. An extremely early type, maturing only a week later than the Alaska, when sown at the same time. A splendid all around early variety. On account of its immense productivity, evenness of maturity, compact, well filled pods and excellent color and quality, it is especially desirable for canning purposes. We found some plants in our fields last season bearing 15 to 20 pods, with a total of 100 to 150 large, fully formed, luscious Peas to the plant, proving the immense productivity of this variety. See page 4 for prices.



Little Gem Peas.

EARLY WRINKLED VARIETIES.

Most of the following sorts are nearly or quite as early as the round seeded extra earlys, but they do not mature so uniformly. This, while making them less desirable for early market purposes, makes them better for family use as they will stand longer in fit condition for the table. They are much sweeter than the round seeded sorts. Wrinkled Peas are sold at 56 lbs. per bushel, complying with the Minnesota State Law.

1300. Advancer.

Height 2 to 2½ feet. Seeds green, wrinkled. This variety is a great favorite in eastern markets on account of its superior flavor. The pods are broad and long and well filled to the ends. This sort is extensively used by canners on account of its quality and appearance. It is a very productive and satisfactory variety. See page 4 for prices.

PEAS

EARLY WRINKLED VARIETIES.

1270. Carter's Daisy. (Early Dwarf Telephone.) Dwarf, large podded, needs no brush. The striking features of the Daisy Pea are its large pods and the way in which they are heaped up in ridges on the short, strong vines. The pods are nearly double the size of American Wonder or Little Gem, and are always well filled with large Peas of most excellent quality. The vines are 16 to 18 inches high, and being strong and thrifty require no support, making it an ideal variety for use where brush or stakes are not available. This Pea is desirable on account of the fine appearance of the pods, and always finds a ready sale. See prices on page 4.

1304. Dwarf Defiance. Grows about 2 feet high and matures an abundance of large, dark green pods about mid-season. In production it compares favorably with the taller, later varieties. The Peas are large and of splendid quality, sweet and of fine flavor. Prices on Peas are on page 4.

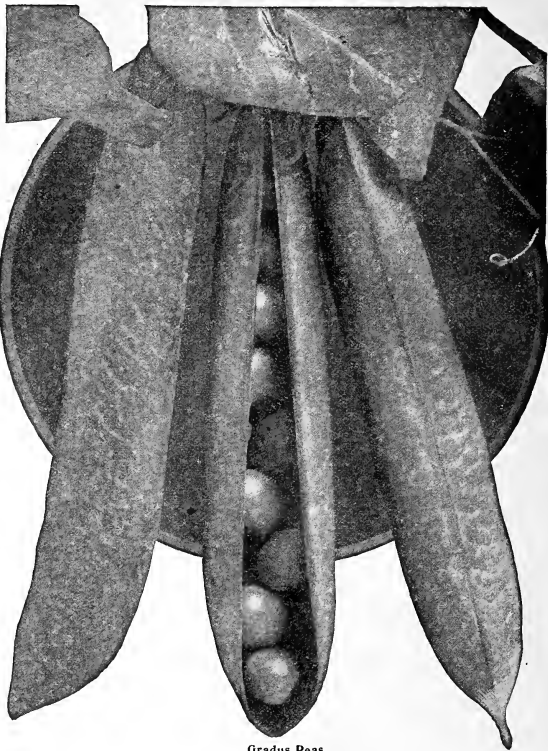
1305. Gradus. (Prosperity.) The earliest wrinkled variety. This grand, large podded, early, prolific variety has won the hearts of market gardeners everywhere. The vines are very vigorous and robust, growing to a height of about 3 feet. It is not only an abundant producer, but bears continually throughout the season. It is exceedingly early for a wrinkled variety, being only a day or two later than the earliest, small, smooth sorts. The pods are very large and are invariably well filled with from six to nine sweet, luscious, tender, wrinkled Peas of large size and delicious flavor. The Peas remain tender for some time after they are large enough to use. See prices on page 4.

1310. Honey Sweets. The strong, stiff vines grow from 12 to 15 inches high and require no brush or other support. The pods are similar in shape to the American Wonder but are broader and longer and are borne in greater abundance, the vine being fairly loaded with pods. They are two or three days later than the Wonders but the pods contain more Peas, there being on the average 7 or 8 in each. In flavor they are excellent, sweet as honey, rich and delicious. This is a splendid sort for both home and market use. Prices quoted on page 4.

1315. Horsford's Market Garden. Height 2 to 2½ ft. Seeds green, wrinkled. In all respects very similar to the Advancer Pea, but an improvement on that variety in point of productiveness. Flavor very fine. The Peas are rather smaller than the Advancer, but are fully equal in other respects. For prices see page 4.

1317. Laxtonian. A new first early Pea of unexcelled value. It is not only early but is of splendid quality and unusually productive. Although it is a dwarf sort, growing only 15 to 18 inches in height, it excels in size and equals in size of pod the Gradus. The pods are deep bluish-green, pointed at the end, generally borne singly and measure 4 to 4½ inches in length. The peas number 7 to 10 to the pod, are large in size and of delicious flavor. The vines are vigorous in growth, deep green in color and require no support. See page 4 for prices.

1325. Thomas Laxton. Large podded, extra early Pea. This fine early Pea was raised by crossing Gradus with the Alaska. In earliness the Thomas Laxton is only two or three days behind the Alaska, but the pods are very much larger, containing on the average seven or eight large, sweet, wrinkled Peas of the very richest flavor. The vines attain a height of from three to three and one-half feet. It is of harder constitution than the Gradus, and is earlier and of darker colored pod. In flavor this Pea is unsurpassed. See page 4 for prices.



Gradus Peas.

MAIN CROP VARIETIES.

Planted at the same time as the extra earlies or dwarf varieties, these come into bearing when other sorts are gone. For the most part they stand a long time fit for table use, as when the crop opens, they are sweeter than the early sorts. The pods are large and they stand longer in fit condition for use. Wrinkled Peas are sold at 55 lbs. per bushel in compliance with the Minnesota State Law.

1352. Alderman. This is a very large podded Pea, very robust and vigorous, producing pods of the largest size. The pods are even larger and longer than the large podded sorts, and are well filled with large Peas of most excellent flavor. In habit, the vines are strong and branching, bearing rich, deep-green, straight, handsome pods averaging 4½ to 5 inches in length, pointed at the end. This variety belongs to the tall growing main crop of Peas. The vines are from 3½ to 4 feet in height. A point of superiority which must not be overlooked is the unusual flavor and quality of the Peas. As is true of most wrinkled varieties they are delicious, but the Alderman is of a quality surpassing many of the others. Also a good sort for shipping. Peas are priced on page 4.

1360. Champion of England. 4 to 5 feet in height. This has been considered for a long time the standard main crop or late Pea for summer use. From this variety has sprung the whole race of green wrinkled Peas. The vines are very vigorous and productive, bearing an abundance of large, well-filled pods. The Peas are light green, wrinkled, of fine quality and delicious flavor. Hardly any Pea is sweeter than this. See prices on page 4.

1265. Colossus. New, sweet wrinkled, mammoth podded Pea. This splendid Pea is of the same large podded type as the Telephone, but the pods are larger and the Peas sweeter. Excelling as it does in these particulars the well known sort mentioned, the Colossus Pea surpasses all other large-podded varieties in another particular, that of productiveness. In other words a pint of Colossus Pea pods will yield as many shelled peas as a quart of most other sorts; a bushel as many as two bushels. Quality is always to be preferred to quantity, but a Pea which will give better quality and larger quantity is the Pea to plant; that Pea is the Colossus. We urge early orders, and that at least a small quantity of these Peas be included with every order, as far as possible. Prices quoted on page 4.

1370. Everbearing. Height 2½ to 3 feet. As the name indicates this variety continues long in bearing and is very prolific. It is probably the best sort for late Summer and Autumn use. The broad pods, which are of a nice green color, average three inches in length. The Peas are very large, green, wrinkled and of excellent quality. They cook very quickly, are tender and of superior flavor. Excellent for family use. See page 4 for prices.

1275. Potlatch. A fine, new variety of great merit. The vines are very vigorous, growing 15 to 18 inches high, with dark green foliage. The long pods are a rich, dark green in color, often measuring six inches in length, with 8 to 9 enormous peas in a pod. The vines are sturdy and the pods are borne in pairs. It is wonderfully productive and the way the Peas shell out is astonishing. Potlatch matures early and is unusually satisfactory to grow. Prices on Peas on page 4.

1375. Stratagem. Height 20 inches. The foliage is large and the vines strong and robust, requiring no support. It is very prolific and bears many very large, well filled pods containing large, dark green, wrinkled Peas of rich, sweet flavor. Our stock is very fine and of first-class quality. Prices on page 4.

Culture for Garden Peas.

Sow seed 2 to 4 inches deep in rich soil very early in the Spring and for a succession plant in varieties that mature at different periods, or if dwarfs only are desired, sow a few rows every 10 days throughout the season. For hand cultivation sow in rows 15 inches apart, but if grown on a large scale it is best to sow in rows from 2 to 3 feet apart and cultivate them with a horse.

Tall growing Peas may be sown broadcast to advantage upon very clean soil or new breaking. They may be supported with a woven vine fence or poultry netting. Sow in double rows eight inches apart and stretch the wire support between the rows. Fasten securely at each end with posts using stakes between the posts.

Two lbs. of seed will plant 100 ft. of row; 115 to 140 lbs. of seed required an acre in drills, and if broadcast 175 lbs.

All varieties of garden seeds are priced on pages 2, 3 and 4.

PEAS

MAIN CROP VARIETIES.

1260. Teddy Roosevelt.

A Giant Podded Main Crop Pea.

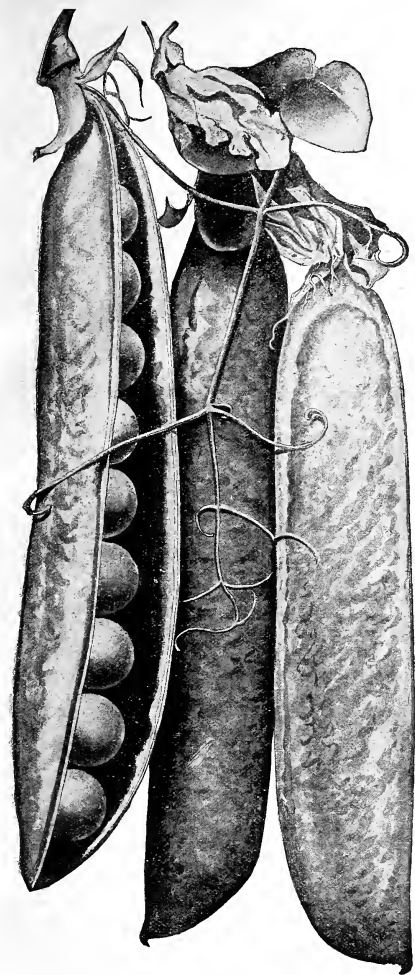
The largest "podder," surest "cropper" and heaviest "yielder" of all the main crop sorts. The Telephone and Strataemon were the first large-podded Peas to be introduced. Naturally they created a sensation because they were advertised widely, and are at present the most largely used in America of any of the large-podded varieties. They have, however, one serious defect; the pods contain very few Peas.

This fault has been remedied in some of the later introductions, and notably so in the Teddy Roosevelt. This grand Pea resembles the Telephone in color of pod and foliage, and in habit of growth; but the pods are larger and contain more Peas. A bushel of pods will shell out nearly twice as many Peas as the Telephone. The vines are enormously productive, being completely covered with immense, long pods, well filled with from 8 to 9 large Peas of the richest flavor. This variety grows from 4 to 6 feet high and, as an abundant cropper, is superior to all other sorts.

Nothing in the long line of Peas excels the Teddy Roosevelt in richness, sweetness and flavor, and it ought not take a gardener long to figure out that a bushel of pods that will give as many Peas as two bushels of other varieties is the kind to grow. The demand is so great every year for Teddy Roosevelt Peas that our stock is usually exhausted early in the season. Prices could not be made when this page was prepared. See page 4 for January price.

1385. Telephone. This is now the leading Pea with market gardeners, as it is in all particulars a market garden variety. It comes into bearing fairly early, yields abundant crops of large, fine appearing pods and Peas are sweet and luscious. This variety meets with the ready approval of buyers, when placed on sale and is therefore a popular sort with Pea growers. It is a great cropper, continues long in bearing, and fills the basket quickly. The vines grow about 3½ to 4 feet in height, are very vigorous and strong and have large, coarse, light colored leaves. Each vine bears on an average seven to ten pods, which are ready for picking in about 65 days. The immense pods are straight, and of fine appearance, and contain eight to nine large, wrinkled Peas, closely packed, tender, sweet and of exquisite flavor. The seed we offer has been carefully selected and is very prolific and will please all who grow this variety this season. Prices on all varieties of Peas on page 4.

1390. White Marrowfat. Height 3½ feet. Grown on account of the great quantities of pods which it bears and for canning purposes. The vines are of strong, sturdy growth but mature the pods quite late. The large, cylindrical, light colored pods are well filled with round, smooth, light yellow Peas of somewhat dry and mealy quality. See page 4 for prices on all quantities.



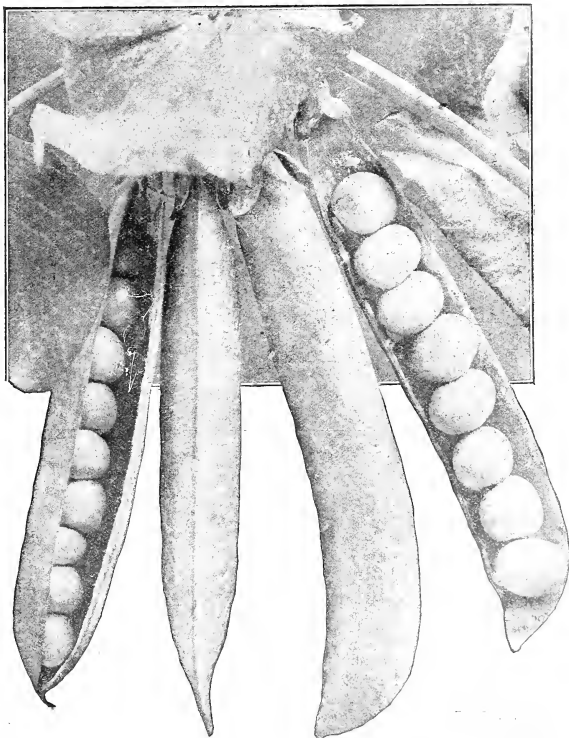
Giant Podded Pea, "Teddy Roosevelt."

1362. Duke of Albany. Resembles the Telephone in appearance, but the vine is not quite so tall, being 2½ to 3 feet in height. The pods are larger than the Telephone and produced more abundantly. They measure 4 to 4½ inches long and are light green in color. Peas are light green and very much wrinkled. Refer to page 4 for prices.

1400. Dwarf Gray Sugar. This is an edible podded variety. Vines grow only 15 to 18 inches in height, with purplish blossoms. Sugar Peas are not shelled, but pods are cooked same as string beans. Quantity limited. See page 4 for prices.

1402. Mammoth Melting Sugar. This is another of varieties. The pods are picked when the Peas are only half developed and at that stage there is no stringiness, but are sweet, brittle and appetizing. This variety is quite late, growing 4 to 5 feet high and bearing large pods 4 to 4½ inches long, often curved or twisted. Sugar Peas are usually very scarce, but we have a limited stock of fine quality to offer this year. In very short supply. See page 4 for prices.

Please refer to page four for prices on Peas.



Telephone Peas.

PEPPER

Culture. Plant seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in the hot bed in March, or in boxes in the house, set in rows about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way in the garden about corn planting time. One oz. of seed will produce 1,500 plants.

1180. Chinese Giant. An enormous fruiting variety, double the size of Ruby King, averaging 12 to 15 inches in circumference. Notwithstanding its large size, it is very early and very prolific. Plants are healthy, well branched, about two feet high and carry an enormous load of fruit, often having the appearance of being bunched together. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet, and is unexcelled for salad or stuffed as mangoes. They can be sliced and eaten like tomatoes. When ripe the Peppers are a rich, glossy scarlet, making them of unusually fine appearance. Prices quoted on page 4.

1182. Giant Crimson. Very large, ripen earlier than other large sorts and are heavier as the flesh is unusually thick. Color of fruit, deep green when young, deep crimson when matured. Flavor is mild.

1185. Golden Dawn. Similar to the Large Bell or Bull Nose, excepting that it is of golden yellow color, and of very sweet and delicate flavor. Refer to page 4 for prices.

1190. Large Bell or Bull Nose. A large, early, bright red variety, mild in flavor. Desirable for pickling and mangoes when green. See prices on page 4.

1200. Long Red Cayenne. A late variety. Pods are small, bright scarlet, cone shaped and pungent. Are as much used for pickling when green as when ripe.

1202. Neapolitan. A standard market sort on account of its earliness and productiveness. It is 2 weeks ahead of Bull Nose. The large fruits are light green with thick, mild flesh. As they ripen they turn red. See page 4 for prices.

1203. Pimiento. Fruit large, smooth and glossy. Deep green when young, becoming deep scarlet. Flesh thick, solid, mild, and sweet in flavor.

1205. Red Cherry. Fruit cherry shaped, small, round, bright red. Largely used for pickles.

1210. Red Chili. Fruit is small, bright red, very hot and pungent. Plants are very productive. Generally used for making Pepper sauce. Cost of seed shown on page 4.

1225. Ruby King. The most popular large fruited Pepper. Very prolific. The pods are a beautiful bright red, 5 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Flesh exceedingly thick, sweet, and so mild that it is often sliced as a salad. Splendid for stuffing as mangoes. Turn to page 4 for prices.

1230. Sweet Mountain. Similar to Bull Nose, though usually larger in size and longer, of very mild flavor. Much used for mangoes. This variety priced on page 4.

1232. Sweet Upright. Fruits are borne stiffly erect. The color when ripe is glowing scarlet both in the tender skin and thick sweet flesh. Prices quoted on page 4.



Chinese Giant Pepper.

1245. Early Sugar or Pie Pumpkin.

Small, round, flattened, prolific, deep orange yellow. Flesh fine grained, sweet and of finest quality. A good keeper. One of the best for pies. See page 4 for prices.

Pumpkin Culture. For seed sown with corn, plant only one row in five, which, when the vines begin to run, may be omitted in cultivation and thus the plants will not be injured. Use a dibber and plant three to five seeds in every third hill of corn. Plant as a single crop in hills eight feet apart each way. Cultivate with a section of the harrow. Use paris green and land plaster or wood ashes to control the striped squash bugs. When well established thin to four plants in each hill.

One oz. of seed will make 25 hills; 4 lbs. seed required for an acre.

All flower and vegetable seeds sent prepaid except where noted.

The advantage of using N. K. & Co.'s seeds is that every lot is so carefully tested for purity and vitality before any part of it is sent to the dealer's store. All N. K.

& Co.'s seed must pass a rigid test and meet a definite standard of quality. When you buy N. K. & Co.'s seed you have the assurance that the seeds you plant will give you maximum returns for your labor, under normal conditions.



Connecticut Field Pumpkin.

PUMPKIN

1235. Northrup, King & Co.'s Mammoth Prize. (Sold only in sealed packages.) The largest pumpkin grown. Has weighed as high as 225 pounds. A prize winner. The flesh is fine grained and the quality is excellent. The flesh and skin are of a bright, golden yellow color. Notwithstanding its large size it is a fine variety for pies and is a splendid keeper. Prices for seed, listed on page 4.

1240. Connecticut Field. An immensely productive, large, orange-colored, field Pumpkin, usually grown for stock feeding, but it also makes good pies. All pumpkin seed prices are given on page 4.

1250. Japanese Pie. A crook neck variety. Early. Seeds are marked very curiously. Flesh deep yellow, of fine quality. Keeps well. Page 4 shows the prices of this seed.

1255. Large Cheese or Kentucky Field. Large, round, flattened, hardy and productive. About two feet in diameter. A fine keeper. Thick flesh of extra fine quality. A fine sort for family and market use. It is also grown quite extensively for stock feeding. Note the price page 4.

1237 Winter Luxury. A splendid pie Pumpkin, small, round, finely netted and beautiful golden-russet. The flesh is thick, sweet, tender, of fine flavor, and deep golden in color. The vines are healthy and productive and the Pumpkins keep well during the Winter. Prices named on page 4 for any quantity.



Early Sugar or Pie Pumpkin.

NORTHROP, KING & CO.'S SEED POTATOES

The seed Potatoes we send out are seed Potatoes in every sense that the word Seed should imply. They are not only the best we can supply, but we try to have among the best to be had from any source at any price. To insure that they will be hand sorted, selected stock such as anyone will be proud to plant.

Our Potatoes Are Grown in the Far North.

Our stock is grown largely in the Red River valley of North Dakota. "Red River" stock always commands a premium over Potatoes produced elsewhere. No seed Potatoes can be compared with those produced in the North, either for vigor and freedom from disease, or for production and long keeping qualities.

Our seed stock is carefully selected for an oval shape and medium size; tubers somewhat flattened and a trifle tapering, with stem end slightly hollowed. It is run over a grader and meets all the requirements of government inspection.

Our seed is clean and healthy and in order that the product may be equally scabless, we urge customers to treat the seed they plant with Formaldehyde, as the soil may be infected. For price, see page 90.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Extra Early Ohio Potatoes.

Our Own Special Stock.

We consider these to be the earliest, purest and altogether the handsomest stock of Early Ohio Potatoes that the season affords. On these points we challenge comparison with stock from any other source. Many carloads are shipped annually from the Red River Valley to Texas, Illinois, Iowa and other central and southern states. Experienced growers have learned that it pays well to procure this stock.

The Early Ohio Potato is so well and generally known as to require no extended description. We believe it to be the best of any other variety, which fact is evidenced by the very large demand we have for it. They can be depended upon to give a uniformly good yield under almost all conditions and soils, and under a wide range of climate.

Notwithstanding its earliness, this Potato keeps well. Our stock in the Spring is as sound as a dollar.

This Potato is characterized by pink skin, shallow eyes and blunt ends.

Early White Albino.

A Grand, Heavy Yields of Splendid Quality.

This splendid new Potato was only recently introduced in the Northwest but is already earning a reputation for quality and heavy yields that is pushing it rapidly to the front.

The Potatoes are somewhat similar to the Ohio in shape but are larger and do not run quite so even as the type has not had time to become so well fixed. They are oblong to cylindrical, square at the stem end and rounded at the seed end; slightly flattened and the tubers are very solid and extremely heavy for their bulk. In season they are about ten days later than the Early Ohio.

The skin is a creamy white and flesh clear white. They are exceptionally early and when baked with a delicious flavor.

Early White Albinos are a very fine variety for shipping, and storing for spring use, as their tough skin and firm flesh prevent bruising when handled. They are also sound under the most adverse conditions. Experienced growers test is generally very firm just before the new crop is ready it is frequently a good proposition to store Potatoes until then, providing one has good storage facilities and long keeping tubers, like Albinos.

These Potatoes are exceptionally heavy yielders. In seasons rather unfavorable for Potatoes in the Red River Valley where this stock was grown, the Albinos, in spite of a late Spring and August frosts yielded splendidly. Our grower there admits it is "in love with them."

The vines are of medium height, stocky and upright in growth, with strong, heavy foliage, indicating the great vigor of the stock. The tubers are close together in the hill and are easily turned out by hand or digger. Plant them early in good soil and the results at harvest time will delight you.

Early Triumph. (BLISS). This variety was introduced many years ago by Mr. B. K. Bliss. The Triumph has attained at that time no particular favor, but all of a sudden its virtues became appreciated and the demand for it was so great that it sold readily in carload lots for three times the price of ordinary seed Potatoes. The good reason why the Triumph should be popular. It is from seven to ten days earlier than the Ohio, and that often means a difference of many dollars in the crop. This variety has long supplied the bulk of new Potatoes for the Spring market throughout the Northwest. Its reddish skin shows bruises but little so it can be shipped before it is fully ripe. The Potato is medium to small, squared at the ends. Skin is red, and very white and firm. It is productive, and for several years to come will probably command a higher price among Potato buyers than any other sort.

We believe that we are the originators of the system of sending Potato eyes by mail. There are many people living in cities or towns who have a small garden and would like to devote a portion of it to Potatoes, but do not feel like paying the freight or express charges on a small quantity of seed. The freight alone on a few Potatoes necessary to plant this space would amount to as much as we ask for the eyes delivered at your door.

The importance of securing Northern Grown Potatoes should be taken into careful consideration. Our stocks were all grown for seed purposes largely in the Red River Valley, conceded by every one to be the ideal country for the production of seed. By careful selection we take the very best Potatoes, from which the eyes are cut. These are prepared in such a way that they will keep in good condition for a considerable length of time.

There are numerous advantages in procuring Potato eyes, which can be briefly summed up.

First—It has been conclusively proved that Potatoes cut to single eyes give results generally satisfactory on good soil.

Second—No freight or express charges to pay, as we pay the postage.

Third—They can be sent without danger of freezing. A customer can secure them in ample time for planting without incurring this risk.

Culture.

Our Potato Booklet gives complete cultural directions and many valuable hints regarding the best crop. It will be useful to every Potato grower. A copy will be furnished free with Potato orders upon request, or mailed for 5c in stamps.

Prices. Owing to the fluctuating market and the impossibility of accurately estimating future values at the time of going to press, we are listing no prices in this catalogue. Price lists are issued at frequent intervals during the season, and the many dealers who sell our seed potatoes are kept informed as to values. We believe it would be better to order early, not only to secure the advantage of the early price, but to avoid also the possibility of varieties becoming sold out later. Such orders can be placed to advantage through your local dealer whom we supply promptly. If your dealer does not handle Northrup, King & Co.'s seed, write directly to us. Those wishing to buy in large quantities should ask for special prices.

Irish Cobbler.

For years this was the leading early variety of Maine, from where it spread south and west. It is a trifle earlier than the Early Ohio but under some conditions will make a heavier crop.

The tubers are round, somewhat flattened with rather deep eyes and are medium to large in size. The skin is smooth, finely netted, and white in color. Flesh white, of fine quality and flavor.

This is a very vigorous grower, far less liable to knot and crack than many varieties and is nearly immune to the internal brown spot that affects some other sorts. It is a splendid slipper.

Rose. This variety has been a great favorite for many years on all markets and many growers still claim that it has never been excelled in quality and productiveness. Potatoes are long in shape, good size and light pink in color at the bud end. They cook nicely and are of the finest flavor.

Burbank, A Standard Late Variety.

Continues in good demand and is more largely used than any other. It is of good size, of fine form and an excellent yielder. The flesh is white, of fine shape and of fine flavor and quality. A fine Potato for baking. This variety is well adapted to light soils.

Carman, The Best Main Crop Potato.

The Carman is already rivaling in popularity the Burbank, and is undoubtedly a much better Potato. Without any exception whatever it is the greatest yielding Potato ever introduced. The tubers are borne very close to the plant, a single turn of the fork turning out every Potato. It is of a large size and of the shape of a turnip. The eyes are few and shallow. It is a perfect keeper, and is not particularly susceptible to rot. Skin and flesh of extreme whiteness. It rarely has a hollow heart or dark parts. We recommend this Potato to our customers as being undoubtedly the best of all late sorts.

Rural New Yorker. Originated by the late Elbert C. Carman, and a very distinct and valuable main crop sort. The tubers attain a large size and are of round oval shape. The eyes are few, distinct and shallow. It is a very healthy and vigorous variety.

Pingree. This is a main crop Potato, named for the late Gov. best Potato he had ever seen. It is productive to an extraordinary degree. The Potato itself is of the size and shape best liked in nearly all markets. In quality no Potato can surpass it; in fact, in this particular we know few sorts that equal it. Its snowy whiteness when cooked, together with its dry and floury nature, make it a favorite.

See note at top of column regarding prices on Potatoes.



See page 83 for explanation of these brands.

POTATO EYES BY MAIL

The Best Way to Secure Planting Seed.

Fourth—By our improved method of preparing the eyes for shipment, they will keep in good condition for a month or more.

Fifth—There are many who would like to try some of our varieties for the first time. By purchasing eyes this can be done at a very slight expense.

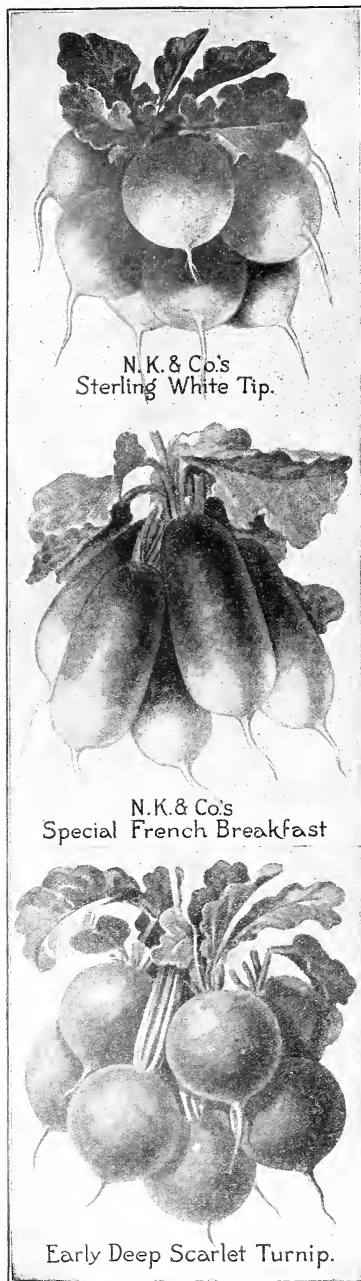
Sixth—We guarantee safe arrival, in good condition for growing.

QUANTITY TO PLANT.

If planted in hills allow three or four eyes to each; if in rows, far enough apart to permit cultivation, drop eyes about every eight or ten inches. Cultivate the same as ordinary cut tubers. Eyes are packed in neat boxes, properly and plainly labeled each small box containing 25 eyes. We can furnish all of one variety or several varieties, but no less than 25 eyes of any sort will be put in one box.

OUR OFFER FOR \$1.25.

We will send to any address, postpaid, 100 Eyes, (25 each) of the following splendid seed Potatoes: King, Carman, Extra Early Ohio, Burbank, Extra Early Triumph, Carman. This is the way to secure your planting stock of new varieties for less than the freight would cost on the whole Potatoes. We pay the postage.



N.K. & Co's
Sterling White Tip.

N.K. & Co's
Special French Breakfast

Early Deep Scarlet Turnip.

RADISH

The Secret of Growing Good Radishes

The secret of growing good radishes consists chiefly in the observance, on the part of the grower, of three points. First, they should be grown on light, quick soil. Second, they should be given plenty of water, and last, but not by any means least, the right kind of seed should be sown. Radishes grow very quickly and if not supplied with sufficient moisture are likely to be pithy.

Sow seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in the early Spring in rows 1 foot apart and the more fertile the soil the faster they will grow. For a succession, sow every 10 days throughout the season and stir the soil sufficiently to keep out weeds.

One oz. of seed required for 100 ft. of row; 8 to 10 lbs. of seed will plant one acre.

EARLY ROUND RADISHES.

Northrup, King & Co.'s

1405. Sterling White Tip Radish.

Sold only in Sealed Packages.



After several years' experience in growing many strains of White-Tip Radish we gave this particular sort the name "Sterling," because of its fine shape, its uniformity in its handsome appearance, its solidity, its superiority in every respect to all other strains of this type of Radish. It is very early and equally desirable for outdoor culture and forcing under glass. When placed on the table it is of particularly fine appearance. In flavor, no other Radish excels it, being crisp, sweet, mild and delicate, all that may be desired in a radish. Prices of radish seed are shown on page 4.

1410. Early Deep Scarlet or Non Plus Ultra, Forcing.

This variety has as small a top and is as early as any in cultivation, making it one of the best for forcing under glass. Roots ready to pull may be had in three weeks and they remain fit for use longer than any other early variety. They are small, globular, smooth, very deep red in color, flesh is white, crisp, tender and mild in flavor. May be planted very closely owing to their small tops. See page 4 for prices.

1418. Early Scarlet Globe.

A selected forcing strain especially adapted for greenhouse and hot bed culture, but may be grown outdoors also with the best results. The shape is a little longer than round and the color, which it holds long after pulling, is very brilliant and attractive. Has a small top and is very early, being fit to pull as soon as Non Plus Ultra, but is much larger when matured. The flesh is white and tender making it desirable for gardeners whose markets demand a large first early radish. This variety priced on page 4.

1419. Early Scarlet Turnip.

Round, red, turnip-shaped. Grows quickly. Rich scarlet-red color, flesh white, crisp and tender. Very popular for early outdoor planting.

1420. Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.

Practically the same as the Rosy Gem, except that it is not quite so early but is used mostly for outdoor culture. Turn to page 4 for cost of seed.

1425. Early White Box.

Similar to the White Turnip, but attains larger size. Prices for all quantities are given on page 4.

1430. Early White Turnip.

A medium sized round variety, grown very largely for summer use. Has a small top and pure white skin. The flesh is waxy, mild and crisp. While generally used for outdoor culture, this makes a good variety for forcing. It takes about 30 days to mature and remains fit for use a long time.

1435. Rosy Gem.

We have a very clean and beautiful strain of this popular sort. It is extremely early, maturing in 25 days, and is largely used for growing both under glass and outdoors. It is round, bright scarlet and has a handsome white tip.

1440. Ruby Pearl.

A small turnip-shaped, bright red Radish with a pure white tip which includes the tap-root. This variety is more brightly colored than the Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped and will soon rival it in popularity. See page 4 for prices.

1445. Sparkler.

White tipped Radishes are justly popular by reason of their attractive appearance, but the varieties already in existence are either too dull in the ground color or lack a clearly defined white tip.

This quite distinct variety fulfills every requirement in each respect, the color being a rich carmine scarlet with a very pronounced tip of the purest white. The roots even when fully developed are solid, crisp and sweet, and remain fit for use as long as the coarser kinds. It is equally well adapted for forcing in frames or growing in the open ground, for while the leaves are small, they are sufficiently large for bunching. Priced on page 4.

1450. Triumph Radish.

This is a decidedly unique novelty in Radishes. It is very early, maturing about twenty days from the time of sowing. It is globe-shaped; the tops are short, which makes it valuable for growing under glass. The flesh is very crisp, solid and of mild flavor. The ground color is pure white, striped horizontally with bright scarlet. Packet, ounce, and pound prices are quoted on page 4.

1455. Yellow Ball.

or Summer. A fine summer variety, of quick growth, producing crisp, tender Radishes even in the hottest weather and for that reason is grown extensively in the South. Roots are uniformly globe-shaped; skin is a golden yellow in color and flesh is mild in flavor. For cost of seed, refer to page 4.

It is wise to order seeds early this season so as to be sure of obtaining just the varieties you want, and in ample time for use. If you live in the great Northwest you will find a dealer nearby who is selling this reliable Northrup, King & Co. seed from the seed case shown on page 1, or will fill your order for larger quantities than packets. If you have any difficulty in obtaining your supply, write to us and we will give you all possible assistance in filling your order.

We suggest that you see the Northrup, King & Co. dealer well in advance of planting time.

RADISH

EARLY OLIVE SHAPED RADISHES.

1460. Early Scarlet Olive.

A very useful variety. Matures in 25 days; color, bright scarlet; flesh, crisp and tender. Best adapted for main crop. Consult page 4 for prices on all quantities of seed.

1462. Northrup, King & Co.'s Special French Breakfast.

(Sold only in sealed packages.) Of all the large number of different strains of Radishes grown in this locality this past season, none surpassed in fine quality or appearance, this new variety. It is oblong in shape, has a bright scarlet top and pure white tip. It matures quickly and is sweet, crisp, solid and tender. When offered for sale it quickly attracts the buyer's attention. Prices are given on page 4.

1465. French Breakfast. Regular Strain.

A great favorite. Beautiful, bright scarlet, with pure white tip. Oblong in shape, medium size, makes rapid growth. It is a fine table variety on account of its excellent quality and attractive appearance. Fine for open ground or forcing. Refer to prices on page 4.

1470. White Olive Shaped.

Flesh mild and firm. Of very fine quality. Packet, ounce, and pound prices are listed on page 4.

LONG RADISHES.

1475. Chartier or Shepherd.

The largest and handsomest summer sort. This variety is ready for the table very early and remains hard and crisp until it reaches a diameter of about an inch and a quarter, thus furnishing good roots for a long time. The color at the top is of a vivid crimson, fading gradually to pure white at the tip. Is delicious in flavor, resists drought effectually. See values given on page 4.

1480. Glass or Cincinnati Market.

In appearance this Radish is entirely unique. It is very early, splendid for forcing or open ground. The tops are very small and they may stand close in the row. They grow straight and smooth, from six to seven inches long. The flesh is very tender, crisp and delicious. This is a handsome variety, bright red in color, and remains in good condition for several days. Priced on page 4, all quantities.

1482. Long Cardinal.

A very early variety, fit for use in about 25 days from sowing. It is of a bright red color with white tip. It is especially valuable because of its crisp, tender flesh and fine appearance. It is smooth and uniform and highly colored; the contrast of brightest cardinal with the white tip is both inviting and appetizing. Being early it is very profitable for marketing. Turn to page 4 for prices of seed.

1490. Long White or Lady Finger.

Pure white in color, of long tapering shape, very attractive in appearance, sweet, mild and delicious. Matures in 25 days. Complete price list of radish seed, including all varieties, will be found on page 4.

1495. White Icicle.

The finest of the early, pure white varieties. Planted in the spring the radishes are ready for pulling in about three weeks from sowing the seed. They are long and slender and clear, pure white, making them very attractive when on sale and on the table. It is crisp and tender both when young and until it attains larger size, thus remaining in condition for use for considerable time. Prices on page 4.

1485. Long Scarlet Short Top.

A standard popular sort. Grows to six inches in length, matures in 25 days and can be used before it is fully grown. The roots grow half out of the ground, are very uniform in shape, smooth and very bright red in color. It remains crisp and tender until fully grown. Excellent either for the market or private garden. For cost of seed see page 4.

1500. Large White Summer.

A large, medium long sort, with heavy shoulders tapering gradually to base. Flesh and skin pure white. Solid, fine quality. Resists drought. This seed is sold at prices shown on page 4.

1505. Wood's Early Frame.

An improvement on Long Scarlet. Largely used for forcing and a very popular variety with those who know it. Our stock is fine. See page 4 for price.

WINTER RADISHES.

The merits of Winter Radishes are little appreciated, probably because they are seldom grown and few people have knowledge of their worth. These grow to large size and keep well for winter and spring use. Sow seed in the middle of June. Include some of these in your order.

1510. California Mammoth White.

Pure white, about one foot long and two or three inches through, tapering regularly to tip. The flesh is tender and crisp, keeping well through the winter. Sold at prices shown on page 4.

1515. China Rose.

Bright rose color, flesh firm and piquant, cylindrical, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to small top. One of the best for winter use. Prices listed on page 4.

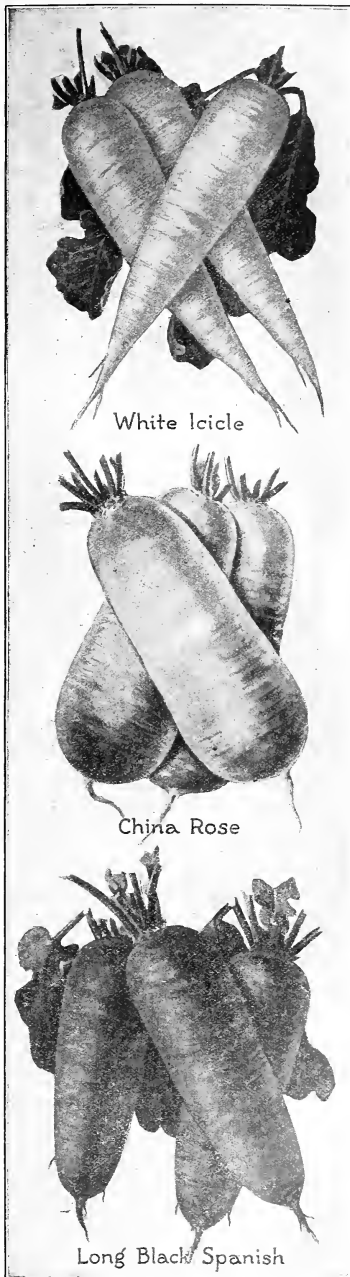
1520. Long Black Spanish.

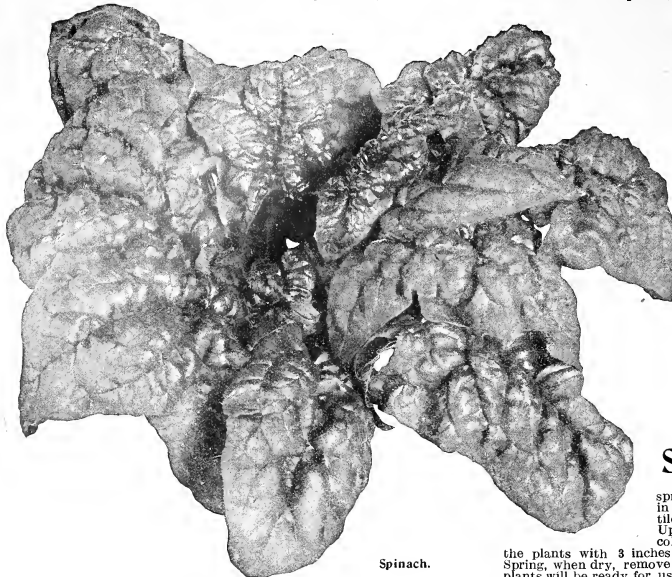
One of the largest, latest as well as the hardest of Radishes. Roots of medium size, oblong, black, and flesh is of firm texture. For prices consult page 4.

1525. Round Black Spanish.

Roots round, sometimes top-shaped, three or four inches in diameter; skin black; flesh white. Fine for winter use as the roots keep a long time. All Radish seed priced on page 4.

Notice. All vegetable and flower seeds sent prepaid, except where noted.





Spinach.

RHUBARB SEED

Culture. Sow the seed in cold frame in the Spring and as soon as the plants are large enough transplant into rows 1 foot apart each way and cultivate. The following Spring, plant out in rows 5 feet apart each way and each Spring work into the soil a liberal supply of decomposed stable manure. Rhubarb roots are set out and cultivated as the above and this method gives edible Rhubarb in a very short time.

One oz. of seed will sow 75 ft. of row.

1538. Rhubarb Seed. Vigorous and productive. The leaf stalks are very numerous, the longer ones being from 15 to 20 inches in length, and fully 1½ inches wide. Prices are given on page 4.

1540. Strawberry Rhubarb.

A delicious variety, yielding heavy crops of light crimson stems which are a beautiful strawberly color when cooked. See page 4 for prices.

Rhubarb Roots

The planting of Rhubarb Roots is usually more satisfactory than to attempt to start from seed. Both time and labor are saved where the former method is followed. Roots such as we furnish should be set into well enriched soil at least five feet apart each way. The stalks should not be pulled the first season. The blossom stalks, however, should always be cut back so as not to exhaust the plant by roting to seed.

Mailing Size. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00, postpaid.
Extra Large. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00; by express only.

SALSIFY or Vegetable Oyster

Culture. Soil, seedling, culture and storing same as for parsnip. One oz. of seed will sow 60 ft. of row, 10 lbs. of seed required for an acre.

1550. Long White French. The variety most commonly cultivated and considered the best in flavor. The roots are long, white, smooth and when properly cooked form a good substitute for oysters, which they resemble very much in taste. Refer to prices listed on page 4.

1555. Sandwich Island. Grows uniformly extra large, averaging fully double the size and weight of the roots of the old variety. Of very superior quality and delicate flavor. Price for this variety shown on page 4.

Handbook for Garden.

A new and revised edition of this valuable booklet has been published. It is free with seed orders or will be sent postpaid for 5c.

SPINACH

Culture. For early spring use, sow seed in August in very fertile soil rich in humus.

Upon approach of cold weather, cover the plants with 3 inches of straw. In the Spring, when dry, remove the litter and the plants will be ready for use in a short time. Sow the seed 1 inch deep in rows a foot apart. For a succession, sow again early in the Spring, and every two weeks thereafter. Keep surface soil cultivated lightly.

One oz. will sow 100 ft. of row; 10 to 12 lbs. seed required for an acre.

1565. Bloomsdale or Savoy Leaved. This is the earliest variety. Plant is of upright growth, with narrow, pointed, crinkled leaves. Is very hardy. All quantities priced on page 4.

1595. Round Thick Leaved. A rapid growing variety forming clusters of large, very thick, slightly wrinkled leaves. A favorite with market gardeners. Packet, ounce, and pound prices on page 4.

1572. Long Season. An excellent sort, having very dark green, tender, crumpled leaves. It will stand an exceptionally long time without running to seed, and remain in good condition. One of the very best varieties for early spring and successional summer planting. Sold at prices listed on page 4.

1575. Long Standing. This excellent variety comes quickly to maturity and remains in condition for use much longer than other sorts. The leaves are smooth and very dark, rich green. In our estimation the best for the private garden, as it is one of the most popular and profitable with market gardeners. This seed is priced on page 4.

1580. Long Standing Prickly.

A little later than the leafy sorts, but yields a large quantity of thick and finely colored leaves. It remains in condition fit for use for a long time. Seed is prickly. Consult prices shown on page 4.

1570. Munsterland Frost Resisting.

A hardy winter Spinach, standing considerable frost. The hardiest of all varieties. Especially adapted for planting in August and very early September. Priced on page 4.

1590. Prickly Winter. A very hardy variety and will withstand severe weather especially well. It is a sort used largely for fall sowing. Note the prices, page 4.

1585. New Zealand. The stems and leaves are soft, thick, fleshy and crystalline in appearance. When started early in the Spring, the plants will resist heat and make strong growth during the Summer. See page 4 for prices.

Garden Cultivators.

A hand cultivator is a great labor saver for the small garden and a horse cultivator is necessary for a large one. See page 93.



Rhubarb.

SQUASH

WINTER VARIETIES.

Culture. Plant seed in extra fertile soil in the Spring as soon as danger of frost is past. The vining varieties should be planted in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way, and the bush varieties from 4 to 5 feet. Place 10 seeds in a hill and cover with an inch of soil.

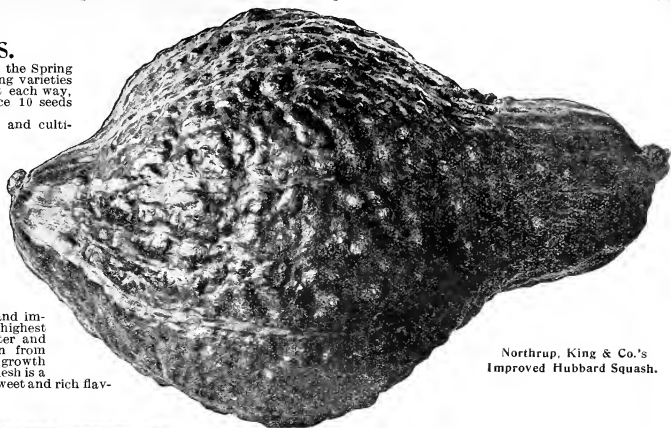
When the plants are well started thin out and cultivate.

One oz. of seed required for 25 hills. For running varieties, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lbs. seed required per acre. Bush varieties require 6 lbs. of seed per acre.

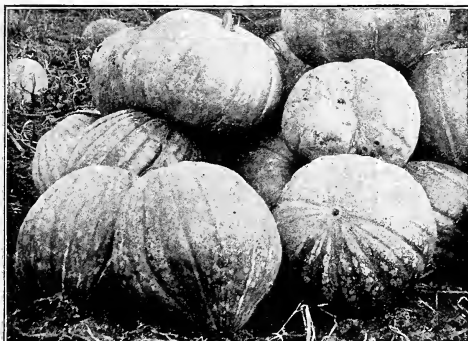
1605. Northrup, King & Co.'s

Improved Hubbard.

(Sold only in sealed packages.) Our own strain of Hubbard Squash is the finest grown. The soil and climatic conditions of Minnesota are better adapted to the proper maturing of Squash seed than any other section, and as we have taken special care in selecting and improving our strain, the result is the very highest type known. It matures earlier, keeps better and commands a higher price than that grown from other seed. The vines are of strong, running growth and bear many large, pear-shaped fruits. Flesh is a bright orange-yellow, fine-grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored. Price of seed shown on page 4.



Northrup, King & Co.'s
Improved Hubbard Squash.



Mammoth Chili Squash. As they come from the field.

1600. Mammoth Chili.

Weigh up to 100 lbs. Immensely Profitable. Very Productive. Attains an enormous size, often reaching a weight of 75 pounds, and not infrequently weighs 100 pounds. Despite its size, its flesh is rich and fine flavored. It is especially desirable for stock feeding and exhibition purposes. From the illustration you will note its uniformly large size. For feeding cows it is best, to cut them up, mixing with ground feed. As the yield an acre will run from 8 to 15 tons, it will thus produce a very cheap and nutritious feed. In feeding to swine, all that is necessary is to break the Squashes open and the swine will help themselves.

Mammoth Chili Squashes carry off the prize at nearly every show where they are exhibited. See page 4 for prices.

1610. Boston Marrow. A large fruited, hard shelled, winter sort, with bright orange skin and deep orange flesh. Vine of strong, running growth and very productive; fruits oval. Values quoted on page 4.

1615. Chicago Warted Hubbard. Is similar in size and quality to the Hubbard. The vines are vigorous and productive, while the large, dark olive-green fruits are rather more heavily warted. An excellent keeper and of splendid quality. Turn to page 4 for prices.

1620. Gregory's Delicious. In dryness, sweetness and richness of flavor, surpasses all other Squashes. The shell is green in color, the flesh a rich orange. An excellent winter keeper. Consult page 4 for cost of seed.

1625. Red or "Golden" Hubbard. This is identical in size, form and fruitfulness with the Chicago Warted Hubbard; the chief distinction being that the heavily warted skin is of a rich orange-yellow turning to a deep salmon-red when ripened. It is of fine quality. Prices are given on page 4.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

1630. Delicata. May be used either as a summer or winter variety. Matures about the same time as the summer varieties, and is of very fine flavor. Orange-yellow, splashed and striped with very dark green. The quality is rich and dry, wonderfully solid and heavy. See page 4 for prices.

1635. Golden Summer Crook Neck. Early and prolific. The fruits are of the true crook-neck type, heavily warted, and of light golden color; about one foot long. List of prices on page 4.

1640. White Bush Scallop. (Patty Pan.) Matures early and will bear throughout the season if Squashes are kept gathered. Squashes are clear white and of large size. Flesh is thick and of very fine quality. All quantities priced on page 4.

1645. Yellow Bush Scallop. A very early, large flat variety; fine flavor; very small seed cavity. See prices given on page 4.

1647. Vegetable Marrow. Long White Bush. A very popular sort abroad and can be raised equally well here. Is long and slim, color white with delicious white flesh. Note the prices listed on page 4.



Yellow Bush Scallop Squash.

White Bush Scallop Squash.

Golden Summer Crook Neck Squash.

TOMATO

1/4 lb. seed produces plants for 1 acre, 1 oz. makes 1500 plants.



1650. Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling.

(Sold only in sealed packages.) This is an early, large and perfectly smooth Tomato of perfect flavor, very solid, and strikingly attractive in general appearance. In color it is a glossy crimson, tinged with pinkish purple. It is enormously productive, one plant alone having been known to produce nearly a bushel of ripe fruit. In addition to its earliness it continues to produce ripe fruit until frost. It is, we think, the best of all Tomatoes for family use and is unsurpassed as a money maker for the market gardener. Prices for all varieties of Tomato seed are listed on page 4.

1660. Acme. purplish, always round, smooth and of good size, and is borne in clusters of four or five; free from cracks and stands shipment well. Flesh is solid and of excellent flavor. Does well both outdoors and under glass. This is a good canning variety. See page 4 for prices.

1665. Beauty. (Livingston's.) One of the smoothest skinned and best of the large sorts. The vines are large, vigorous and very productive. The fruit is large, uniform in size and very smooth. Skin purplish pink, flesh light pink and of excellent flavor.

1725. Chalk's Early Jewel. The largest, smoothest and finest flavored, extra early bright red Tomato. About ten days later than Spark's Earliana. It is a heavier cropper, with Tomatoes of larger size and sweeter flavor, produced throughout the season. The Tomatoes are of good size, just right for market; very solid and deep through, almost round; color bright scarlet, ripening to the stem without cracks or green core. Flesh is thick, solid, of fine flavor, with few seeds; the skin is strong enough to make it a good shipping variety. Prices are given on page 4.

1675. Dwarf Champion. Dwarf and compact in habit; sold by some seedsmen as the "Tree Tomato." Stands up well even when loaded with fruit, having a stiff, bushy stem; can be planted close together; very desirable in small gardens; early. It is always smooth and attractive; the skin is tough and flesh solid, but has no hard core and is of good flavor. All quantities priced on page 4.

Northrup, King & Co.'s

1720. Early Minnesota Tomato. The Earliest Good Tomato.

Sold only in Sealed Packages.

Our stock of this splendid Tomato has come in competition in the race for earliness with numerous other varieties sent out under strong claims, and has beaten them all, and remains today, as it was when we first offered it several years ago, the earliest of all the good varieties, very hearty and succeeding everywhere. The Imperial, Early Ruby and Earliana are excellent sorts but the Early Minnesota is superior to these in shapeliness, color, size, smoothness, solidity and flavor, as well as being earlier. When we say the earliest Tomato, we of course mean the earliest good Tomato. There are several sorts a very little earlier, but they are marbled, ridged, small, tasteless and unworthy the name of Tomato, and unfit for use. Those wishing the earliest good Tomato must have our Early Minnesota. See page 4 for prices.

1685. Favorite. (Livingston's.) Large, smooth, blood-red sort; early; ripens all over and through at once. Will bear shipping long distances. Very few seeds and has no hard, green core.

1692. Golden Queen. A very handsome yellow Tomato of large size, solid and smooth; very productive.

1728. June Pink. One of the earliest varieties of Tomatoes and a special favorite with those who like the pink color. The fruit is borne in clusters and begins to ripen very early. The Tomatoes average three inches in diameter and are of excellent quality. The yield is heavy and continuous until the vines are cut down by frost. Turn to page 4 for prices.

1733. John Baer Tomato. Originator's Stock. This variety is the result of fifteen generations of breeding; it produces perfect, solid, high crown, brilliant red Tomatoes, splendid for shipping. They ripen ten days before Earliana, bearing 50 to 100 fruits per plant. The flavor is deliciously sweet. The plant will stand plenty of fertilizer without going to vine.



Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Tomato.

1700. Livingston's Globe. Perfectly globe-shaped, very ear-firm fleshed, ripens evenly; rose-colored tinged with purple, very productive, an excellent keeper, flavor superb. A fine variety for greenhouse or for early outdoor growing. Refer to page 4 for prices.

1705. Perfection. (Livingston's.) One of the handsomest varieties, smooth, beautiful, red fruit claim it is of superior quality.

1715. Ponderosa. This is the largest fruited Tomato and is of a fine quality for slicing. The vines are of strong growth; fruits oblong in form, deep through, and generally ridged or ribbed; deep purple in color. They are solidly fleshy with small seed cells; of fine flavor. Planted in good soil, fruits frequently attain a weight of one pound or more. Prices on page 4.

1730. Spark's Earliana. A perfect early Tomato, large in size and beautiful in color, nearly seedless and very solid, a vigorous grower and prodigious bearer, yielding its splendid fruit until frost. All prices shown on page 4.

1732. Earliana Select. Seed saved from crown and selected fruit. Prices given on page 7.

1734. Earliana Private Stock. A superior stock saved from fine breeding plots, the result of 8 years' selection.

1710. Stone. very smooth, ripening evenly to the stem without a crack, exceedingly solid; is an excellent shipper; quality the very best; fine for canning; a good keeper; without hard core, not subject to rot; its vines and foliage rank and robust. Consult page 4 for prices.

1711. Dwarf Stone or Tree. Vines dwarf but productive, medium to late in maturity. Fruit bright red, smooth and solid. The best large fruited dwarf variety.

1712. Trucker's Favorite. A purple variety of unusual merit. Its fine smooth, uniformly shaped fruits command the highest market price. The fruits are thick meaty and very solid; the meat is of the finest flavor, making them equally desirable for slicing, canning and cooking purposes. A basket of these Tomatoes is a most attractive sight and those offering them for sale will find the demand larger than the supply. Cost of seed is given on page 4.

1713. Trophy. Very large, late or main crop variety. Fruit rich, deep crimson of excellent quality, smooth and of uniform size. Desirable for canning and slicing.

SMALL FRUITED TOMATOES

1735. Husk Tomato. Makes fine Preserves. Also called Strawberry and Ground Cherry, is greatly valued for use as a preserve, it also makes delicious pies either when ripe or dried with sugar. The fruits are half an inch in diameter and of very sweet and agreeable flavor. They are closed in a husk or calyx. We consider the Golden Husk better than the Purple Husk variety and unless otherwise directed will always send Golden Husk on orders received for Strawberry, Ground Cherry or Husk Tomato. All quantities of seed are priced on page 4.

1740. Peach. These are excellent for eating raw. The fruits resemble a peach, even to the skin which is covered with a slight bloom as in a peach or nectarine. Note prices given on page 4.

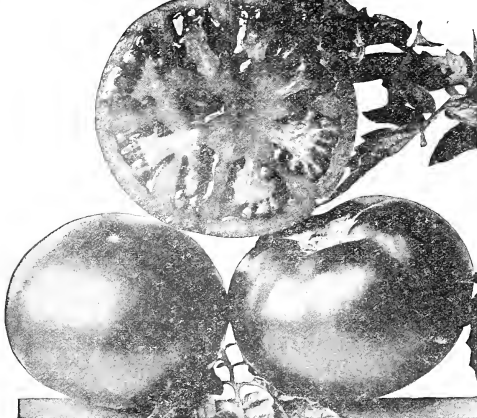
1745. Red Cherry. Identical with the Yellow Cherry except in color of fruit, which is of a light scarlet.

1750. Red Pear. Fruit pear-shaped, of bright scarlet color, rich flavor. See page 4 for prices.

1755. Yellow Cherry. Fruits are of a fine yellow-green, about half an inch in diameter, bears early and freely until frost. For cost of seed, turn to page 4.

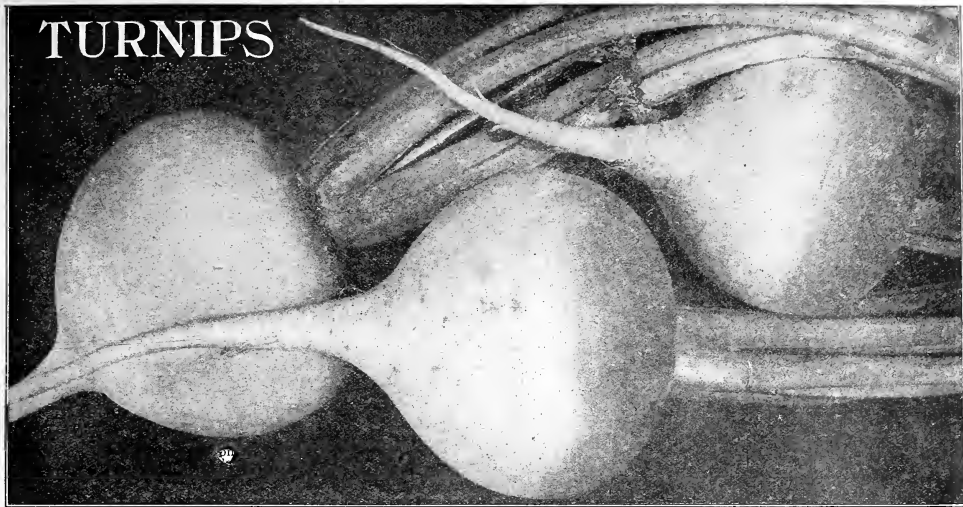
1760. Yellow Pear. Similar to the Red Pear, but a handsome yellow. Priced on page 4.

1765. Yellow Plum. Fruits are yellow, plum-shaped, in clusters. Excellent. Seed prices shown on page 4.



Dwarf Champion Tomato.

TURNIPS



White Globe Turnip.

Culture. Sow seed early in Spring for summer crop and early in August for late crop; 1 oz. of seed will sow 150 ft. of row; 1 to 2 lbs. per acre.



1770. Northrup, King & Co.'s Early White Model. (Sold only in sealed packages.) Best for private gardens and home use. Very early and the most perfectly formed, round, white Turnip. It has a short top and a single tap root. Flesh, snowy white, solid and sweet. Turnip seed prices are given on page 4.

1775. Cow Horn. Pure white, except a little shade of green at the top. Carrot shaped, grows nearly half out of the ground and slightly crooked. Delicate and well flavored; a rapid grower and good for market use. Prices shown on page 4.

1780. Early White Flat Dutch. A very popular sort for the table or market; grows quickly, comes early; clear white skin, flesh juicy, mild flavor and excellent quality; bulbs free from small roots. See page 4 for prices.

1785. Extra Early Purple Top Milan. Similar to the White Milan, except that the roots are a little more flat, and the upper portion is a beautiful purple-red. Values given on page 4.

1790. Extra Early White Milan. The earliest Turnip. Tops very small, distinctly strap-leaved and growing very erect and compact. Bulbs form earliest of any sort. The clean white roots are smooth, flat, symmetrical and handsome in appearance. The flesh is white, tender and sweet. Refer to page 4 for prices of seed.

1795. Golden Ball or Orange Jelly. One of the most delicious and sweetest yellow-fleshed Turnips. Not of large size, but firm, hard and excellent flavor. Keeps well and is superior as a table variety. Seed in all quantities, priced on page 4.

1800. Purple Top, Strap-Leaved. The most popular favorite with all, and more largely grown than any other Turnip; will do well to sow either broadcast or in drills, and will form good sized bulbs in seven or eight weeks. Rather flat and of medium size. Color, purple above ground, white below; flesh, white, fine grained and tender. This variety priced on page 4.

1805. Purple Top White Globe. Of a perfect globe shape, about six inches in diameter, with smooth, white skin; flesh pure white, firm and crisp, and of quick growth. A good keeper and is fine for market. Turn to page 4 for price of seed.

1810. White Egg. A quick grower; a grand good keeper; excellent either as an early or late variety. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some varieties. See page 4 for prices.

1815. White Globe. Perfectly globe-shaped; skin white and smooth; leaves, large and dark green. Flesh is white and of good quality. On page 4 all prices are shown.

1816. Amber Globe Green Top. A large, round variety with solid yellow flesh. Fine for stock feeding and a good keeper. Excellent for table use, being very sweet. All quantities of seed priced on page 4.

1817. Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen. Of medium size, globe-shaped with yellow flesh of fine quality; matures late so should be sown early; keeps well and is a good variety for stock. For prices of seed in all quantities see page 4.

Purple Top White Globe Turnips.

RUTA BAGA

Swedish Turnip.

1900. Northrup, King & Co.'s Prize Winner.

Sold only in Sealed Packages.



Northrup, King & Co.'s Prize Winner Ruta Baga is a purple top, yellow fleshed variety. The roots reach a good size and are exceedingly uniform in appearance. The Prize Winner is an all around Ruta Baga, suited to every purpose and every soil. We do not hesitate to say that in the Prize Winner we possess the handsomest and most productive stock of purple top Ruta Baga known. Valuable not only for stock feeding but for table use as well. Packet, ounce, and pound prices are given on page 4.

1905. American Purple Top. This strain is of American origin and is a purple top, yellow variety. It has been selected to produce a smaller top and a shorter neck than is usually found; the roots grow to a large size and are of the finest quality and excellent both for the table and for stock feeding. See page 4 for prices.

1910. Carter's Hardy Swede. An excellent sort either for table use or stock feeding. Flesh, yellow, solid, firm, sweet and rich. It is a hardy variety and yields heavily. All quantities priced on page 4.

1915. Hurst's Monarch. Distinct in type, being of tankard attains, it will yield from two to seven tons more to the acre than any other variety. Cost of seed shown on page 4.

1923. Large White Sweet. Excellent keeper. Desirable for table and stock. Roots, large, globe-shaped small neck, color white. Flesh, white, firm and sweet. All varieties Ruta Baga priced on page 4.

HERBS

Utilize the corners for a few Pot and Sweet Herbs (for flavoring meats, soups, etc.) indispensable to every garden, while Medicinal Herbs will be found useful. Thrive nicely along sunny side of fence in a deep, rich soil.

1818. Anise. These thrive best in a rich, mellow soil. Sow the seed early in Spring in shallow drills, one ft. apart; when up two or three inches thin out or transplant. Cut on a dry day before coming into full blossom, tie in bunches and hang up where they can dry quickly.

1820. Balm. Leaves used for making pleasant beverages. Pkt., 10c.

1825. Basil, Sweet. Leaves are used in soups, etc. Pkt., 5c.

1830. Borage. Leaves used for flavoring, and flowers furnish bee pasture. Most easily grown in any waste place. Pkt., 5c.

1835. Caraway. Grown for seeds; used for flavoring. Pkt., 5c.

1840. Catnip or Catmint. Leaves and young shoots used for seasoning. Pkt., 10c.

1845. Coriander. Seeds used in the manufacture of beverages, in confectionery and culinary preparations. Pkt., 5c.

1850. Dill. Seeds have an aromatic odor and pungent taste. Pkt., 5c.

1855. Fennel, Sweet. Ornamental; also, used in sauce. Pkt., 5c.

1860. Horehound. Used for seasoning and cough remedy. Pkt., 10c.

1865. Lavender. An aromatic and useful medicinal herb. Pkt., 15c.

1870. Marjoram, Sweet. Leaves used for seasoning. Pkt., 5c.

1875. Pennyroyal. Agreeable odor and flavor. Pkt., 15c.

1880. Rosemary. The leaves of this plant are aromatic. Pkt., 15c.

1885. Sage. An indispensable herb for seasoning. Pkt., 5c.

1890. Summer Savory. Used for flavoring soups. Pkt., 10c.

1895. Thyme. Leaves and young shoots used for seasoning; a tea is made of the leaves; a remedy for headache. Pkt., 5c.



A Beautiful, Smooth, Velvety, Green Lawn is Certain Through Sowing
Northrup, King & Co.'s "Sterling" Lawn Grass Seed

Sold only in Sealed Bags.

ANALYZED AS TO PURITY

TESTED AS TO GERMINATION



Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling.

A smooth, velvety lawn surrounding a house adds not only to the value, but enhances the enjoyment of every home, whether it be in city, town or country. When properly made, a lawn is as satisfactory as any investment a home owner can make. A lawn may be made in two ways, by sodding or by sowing seed. Sodding is not only very expensive, but unsatisfactory as well. Sod is ordinarily taken from a pasture or along the roadside and almost invariably contain weed seeds and coarse, tufted grasses which appear after the lawn is made. Seeding is not only more economical but is attended with better results.

The most important thing to consider in selecting seed for lawn grass is to obtain a proper mixture of several varieties, for two reasons. First, each variety is at its best during a certain part of the season. By properly choosing early, medium and late grasses, a smooth, even, green lawn is assured from early Spring to late Autumn. Second, a given area can support only so many grass plants of one kind for they all absorb the same sort of food, but if several varieties are sown, the same area will support many more plants, as different sorts live on various elements in the soil. This will give a much thicker and more luxuriant turf all over the lawn.

With these facts in mind our Sterling Lawn Grass Seed is scientifically combined. Our experience of many years has given us an intimate knowledge of grasses, their habits and requirements. In our Sterling Lawn Seed are included the best varieties—pure, clean and free from foul seed.

Our Sterling Lawn Seed is very quick in growth and is ready for mowing in from six to eight weeks from the time the seed is sown.

From early Spring until late in the Fall, lawns sown with our Sterling Lawn Seed remain green and fresh, for the reason, that this mixture includes quick growing varieties which are at their best soon after the frost is out of the ground, others that mature and flourish in Midsummer, and still others that are greenest and sturdiest in Autumn. For each of these seasons there are several different varieties living on different elements in the soil, so that one is certain always to have a satisfactory carpet of green wherever our Sterling Lawn Seed is sown, under favorable conditions.

Strangers visiting Minneapolis, frequently comment upon the beauty of its lawns, both in the public parks and about the homes of the residents. Our Lawn Grass Seed is used very extensively, not only in our own city, but in all parts of the United States, and the demand for it is increasing every year. Our Lawn Seed is used on golf courses, tennis courts, croquet lawns, athletic fields, in parks, cemeteries and private grounds, with unvarying success. A brand of Lawn Grass Seed, such as our Sterling Mixture, which gives perfect satisfaction for these requirements is bound to insure a fine, beautiful, velvety turf around any well cared for residence.

Not only is Sterling Lawn Seed suitable for making new lawns, but it is equally valuable for quickly renewing old, worn-out areas.

Our BOOKLET ON LAWNS tells how to build new lawns, how to repair old lawns, and how to keep lawns green. We will mail one of these booklets free to any one on request. Our Sterling Lawn Seed is free

from chaff, being especially re-cleaned, and therefore less bulky than seed not so well prepared. A pound of Sterling Lawn Seed will seed a much larger area than will a pound of the cheaper mixtures. In making a new lawn one pound of Sterling Lawn Seed will sow 350 square feet.

Price of Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Lawn Grass Seed. Lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.25; 25 lbs., \$10.00; 50 lbs., \$19.50; 100 lbs., \$38.00; by express or freight at purchaser's expense. If wanted by parcel post add for postage at parcel post rates.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Shady Place Mixture.

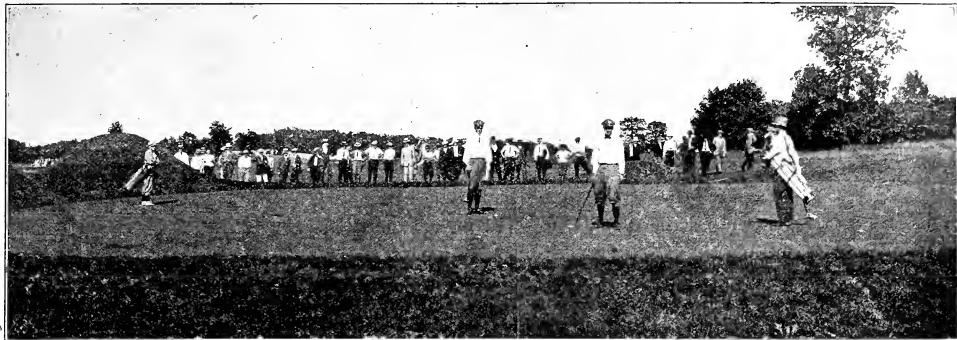
(Sold only in sealed bags.) On almost every lawn there are shady places where difficulty is experienced in getting grass to grow. These bare spots are very unsightly and disfigure the lawn. In such places proper seeding may be all that is required. In this mixture we have combined fine, dwarf growing, evergreen varieties which do well in sheltered or shaded spots. Some varieties of grass require more sun than others, therefore if the kinds which need the least sun are selected, those sorts when sown in shady places will thrive and make a good appearance. Frequently a shady lawn, which is at the same time insufficiently drained, becomes affected with moss and coarse, bog grasses. In such cases an application of slacked lime at the rate of forty to fifty pounds to each thousand square feet is an excellent remedy; but the moss should be first removed with a sharp rake. When this is done, sow our Shady Place Lawn Mixture, which will bring greenness to the bare spots and restore the beauty to your lawn. Of course, very densely shaded places are quite hopeless and no variety of grass can be made to flourish under such conditions.

Price, Lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.75; 25 lbs., \$11.00; 50 lbs., \$21.50; 100 lbs., \$42.00; by express or freight at purchaser's expense. Bags free. If wanted by parcel post allow for postage.

Nurse Crops For Lawns.

Kentucky Blue Grass is the basis of all good grass seed mixtures and the one which will eventually occupy the land. It is very slow to germinate, frequently lying in the soil 5 to 6 weeks before sprouting. On this account we advise the general use of nurse crops. For this purpose we recommend oats, medium red clover and winter rye, to be used according to the suggestions below. For the fall nurse crop use winter rye.

Nurse crops are especially desirable when a lawn is sown very late in the Spring and there is danger that the hot sun will dry up the soil and burn the grass seedlings before they become well started. Under these conditions either oats or medium red clover are useful. Oats produce shade more quickly, but medium red clover is more attractive and also enriches the soil. Medium red clover is also valuable for improving vacant lots, boulevards, or wherever a good effect is desired at slight expense.



Northrup, King & Co.'s Putting Green Mixture, Is Composed Entirely of Dwarf Growing, Evergreen Grasses Which Make a Firm, Durable Turf.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Terrace Mixture.

(Sold only in sealed bags.) The secret of a fine sward for terraces lies in obtaining grasses which root deeply and spread so as to make a heavy mat of sod. To keep such sod in first-class condition, the grass should not be cut too often nor too closely. Give it a chance to grow strong and tough. Let the food which the grass blades get from the air, dew and rain, work down to strengthen the roots.

This mixture is suited for sowing on terraces, embankments and hillsides, preventing heavy rains from washing them out, and withstanding drought and exposure; produces at the same time a velvety, luxuriant turf of especially fine appearance.

To keep the terrace looking well, it is important that the grass plants should always be healthy and vigorous. Sterling Garden and Lawn Fertilizers, Bone Meal and Sheep Manure are splendid for the purpose. See page 95 for complete information. Some years ago, at the time the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition Building was opened, the grounds were terraced to the street. The management was anxious to have the grounds look as well as possible, but was in a quandary as to the terrace. We supplied them with our Terrace Mixture six weeks before the Exposition opened, with the result that at the end of that time the terraces looked as though they had been established for several years.

Price. Lb. 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.25; 25 lbs., \$9.50; 50 lbs., \$18.50; 100 lbs. \$36.00; by express or freight at purchaser's expense.

Lawn Restoring Grass Seed.

In the Spring of the year there are, in almost every lawn, thin or bare spots which were caused by ice or exposure during the winter months. These may be very quickly renewed by an application of this mixture which is made up of those varieties of seeds which will rapidly grow

and occupy ground before weeds obtain a foothold. A spotted lawn may thus be made uniform and beautiful at slight expense. Price, Lb. 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.25; 25 lbs., \$10.00; 50 lbs., \$19.50; 100 lbs., \$38.00; by express or freight at purchaser's expense.

Fair Green Mixture.

Golf courses require a mixture of grass seed which will give a smooth, level, compact turf. Our long experience in the mixing of grasses enables us to select those best adapted for this purpose. This seed was sown on the Minkahda Club's golf course, pronounced by professional players to be the finest sward in the country. Price. Lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.20; 25 lbs., \$10.50; 50 lbs., \$20.50; 100 lbs., \$40.00.

Putting Green Grass Seed.

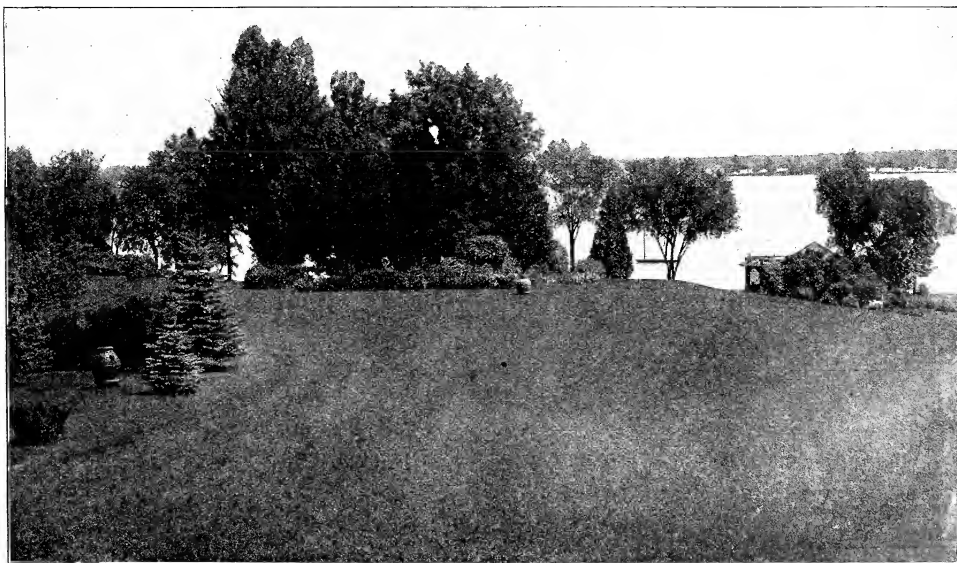
A superior mixture of deep rooting grasses, of fine fibrous character, forming a strong, durable turf. Excellent for croquet or bowling greens, tennis lawns, putting greens or other places where a durable, fine sward is desired. Present value: 25 lbs., \$12.00; 50 lbs., \$23.00; 100 lbs., \$45.00; by express or freight at purchaser's expense. If wanted by parcel post, allow for postage.



Sterling Garden and Lawn Fertilizer. An excellent lawn dressing containing the proper plant food to stimulate the grass into luxuriant growth. This is especially valuable in early Spring to fertilize the bare places before sowing seed. Two or three applications in a season will keep grass in flourishing condition. See page 95 for complete directions and prices.

Grass Seed Required. Quantity For New Lawns.

1 lb. for 350 square feet. 3 lbs. for 1050 feet. 5 lbs. for 1750 square feet. 10 lbs. for 3500 square feet. 100 to 125 lbs. per acre.



The Beautiful Lawns of Minneapolis and Along the Shores of Lake Minnetonka, Now Famous Throughout the United States, Have Been Established With Sterling Lawn Grass Seed.

Beautiful American Asters

Cultural Note on Asters.

The cultivation of the Aster is simple. Do not sow the seed too early; the middle of March indoors is considered a very good time. Successive sowings should be made, if a constant supply of flowers is desired from July until frost. For early use sow the seed in shallow boxes, covering with one-fourth inch of soil. Later sowings may be made in hotbeds or cold frames; or in the open ground, broadcast or in drills, when all danger of frost is past. Never use the same ground or location twice in succession. The soil should be rich and moist. We recommend pulverized sheep manure, wood ashes and phosphates as fertilizers. If barnyard manure is used it should be thoroughly decomposed. Allow plants plenty of room; rows should be 3 feet apart and 15 inches between the plants in the row, but the distance may be less according to the habit or growth of the variety.

The aster beetle or fly is one of the worst pests but there seems to be only one crop of them, and these if caught and killed are not usually followed by others. Dusting the plants with air slacked lime or dry ashes will be found beneficial. Root lice and cut worms are also troublesome. Applications of kerosene emulsion or tobacco water around the roots are effective. Aster blight or "yellows" can usually be traced to the work of the above pests. The plants should be pulled and burned if they should become badly diseased. Growers should remember that prevention is better than cure. Good cultivation and the timely use of the remedies suggested should produce healthy, vigorous plants.

2031. Lavender Gem Aster.

One of the most beautiful Asters; color a charming shade of lavender, deepening with age. The flowers are always full double, borne in profusion on long, slender, wiry stems. Of the Ostrich Feather type, large, artistic and loosely arranged. Pkt., 15c.

Queen of the Market.

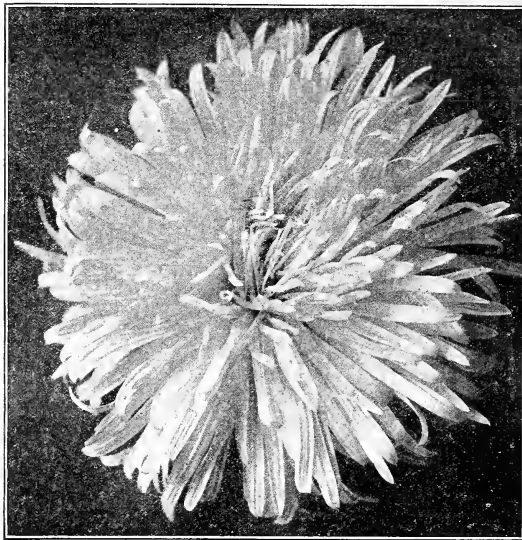
The earliest first-class Asters, coming into flower almost a month in advance of later sorts. The plants are of open habit, about 15 inches high, bearing on stems 10 to 15 inches long the finely formed double flowers. This is the standard variety among florists for early cutting.

2007. Crimson	pkt., 15c	2010. Lavender	pkt., 15c
2008. Flesh Pink	pkt., 15c	2011. Purple	pkt., 15c
2009. Rose Pink	pkt., 15c	2012. White	pkt., 15c
2013. Finest Mixed Colors	pkt., 15c		
2014. Collection of 1 pkt. each of the above 6 colors	75c		

Rochester Giant Comet Asters.

This is a new class of Asters of which the plants are like those of the Late Branching, large and strong. The flowers like all the Comet type have petals that are very long, narrow and gracefully recurved, giving them a lightness and grace that makes them the most artistic of all Asters. The immense size of the flowers—they are the largest Asters now in cultivation—their artistic beauty, delicacy of coloring and freedom of bloom make them superior to almost all others. They bloom in mid-season.

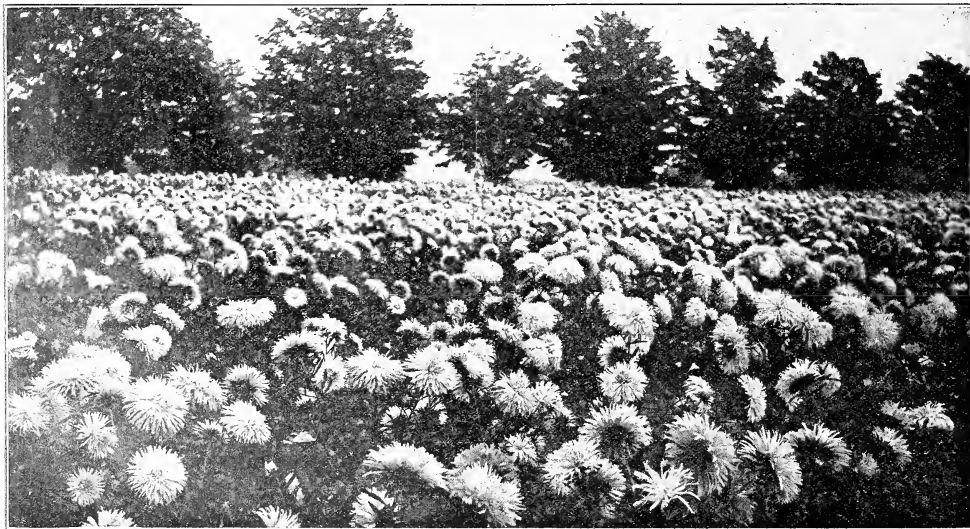
2015. Lavender	pkt., 15c	2018. Rose Pink	pkt., 15c
2016. Purple	pkt., 15c	2019. White	pkt., 15c
2017. Light Pink	pkt., 15c	2020. Finest Mixed Colors	pkt., 15c
2021. Collection of 1 pkt. each of the above 5 colors	75c		



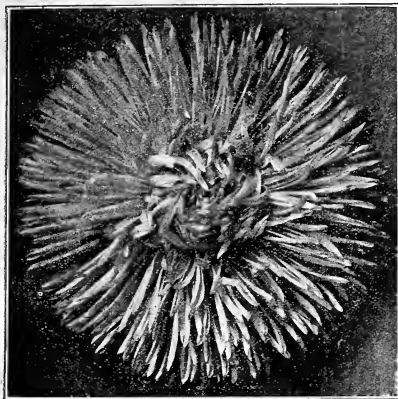
Improved Crego Giant Comet Asters.

This Aster resembles the Chrysanthemum very much in form. It is usually large, being 3 to 5 inches in diameter when well grown. The petals are very large, twisted and curled so as to give the blossoms a beautiful, fluffy appearance. They keep in good condition extra well when cut. The plants, of luxuriant, branching growth, attain a height of 18 inches to 2 feet, each plant bearing from 20 to 30 magnificent flowers on very long stems. We offer these in 6 shades, each distinct and deserving cultivation.

2023. Azure Blue	pkt., 15c	2027. Shell Pink	pkt., 15c
2024. Lavender	pkt., 15c	2028. White	pkt., 15c
2025. Purple	pkt., 15c	2029. Finest Mixed Colors	pkt., 15c
2026. Rose Pink	pkt., 15c		
2030. Collection of 1 pkt. each of the above 6 colors	75c		



Magnificent Field of the Improved Crego Giant Comet Asters Grown for Seed Purposes.



King Asters.

A magnificent class of Asters, distinct from others in the character of the flower. The long petals are folded lengthwise, appearing almost as if quilled. The flowers are of great size, full and large, of good substance and last very long when cut. The plants are large and the stems exceptionally long and strong.

2049. Crimson King. Very rich, deep crimson. A most striking and attractive variety for those who prefer this color. Pkt., 15c.

2052. Pink King. This is a beautiful and delicate lavender pink shade; it has the characteristic narrow petal of the class but the petals are not so closely folded as some of the others. This gives the flower a graceful, soft appearance. The plants are upright in growth. Pkt., 15c.

2053. Rose King. A very attractive Aster with large, handsome double-quilled flowers of a brilliant rose color. A great favorite among florists, lasting in perfect condition a long time. It is vigorous in habit, with stems frequently two feet long. Pkt., 15c.

2054. Violet King. The petals are twisted, curled and incurved in the center, completely covering the crown. The bloom is full and large; plants strong and free-branching. Season, mid-summer to frost; the color is a soft violet-lilac. Pkt., 15c.

2055. White King. This has the same handsome type of flower and upright growth of plant as the Violet King and makes a very pleasing contrast with that variety. The cut flowers have the splendid lasting quality characteristic of the King class. In season White King blossoms with the Late Branching and has all the vigor of that famous race. The plants are more upright in growth than the Violet King and Rose King. Pkt., 15c.

2056. Finest Mixed King Asters. Pkt., 15c.

2057. Collection. This includes one packet each of the above 5 colors; the 5 pkts., 60c.

Simple's Improved Late Branching.

A grand, popular strain having all the characteristics of a good Aster.

The plants form strong, branching bushes 2 to 3 feet high, bearing on long, strong stems their handsome Chrysanthemum-like flowers averaging about 5 inches across. The form of the flowers and length of stem puts them in the front rank for cutting. They bloom late in the season.

2058. Azure Blue..... pkt., 15c
2059. Crimson..... pkt., 15c
2060. Dark Violet..... pkt., 15c
2061. Rose Pink..... pkt., 15c
2062. Deep Rose..... pkt., 15c
2063. Finest Mixed Colors..... pkt., 15c
2048. Collection of one pkt. each of the above 9 colors..... \$1.20

The New Asterum.

A strain of Comet Asters which on account of their immense size and Chrysanthemum-like appearance have been appropriately named Asterums. They attracted great attention when they were first exhibited a few years ago and have become increasingly popular ever since.

The plants grow about three feet high with strong stems and usually bloom a trifle earlier than the Crego Giant Comets. Few of the flowers are less than five inches in diameter.

2050. Dark Lavender..... pkt., 15c
2051. New Shell Pink..... pkt., 15c
2052. Rose Pink..... pkt., 15c
2053. White..... pkt., 15c
2054. Finest Asterum Mixed Colors..... pkt., 15c
2055. Collection of 1 pkt. each of the above 4 colors..... 60c

BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN ASTERS

The Daybreak Aster.

These very desirable medium early Asters produce plants stiffly erect in habit of growth, which attain a height of 18 to 20 inches. The flowers form a ball about 2½ inches in diameter with regularly incurved petals, borne on long, stout stems.

2060. Blue..... pkt., 25c
2061. Lavender..... pkt., 25c
2062. Light Shell Pink..... pkt., 25c
2063. Rose Pink..... pkt., 25c
2064. Shell Pink..... pkt., 25c
2065. Finest Daybreak Mixed Colors..... pkt., 25c
2066. Collection of 1 pkt. each of the above 5 colors..... \$1.00

2070. Northrup, King & Co.'s Fire Ball.

The nearest approach to a pure, brilliant scarlet of any Aster yet introduced. The plants are literally covered with perfectly formed flowers of faultless Peony shape. Height, 10 to 12 inches. Pkt., 15c.

2072. New Red Aster "Sensation."

This is the reddest of all Red Asters, the color being a rich garnet or ox blood red which glistens in the sunshine like a live coal. The plants are of free-branching habit, about 18 inches high; the very double flowers, averaging ¾ inches across, are borne freely on stems a foot long from early Aug. till late Sept. The intense color shows up well when cut, and makes a brilliant bit of color in a bed or border. Pkt., 15c.

2073. New Enchantress Pink Aster.

Immense flowers of a soft delicate pink which does not fade; borne in strong, upright plants. The plants are tall and strong and the flowers are the size of the largest Branching Asters. The flower is made up of broad petals, loosely arranged, producing an exceedingly soft and pleasing effect. Pkt., 25c.

2074. Giant Purity. Large, double flowers of purest snowy whiteness; mid-season. Pkt., 25c.

2075. Pink Beauty. This has been pronounced by experts to be the finest pink mid-season Aster. The plants are bushy growing 24 to 30 inches high, and bear as many as 50 large chrysanthemum-like flowers of a delicate bluish-pink. Pkt., 15c.

2076. Crimson Giant. Flowers extra large, five inches or more across. Stems about 18 inches long, color rich blood crimson. Pkt., 15c.

2078. Peerless Pink. One of the finest, late branching Asters. Flowers are a rich shell pink, four or five inches across. Robust grower and free-flowering. Pkt., 15c.

Peony Flowered Perfection Aster.

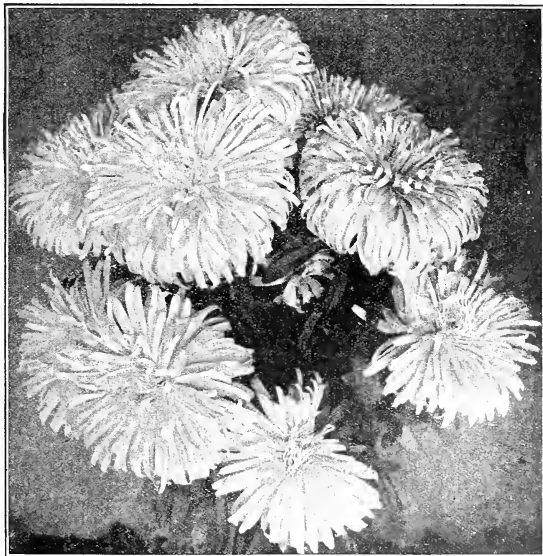
Has double, large and beautiful flowers with incurved petals, resembling very much a Peony in shape. The plants are strong and upright, bearing handsome blooms on long, stiff stems. Extra fine for bouquet work. Height, 20 inches. **2080. Blue.....** pkt., 15c
2082. Crimson..... pkt., 15c
2081. Snow White..... pkt., 15c
2083. Mixed Colors..... pkt., 15c

New Royal Asters.

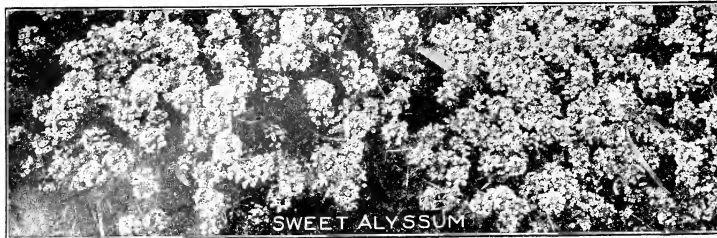
These form a new class of Asters in which the petals are very broad and distinctly incurved or shell-shaped. This produces an effect of shading that enhances the beauty of the color. Charmingly graceful, producing a Chrysanthemum-like effect.

In size the flowers are like the Late Branching Asters and the plants have the same sturdy vigor but are not so tall, branching close to the ground. They are earlier than the Branching Type and remain in bloom a long time.

2086. Purple..... pkt., 15c
2085. Lavender..... pkt., 15c
2087. Rose Pink..... pkt., 15c
2089. Shell Pink..... pkt., 15c
2090. Finest Mixed New Royal..... pkt., 15c
2091. Collection of 1 pkt. each of the above 5 colors..... 60c



The New Asterum



SWEET ALYSSUM

2105. Abutilon. Flowering Maple. These grow rapidly and make fine, large shrubs, bearing elegant bell-shaped flowers in great profusion. Pkt., 15c.

2107. Adlumia. Allegheny Vine. A graceful, hardy biennial climber, but as it resows itself year after year, may be considered a perennial. The feathery foliage closely resembles that of the Maiden Hair Fern, the flowers are tube-shaped, flesh-colored and completely cover the plant. Very desirable to cover trellises, stumps of trees, etc. Pkt., 15c.

2108. Adonis. Showy annuals of easy culture, with pretty, fine cut foliage, dark crimson flowers with light center. 1 foot. Pkt., 10c.

Ageratum. One of the best bedding and border plants, blooming from early Summer until frost. Flowers do not fade in the rain. 2110. Blue. Pkt., 10c. 2112. White. Pkt., 10c. 2113. Pink. Pkt., 10c. 2114. Dwarf Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Alyssum. Sweet. A very pretty plant for edgings or rock work. Sweet scented and blooms profusely all summer.

2115. White. Oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.

2116. Little Gem. Very dwarf—4 inches—and spreading. They quickly become one mass of white, fragrant flowers, remaining in full bloom from Spring to Fall. Oz., 75c; 14 oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

2117. Saxatile. Has handsome masses of bright yellow flowers. This variety is a hardy perennial, but blooms the first season. Grows 12 inches high. Pkt., 15c.

Amaranthus. Brilliant foliaged annuals, growing from 3 to 5 ft. high. Very useful in borders of tall plants or for the centers of large beds. Give plants plenty of room.

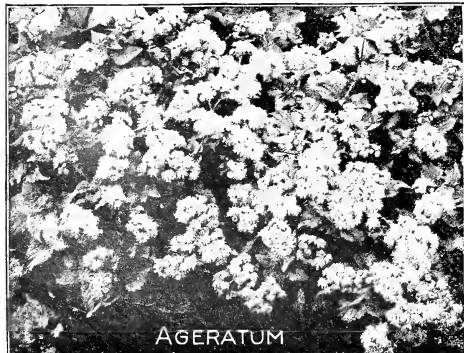
2118. Caudatus. Love Lies Bleeding. Brilliant blood red of drooping habit, 3 ft. Pkt., 10c.

2120. Tricolor. JOSEPH'S COAT. Leaves red, yellow and green. Pkt., 10c.

2121. Salicifolius. FOUNTAIN PLANT. Willow leaved. Height 3 ft. A most effective plant. Foliage bronzy-crimson. Pkt., 15c.

2122. Sunrise. A most beautiful plant; height, two feet; the leaves are long and narrow, the upper ones of the brightest glowing crimson. Pkt., 15c.

2123. Ambrosia. A hardy annual with long spiral stems, bearing an abundance of small, round, greenish-yellow buds and blossoms, which are exceedingly fragrant. It is as desirable as the Rose Geranium as a plant with fragrant foliage and for making up into bouquets and other floral work. Its long, beautiful, fringed spirals of lovely green are unsurpassed. It is one of the easiest plants to grow and seeds may be sown early in open ground. Pkt., 10c.



AGERATUM

2125. Anchusa. Cape Forget=Me=Not.

A rare annual of great beauty. Grows two feet high. It will thrive in a shady, out-of-the-way place where scarcely anything else will grow. It resembles a large beautiful Forget=Me=Not of deep blue color. Blooms all Summer. Pkt., 10c.

Antirrhinum or Snapdragon.

Snapdragons were a feature of the old-fashioned garden. Then for a time they were neglected, but suddenly when the improved new sorts appeared, they became one of the most fashionable bouquet flowers. Today they are being raised in gardens everywhere since the splendid flower spikes appearing all Summer are as valuable for bedding effects as for cutting and form a pleasing contrast to some of the stiffer, coarser annuals.

Culture. Should be sown in open ground the latter part of May. It is best to start seeds indoors in a shallow box or in a hot-bed, in a temperature of about 65 degrees. Cover seeds to a depth of four times their size and press surface firm with a board. Water with a fine spray. Transplant seedlings after second leaves form and remove to garden when weather is warm and settled. All Giant varieties, per pkt., 15c.

2127. Giant White 2130. Giant Yellow

2128. Giant Scarlet 2131. Giant Pink

2129. Giant Garnet 2132. Giant Striped

2133. Giant Mixed.

2134. Queen of the North. Grows 1 foot high and densely covered with large white flowers. A gem for beds and borders, valuable for pot culture. Pkt., 10c.

2135. Tom Thumb Mixed. Large variety of colors; best for bedding. Pkt., 15c.

2136. Tall Mixed. Extra fine selection, best for cutting. 1/2 oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.

2140. Arctotis. Blue Eyed African Daisy. A annual. It forms a branching bush 2 to 3 feet high. Its flowers are large and showy, being pure white on the upper surface, the reverse of petals being a pale lilac blue. It is of easiest culture and flowers from early Summer until late Fall. Pkt., 10c.

Culture for Arctotis. Sow in the open ground when danger from frost is past. Cover the seeds to a depth of four times their size and press surface firmly with a board. Water with fine spray.



ARCTOTIS

ANTIRRHINUM OR SNAPDRAGON

2142. *Artemisia saccorum*. Summer Fir. Ornamental foliage plant from China. Makes a handsome pot plant and may also be grown successfully in groups or borders. Pkt., 15c.

2145. *Asparagus plumosus*. Probably the most popular house plant today. You can grow it for yourselves and neighbors. The leaves are bright green, gracefully arched, surpassing Maiden Hair Ferns in grace, delicacy of texture and richness of color. Pkt., (10 seeds) 15c.

2150. Balloon Vine. Annual climber of rapid growth; foliage like miniature balloons. Height 8 feet; succeeds best in light soil and warm situation. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Bachelor's Button. Also known as Centaurea. Cornflower. Blue Bott. Ragged Sailor, etc. These are among the most attractive of all hardy annuals and one of the most popular of all old-fashioned flowers.

2152. Blue. This is the dark blue sort so much in demand for cutting. Oz., 10c; pkt., 10c.

2153. White. Oz., 50c; pkt., 10c. **2154. Mixed.** All varieties. Oz., 50c; pkt., 5c.

2151. Double Bachelor's Button. All colors mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c. **Balsam or Lady Slipper.** Double Camelia Flowered. An old and favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant colored double flowers in the greatest profusion; of easy culture; succeeds in a good rich soil. Our strain is unrivaled for great variety and size of flowers. 2 feet.

Culture. Sow out of doors, when danger from frost is over, in the bed or border where they are to flower. The soil should be well pulverized and the seed covered to a depth of about four times their size. Press down firmly with a board, and thin out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering they should be sown indoors in a shallow box, or in a hot-bed, and transferred to the open ground when the weather becomes suitable.

2155. Snow White. pkt., 10c. **2158. Scarlet.** pkt., 10c. **2156. Pink.** pkt., 10c. **2159. Light Lemon.** pkt., 10c. **2157. Scarlet, spotted white.** pkt., 10c. **2160. Solferino, white, striped with purple scarlet.** pkt., 10c. **2161. Victoria, satin-white, spotted with scarlet.** pkt., 10c. **2163. Balsam, all colors mixed.** pkt., 5c.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Balsam.

2162. Mixed. The finest mixture possible to combine, representing the best selections from the most celebrated specialists of Europe. The flowers are very large, measuring from two to three inches in diameter, of perfect form, resembling the flower of the Camelia, and are as double, in fact, the petals are so densely packed that the yield of seed is extremely small, one single plant often producing not more than five seeds. The colors of the flowers are varied and brilliant, comprising pure white, crimson, white shaded lilac, rose, spotted, scarlet, blue, purple and many other tints. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

2165. Balsam Apple and Pear. Very curious, rapid and dense climbers, with ornamental foliage and golden-yellow fruit, which opens when ripe, showing the seed and blood-red interior. Apple and Pear mixed, pkt., 10c.

2166. *Bartonia aurea*. Large golden blossoms, similar in shape to the Evening Primrose. Valuable for borders. One foot in height. Pkt., 10c.

2167. Bean, Scarlet Runner. The well known rapid-growing annual climber, producing bright red flowers, from July to September. The foliage being dense, makes it splendid for porches or wherever shade is desired. Pkt., 10c.

Begonias. Everblooming Bedding Varieties.

The following are varieties of *Begonia Semperflorens*, and take rank as bedding plants with Geraniums and Coleus, doing equally well in full sunlight, and surpassing both in positions partially or wholly in shade. They are of sturdy growth, growing about 1 foot high and forming dense bushes, which, from May until frost, are completely hidden with flowers. As pot plants for winter flowering they are superb, remaining a sheet of bloom throughout the year. Easily raised from seed.

2169. *Vernon Grandiflora*. A large flowering form of the above. The flowers are very large and bright orange-carmine in color. The foliage is a beautiful deep red. Pkt., 35c.

2172. *Semperflorens*, Mixed. This mixture contains all the best varieties, ranging in color from pure white to the deepest crimson. Pkt., 35c.

Begonia. Tuberous-Rooted. Plants of great value for Summer decoration or window gardening, blooming the first season from seed, if sown in February or March, in a temperature of 60 degrees. To secure the best of results they should be planted out as soon as the ground becomes warm. They are covered all summer with bright flowers.

2173. Single, all colors, mixed. Pkt., 35c.

2174. Single frilled varieties, mixed colors, pkt., 35c.

2176. *Bidens dahlioides*. One of the latest additions to the list of annuals for cut flowers. The blossom is suggestive of the Dahlia and Coreopsis with both of which this plant is allied. The flowers which are produced on long stems are large, single, pink or white with yellow centers. The seeds should be started inside and planted out when danger of frost is over. They do best in a sunny location, but need cool, moist soil, so it is well to keep the ground well mulched. See illustration on page 50. Mixed, pkt., 20c.

2175. Bird of Paradise. *Poinciana Gillesii*. The flowers yellow in color, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, and are produced in very large trusses. The beautiful part of the flower is the large pistils, which are spread out in fan-like form and are of bright crimson color. The foliage is also highly decorative, reminding one of a very delicate *Acacia*. If the seed is started early it will bloom freely the first year. Pkt., 35c.

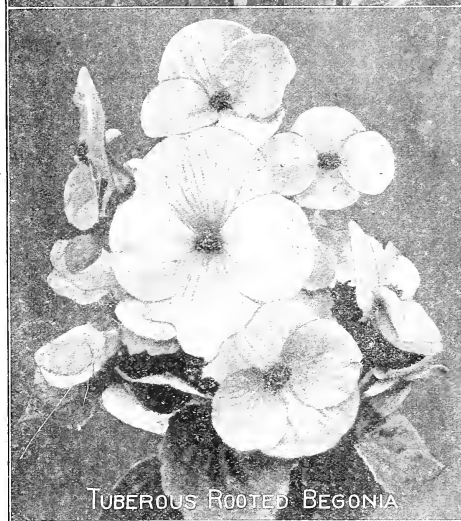
2177. *Brachycome*, Swan River Daisy. Free-flowering, annual, covered during the greater part of the summer with a profusion of pretty blue or white flowers; suitable for edgings. Pkt., 10c.

Browallia. A favorite profuse-blooming bedding plant, covered during the summer and Autumn, with beautiful flowers of intense blue; grows freely in any rich soil.

2178. *Speciosa Major*. Large-flowering variety, brilliant ultramarine blue, a rare color. Especially valuable as a pot plant. Pkt., 20c.

2180. *Glata Courtesa*. Large sky blue flowers with a white center. Plants 18 inches high. Pkt., 15c.

2194. *Calceolaria*. Large flowering plant. These gorgeous plants are especially suited for window decoration. The immense pocket-shaped flowers are borne in the greatest profusion. Colors are yellow, maroon, crimson, white, etc., spotted and blotched in the most unique manner. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. All colors mixed, pkt., 50c.



Calendula. Pot Marigold. Freely flowering plants of easiest culture, succeeding everywhere and flowering continuously. Flowers

double, showy, of large size and pleasing colors. One of the best old-fashioned flowers.
2185. Meteor. Large, double yellow, striped with orange, very showy. Pkt., 10c.
2187. Prince of Orange. Resembles Meteor but is much darker, especially fine. Pkt., 10c.
2188. All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c. For other Marigolds, see page 55.

Calliopsis or Coreopsis. Showy and beautiful free-flowering annuals, blooming all summer; excellent for cutting and massing.
2184. Crown of Gold. Large, rich golden yellow. Height 18 inches. Fine for cutting. ¼ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

2186. Crimson King. An excellent dwarf variety; color, velvety crimson garnet. Height nine inches. ½ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

2190. Coronata. Showy, large, pure yellow flowers; excellent for bedding. Pkt., 10c.
2191. Drummondii Golden Wave. Rich golden-yellow with small chestnut-brown center; very freely flowering. ½ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

2192. Nigra Spectosa. Crimson. ½ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c. 2193. Mixed Colors. ½ oz., 50c; pkt., 5c.
2195. Canary Bird Vine. Tropaeolum Canariense. A beautiful rapid annual climber, the charming little canary bird blossoms bearing a fancied resemblance to a bird with its wings half expanded. ½ oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.

Candytuft. July until frost. Very hardy and easy to cultivate. Height, 1 foot.
2197. Giant Hyacinth Flowered. Produces long heads of pure white flowers. ½ oz., 75c; pkt., 15c.
2189. Purple. ½ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c. 2200. Tom Thumb. White. 6 inches. ½ oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c.

2198. White Rocket. ½ oz., 75c; pkt., 15c.

2201. Crimson. ½ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.
2196. Empress. Splendid white, pyramid shape. Pkt., 15c.

2202. Lavender. ½ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

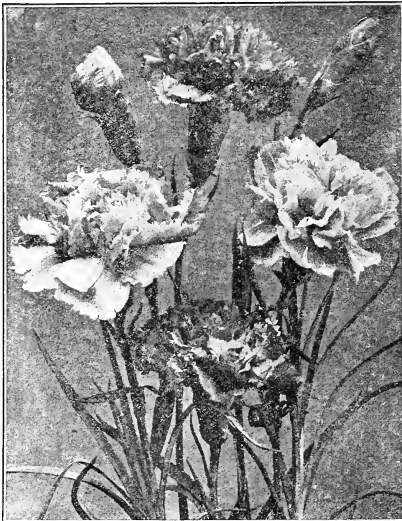
2203. Mixed Colors. ½ oz., 40c; pkt., 5c.

2204. Canna. Indian Shot. Dwarf Large Flowering French. Unquestionably the finest of bedding plants for the American climate and easily grown from seed.

Soak the seeds in warm water until they swell, then sow in sandy loam and place in a hot-bed. When up to the second leaf pot off singly and keep under glass until the proper season for planting. A mixture of many varieties. ½ oz., 50c; pkt., 15c.

2199. Cardinal Climber. A graceful annual vine growing readily from seed. It is a strong and rapid climber, with beautiful (eri)-like, fine cut foliage, covered with a blaze of circular, cardinal-red flowers from Mid-Summer until frost. This vine is becoming very popular. It is a valuable addition to our annual climbers and entirely distinct in its beauty. In the Armory Gardens at Minneapolis it has been greatly admired by all visitors. Soak seed until it swells then start indoors and transplant outside after all danger of frost is over. Pkt., 35c.

There are dealers in nearly every locality who will be glad to get our seeds for you.



Marguerite Carnations.

white, variegated, etc., exquisitely sweet and fully eighty per cent perfectly double. Seeds sown early in the year will give an abundance of flowers in July. Sown in May and kept pinched back, plants will bloom late in the Fall until checked by hard frosts. If protected by coarse straw litter they will live through the Winter and flower early the following Summer.

2207. Deep Crimson. Pkt., 15c. 2210. Fiery Scarlet. Pkt., 15c.
2208. Sulphur Yellow. Pkt., 15c. 2211. Striped. Pkt., 15c.
2209. Bright Rose. Pkt., 15c. 2212. Pure White. Pkt., 15c.

2213. Collection of one packet each of the above colors, 75c.

2214. Mixture of all colors Marguerite Carnations. Pkt., 5c.

Marguerite Carnations in separate colors. ¾ oz., 35c; ½ oz., 60c; ¼ oz., \$1.00; oz., \$2.00.

Giant Marguerite Carnations. An improved strain producing flowers of immense size, frequently measuring 2½ to 3 inches across. Strong, vigorous growers and wonderfully free-flowering.

2215. Mixed Colors. ¾ oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c.
2217. Centrosema. Butterfly Pea. A hardy vine of rare beauty, flowering in July from seed sown in April. Flowers range in color from rosy-violet to a reddish-purple, with a broad feathery white marking through the center; inverted pea-shaped; borne in great profusion. Pkt., 15c.

Celosia Cristata. Cockscomb. Freely blooming annuals; grow best in light soil hot to rich. They make splendid border plants. Pkt., 15c.

2218. Empress. (Colossal size). Some measure 4 feet from tip to tip, color rich crimson. Pkt., 15c.
2219. Queen of the Dwarfs. This is the best of the dwarf growing Cockscombs. The plants grow only 8 inches high with beautiful dark rose-colored combs, often 2 feet across. Pkt., 15c.

2220. Variegata. Variegated with crimson, orange, green, striped, etc. Three feet. Pkt., 15c.
Celosia Plumosa. Feathered Cockscomb. These make fine plants for large beds or groups.

2221. Thompson's Superb. Of pyramidal growth, attaining a height of a little more than two feet and producing graceful, feathery plumes of the most brilliant crimson. In the sunlight the rich color of the flower spikes is beautifully contrasted with the bronze-colored foliage. Pkt., 15c.

2222. Golden Plume. Bright golden-yellow plumes. Pkt., 15c.
2223. Plumosa, mixed. Feathered. All colors. Pkt., 15c.

Centaurea Imperialis. Sweet Sultan. This is without doubt the most beautiful of all the Centaureas. The beautiful, strong stems and when cut will stand for days in good condition. The plant itself is much stronger than any other Sweet Sultan. It is of very easy culture. One of the best annuals for cut flowers.

2225. Alba. Pure white. Large pkt., 15c. 2227. Armida. Pale lilac. Large pkt., 15c.

2226. Favorita. Rosy lilac. Large pkt., 15c. 2229. Graciosa. Purple. Large pkt., 15c.

2230. Splendens. Purplish lilac. Large pkt., 15c. Collection of one pkt., each of above five var's, 40c.

2231. All Colors Mixed. Large pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 35c.



Bidens Dahlioides. Page 49.

Carnations.

Carnations are general favorites because of their rich colors, spicy fragrance and profusion of flowers. All the following varieties do well from seed, but the Marguerite and Chabaud types are the best for summer flowering.

Everblooming Chabaud Carnations. A new strain raised by M. Chabaud, the Carnation specialist of France.

The plants are of even height as if trimmed, the stalks very stiff, the flower large, double and deliciously sweet. It has the largest and most charming color variation. These usually bloom in five months from time of sowing.

2205. Fine Mixed. Pkt., 25c.

Carnation Grenadin. The best scarlet Carnation for cut flowers.

2206. Brilliant Double Scarlet. Pkt., 25c.

Marguerite Carnations. This new class of Carnations blooms in about five months after sowing. The flowers are of brilliant colors, ranging through many beautiful shades of red, pink, white, variegated, etc., exquisitely sweet and fully eighty per cent perfectly double. Seeds sown early in the year will give an abundance of flowers in July. Sown in May and kept pinched back, plants will bloom late in the Fall until checked by hard frosts. If protected by coarse straw litter they will live through the Winter and flower early the following Summer.

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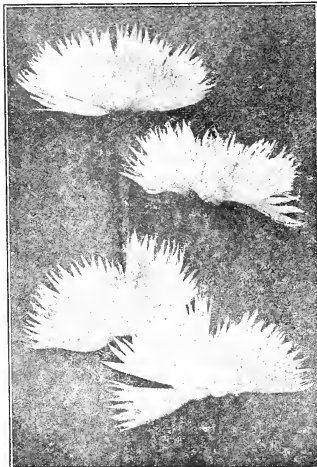
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2225. Alba. Pure white. Large pkt., 15c. 2227. Armida. Pale lilac. Large pkt., 15c.

2226. Favorita. Rosy lilac. Large pkt., 15c. 2229. Graciosa. Purple. Large pkt., 15c.

2230. Splendens. Purplish lilac. Large pkt., 15c. Collection of one pkt., each of above five var's, 40c.

2231. All Colors Mixed. Large pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 35c.



Centaurea Imperialis. Sweet Sultan.

2232. Centaurea Margarita. Giant White Sweet Sultan. The flowers of this greatly improved variety are much larger than the older sorts. They are pure white, deliciously scented, with long stalks, and last very well in water. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3c; Pkt., 15c.

2233. Centaurea Gymnocarpa. Dusty Miller. Silvery-white, leaves broadly cut—very popular foliage plant for bedding, hanging baskets and pots, extensively used for edging Geranium beds, Canas and Salvias. Sow seed early indoors and transplant in May. Pkt., 15c.

Chrysanthemum. Annual varieties. These are showy and effective garden varieties extensively grown for cut flowers. The foliage is ornamental and finely cut. The single varieties grow 12 to 18 inches high and produce on long stems large flowers resembling the Daisy, but of many bright colorings in distinct bands or rings.

2235. Finest Mixed, Single, Pkt., 10c 2239. Double White, Pkt., 10c
2237. Finest Mixed, Double, Pkt., 10c 2240. Double Golden Yellow, Pkt., 10c

Cineraria. Magnificent and indispensable flowering plants for the conservatory or window garden. The flowers measure 2 to 3 inches across, are of white, blue, violet and crimson shades; usually two or more colors are shown in one flower.

2242. Double Large Flowering, mixed. Pkt., 50c.

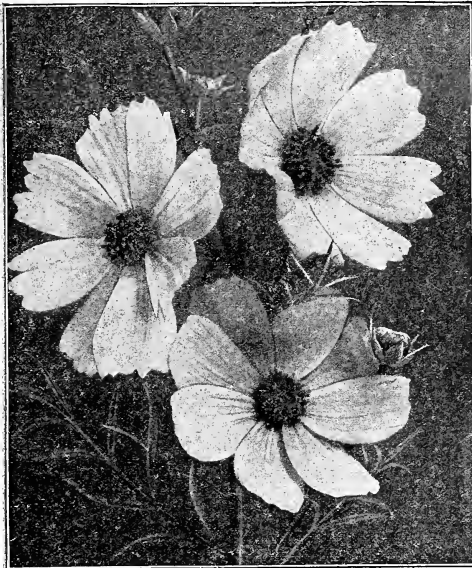
Clarkia. Bright and attractive annuals of easy culture. The long graceful sprays are valuable for table decoration. They thrive in sun or shade, growing 2 to 2½ feet high, with masses of double flowers, which all open in water when cut.

2241. Brilliant. Rich crimson-scarlet, very double. Pkt., 15c.

2243. Salmon Queen. Salmon-pink, extra double. Pkt., 15c.

2253. Scarlet Queen. Brilliant orange-scarlet, a rare shade. Pkt., 15c.

2244. Double. All colors mixed. Pkt., 15c.



Northrup, King & Co.'s Extra Early Cosmos.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Extra Early and Mammoth Cosmos.

Cosmos is the showiest of our late Summer and Autumn blooming annuals. Its graceful flowers borne on long stems, rising above the feathery foliage are very desirable for home or church decoration, lasting a week or more in water. It is a very prolific bloomer and if the plants are given enough space to develop well, will branch freely, every shoot being covered with a mass of lovely flowers. Cosmos is very effective among shrubbery and especially desirable for interplanting with early blooming perennials as it fills in the gaps when the latter die down.

Extra Early Cosmos. The earliest flowering variety in cultivation, blooming fully two months in advance of any other strain known. Seeds sown in open ground in early May, will produce blooming plants in July, and continue a mass of bloom until killed by frosts. It is the result of painstaking selection from a few plants several years ago, which showed a decided tendency to earliness. This desirable trait is so well established, that instead of a few plants coming early—as in other early varieties—our Extra Early Cosmos is uniformly so, and will bloom in any part of the North. The plants grow about four feet tall.

2262. Northrup, King & Co.'s Extra Early. All colors, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

2263. Extra Early Crimson. Pkt., 10c. 2266. Extra Early White. Pkt., 10c.

2265. Extra Early Rose. Most pleasing color of all. Pkt., 10c.

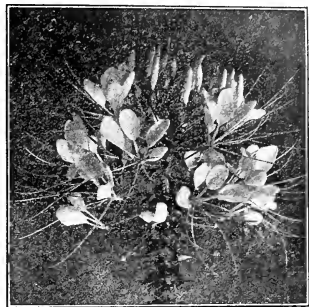
2264. Dawn. This variety comes into flower in July, growing from 4 to 5 feet high. The flowers are large, the color a beautiful white, relieved by a delicate tint of rose at the base of the petals. Pkt., 10c.

Mammoth Cosmos. The following varieties of Cosmos usually do not start blooming until several weeks after the Extra Early sorts, consequently they are sometimes nipped by early frost. To insure success therefore, it is best to start all Mammoth varieties in-doors in early April, later transplanting them to the garden when danger of frost is over. By this method they start to bloom in good season and the very large flowers well repay the extra trouble.

2255. Mammoth Crimson. Pkt., 10c 2259. Mammoth White. Pkt., 10c

2257. Mammoth Pink. Pkt., 10c 2261. Mammoth Yellow. Pkt., 10c

2260. Mammoth Mixed. All colors. Pkt., 5c.



Cleome Pungens. Giant Spider Plant.

2246. Cleome Pungens. Giant Spider Plant. Flowers four to five feet high, strong and sturdy. Flowers borne in abundance, rosy-pink fading to white. Seed pods give the appearance of a big spider. Used largely in the Minneapolis parks. Very attractive for beds and mass planting. Pkt., 15c.

Cobaea Scandens. Cathedral Bells. One of the hand-rapid growing of the annual climbers. Climbs thirty feet in a season. The flowers are bell-shaped. Very prolific and perfectly hardy. The vine is always clean and free from insects.

2245. White, Pkt., 15c. 2247. Blue, Pkt., 15c. 2249. Mixed, Pkt., 15c.

2250. Coccinea Indica. Scarlet-fruited Ivy-leaved. An attractive annual climber of the Gourd family, with broad leaves and ivy-like, contrasting beautifully with the snow white, bell-shaped flowers and brilliant scarlet fruit. Pkt., 15c.

2248. Coix Lachryma. Job's Tears. An ornamental grass with broad leaves and shiny, pearl-like seeds, used for beads. Plant early in the Spring, four or five seeds in a hill, one-half inch deep. Three feet high. Pkt., 10c.

Coleus. The most largely used, perhaps, of all bedding plants. These are easily grown from seed.

2251. Mixture of Fancy Fringed Coleus. Pkt., 50c.

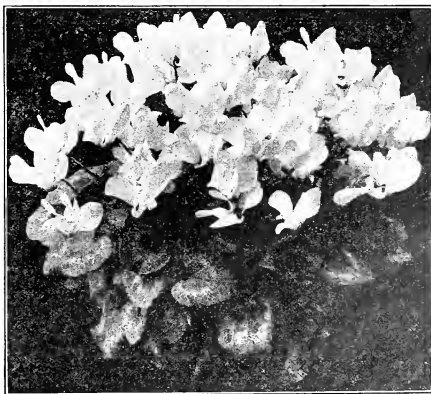
2252. Mixed Coleus. Tall growing plants of many bright colors. Pkt., 50c.

2268. Cosmidium Burridgeanum, Orange Crown. Very handsome new annual, forming elegant, many-branched bushes of 1½ to 2 feet in height. The flowerheads, 1½ to 1¾ inches in diameter, are carried on long, slender, but self-supporting stems well above the graceful, linear foliage. Ray florets golden yellow with a broad conspicuous circle of a rich orange around the disc, a pleasing combination of colors. The plants produce a constant succession of bloom throughout the Summer and the flowers last well in water. Pkt., 20c.

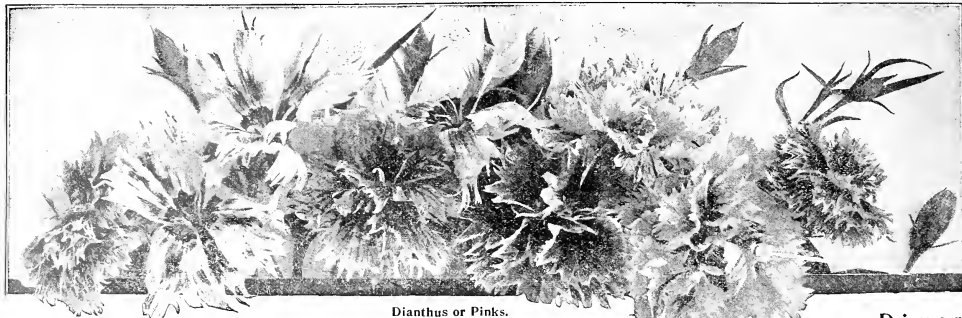
2270. Cyclamen. Giant Flowered. Charming plants with beautiful foliage and rich colored fragrant flowers. Considered by many to be the finest Winter flowering plant we have. Seed may be sown Spring or Autumn. The culture of Cyclamen from seed is much more satisfactory than from bulbs. Mixed colors. Pkt., 50c.

Culture for Cyclamen. Sow the seed in gentle heat, in shallow boxes or pans filled with a compost of sandy loam, leaf mould and coarse sand. Sow seed on surface and cover with two inches of wet sphagnum moss. Water carefully and keep at a uniform temperature of 50 to 60 degrees. When the plants have made 2 leaves transplant into small pots.

2272. Cypress Vine. One of the most popular vines with its star-shaped flowers. All colors mixed, oz., \$1.00; Pkt., 5c.



Giant Flowered Cyclamen.



Dianthus or Pinks.

Dahlia. Dahlias can be grown easily from seed so as to produce flowers the first year. This is as true of double Dahlias as of single. In the Dahlia are combined more desirable qualities than are found in almost any flower grown in the open ground. It can be had in perfection from June until cut down by frosts. In it can be found not only every imaginable color except blue, but the most beautiful combination of colors and marvelous blending of shades and tints imaginable. As a cut flower the Dahlia is unsurpassed, owing to its great diversity of bloom and the brilliant luster of its colorings.

2275. Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Mixed Dahlia. This mixture is intended to embrace seed of every desirable Dahlia procured from the most prominent Dahlia specialists of this and other countries, and blended by us. Full directions for culture (which is the very easiest) sent with every packet. Pkt., 25c.

2276. Twentieth Century or Orchid Flowered Dahlia. In size the flowers are giants, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches across, and in color vary from almost pure white to deep crimson. These large single flowers are truly magnificent. Pkt., 25c.

2277. Double Cactus Dahlia. Very desirable; many colors. Pkt., 25c.

2278. Double Dahlia. Very large flowering, fine mixed. Pkt., 25c.

2279. Single Mixed Dahlia. All colors. Pkt., 25c.

2282. Datura. Angel's Trumpet. Showy, large, branching plants growing 5 to 6 feet high, bearing large trumpet-shaped flowers, 6 inches in length and very fragrant. Mixed colors in all varieties, pkt., 15c.

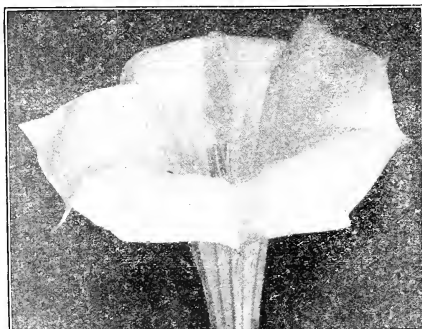
Dianthus or Pinks. One of the most popular and magnificent flowers in cultivation, producing a great variety of brilliant colors and profusion of bloom. The annual varieties may be sown out of doors when danger from frost is past and in a few weeks time they are a mass of bloom, continuing so until frost.

2283. Double Annual Pinks, Mixed. A fancy mixture of beautiful varieties. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

2284. Dianthus. Double Lucifer. This new annual Pink represents the double flowered form of the Dianthus vesuvius. The nicely fringed double flowers, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches across, are of an intense orange-scarlet, a dazzling color in full sunshine and the most striking of all red flowered annual Pinks. The plants grow 12 to 15 inches high and may be advantageously used for effective flowerbeds. We are certain that the flowers of this new variety will be of the same great value and importance for cutting among the annual Pinks, as the bright scarlet flowered variety "Grenadin" has attained among Carnations. Pkt., 20c.

2285. Single Annual Pinks, Mixed. A beautiful mixture of all the single varieties. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

2286. Hardy Garden Pinks. Fancy mixed. Contains all the desirable colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; pkt., 25c.



DATURA



DIMORPHOTECA AURANTIACA



DOLICHOS

2290. Dimorphoteca

Aurantiaca. Orange

African Daisy. A rare and showy annual Daisy from South Africa which thrives under our climatic conditions perfectly. The bushy plants grow 12 to 15 inches high. The flowers, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, are a unique, rich, glossy orange-gold, with dark disc and these glitter in the sunshine and present a magnificent sight. Seed may be sown in the same way as Asters. They bloom the greater part of Summer and Fall. Pkt., 15c.

Dolichos. Hyacinth

Bean. A rapid growing and free-flowering annual climber.

The seed pods which follow the flower are very ornamental for covering arbors, trellises, etc. After danger of frost is over, sow the seeds where they are to remain. The soil should be well pulverized and the seed covered to a depth of about 4 times their size. Press down firmly with a board, and thin out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering they should be sown indoors in a shallow box, and transferred to the open ground when the weather becomes suitable.

2292. Daylight. Early, becomes covered with spikes of snow white, pea-shaped blossoms, which continue until late in Fall. Pkt., 10c.

2293. Darkness. Identical with "Daylight" except in color, which is a rich purple violet. Pkt., 10c.

2294. Lablab. Mixed purple and white. Pkt., 10c.

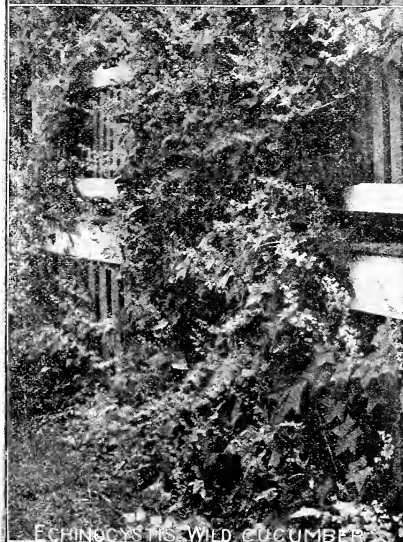
Dusty Miller. See page 51



GAILLARDIA



HELIANTHUS

ESCHSCHOLTZIA OR
CALIFORNIA POPPY

ECHINOCYSTIS WILD CUCUMBER

2295. Echinocystis. Wild Cucumber Vine. A well known vine, common in many sections, and the quickest climber known for covering verandas, old trees and houses, trellises, etc., never suffering from the heat but retaining its fresh and lively green color; never infested with insects, and very profuse in bloom. It will sow itself and come up in the same place. Sow seed in Fall. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Eschscholtzia. California Poppy. The California Poppy is a showy, free-flowering plant so popular with everyone as scarcely to need introduction. Particular attention is drawn to *Hunnemannia* often called Bush Eschscholtzia, offered on page 62. This is a beautiful herbaceous perennial, which flowers freely the first year and bears a great abundance of brilliant yellow tulip-shaped flowers. Do not overlook this beautiful variety in placing your orders.

2300. Golden West. Bright yellow with large rayed blotches of deep orange at base of petals. Oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

2301. Mandarin. Inner side of the petals rich orange, outer side brilliant scarlet. Oz., 75c; pkt., 10c.

2302. Rose Cardinal. Large flowers of intense carmine. Oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

2304. Crimson. Very rich color, one of the most beautiful. Oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

2303. All Colors, Mixed. Oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.

2305. Fuchsia. Double and Single Mixed. Fuchsias are as easily grown from seed as from cuttings, and from seed many new varieties are obtained. They will flower freely the first year in the open ground, while the plants can be taken in the house in the Winter, where they will flower freely. Pkt., 50c.

Gaillardia. Blanket Flower. Remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of the flowers, blooming from early Summer until November. Excellent for borders or for cutting.

2307. Double Flowering. A charming, profuse, double flowering strain. Beautiful mixed colors, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

2308. All Annual Varieties, Mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

Geranium. Comparatively few are aware that Geraniums may be grown easily from seed and flower the first season if sown early. This is the best way to secure Geraniums as they will frequently reward the cultivator with charming new varieties. In fact, propagation by seed is the only way to obtain new varieties.

2310. Zonale, Mixed. A superb strain of the largest and finest varieties. Pkt., 35c.

2311. Pelargonium, Mixed. (Lady Washington.) Saved from the finest fancy and spotted large-flowering sorts. Pkt., 50c.

2312. Globe Amaranth, Gomphrena. A dwarf hardy annual, heads of purple, white and red flowers. 12 inches. Flowers can be dried and used in Winter bouquets. Finest mixed, reddish-purple and white. Pkt., 15c.

2313. Gloxinia. Hybrida Grandiflora. The Gloxinia is one of the most beautiful flowers, very few possessing the depth of color peculiar to this superb genus. An unsurpassed strain, containing the spotted Hybrid as well as the finest self-colored sorts. Pkt., 50c.

2317. Gourds, Ornamental. Mixed Varieties. Pkt., 10c.

Helianthus. Sunflower. Hardy annuals, of sturdy growth, remarkable for the size and brilliancy of the flowers. Effective in forming background of large beds or borders and for distant effect.

2325. Chrysanthemum Flowered. Perfectly double; the color is the brightest golden yellow. The flowers are so perfect in form that they resemble very much double Chrysanthemum-flowered Asters with long stems; grows seven feet high and bears profusely all Summer long. Pkt., 10c.

2326. Cucumeroideus. Miniature Sunflower. Single, rich golden yellow, with black center. An abundant bloomer, of branching habit, coming into flower in July and continuing until frost. 4 feet. Pkt., 10c.

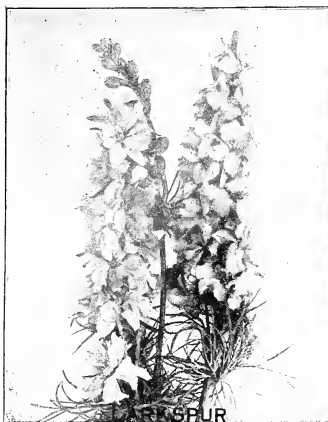
2324. Double California. Handsome double flowers, dark yellow; 5 ft. Pkt., 10c.

2327. Giant Russian. Immense single flowers, yellow with large black center. 6 feet. Pkt., 5c.

2328. Orion. Very effective sort, particularly on account of its twisted petals, which resemble a Cactus Double. Pkt., 15c.

2329. Perkeo. This is a beautiful dwarf variety of the miniature Sunflower. The plants form compact bushes about 12 inches high and about 15 inches through. Very useful for the front of borders or beds of plants of medium height. Flowers continually from early July until cut down by killing frost. Single, charming golden yellow, with black center. Pkt., 15c.

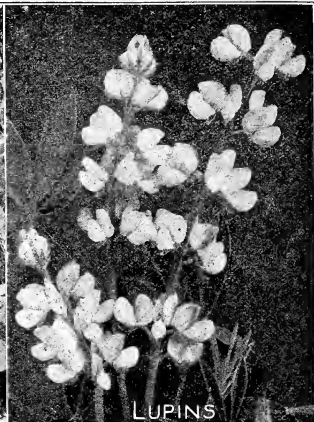
2330. Cut and Come Again Sunflowers; Single and Double in a beautiful mixture of all varieties. You will be delighted with these, flowering as they do from June until killing frost. Indispensable as cut flowers and also very popular for garden decoration. Pkt., 10c.



LARKSPUR



HELIOTROPE



LUPINS

Godetia. An attractive, hardy annual deserving more extensive cultivation. The plants bloom profusely and bear showy, mallow-like flowers of rich and varied colors. One foot in height.

2314. *Albemarle*. Dark crimson. Pkt., 10c. 2318. *Lady Satin Rose*. Carmine. Pkt., 10c.

2316. *Duchess of Albany*. Pure white. Pkt., 10c. 2315. *All Colors, Mixed*. Oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

2319. **Grasses. Ornamental.** For large beds or groups on lawns nothing gives a finer effect. Mixed. Pkt., 15c.

Gypsophila. Bridal Veil. Baby's Breath. Its graceful panicles of dainty blossoms and feathery foliage are unequalled for making up bouquets. Sow at intervals during the Summer. Flowers in a few weeks after sowing.

2320. *Elegans alba grandiflora*. Pure white. Pkt., 10c.

2321. *Elegans carmine*. New shade. Pkt., 10c. 2323. *Elegans rosea*. Rose. Pkt., 10c.

Helichrysum. Everlasting. Large, double, daisy-like blooms, produced in shades of yellow and scarlet. Frequently dried and used for Winter bouquets. Flowers should be gathered when on the point of expanding. 2 to 2½ ft. 2322. *Giant Double Mixed*. Pkt., 15c.

2332. **Heliotrope.** Is a universal favorite on account of its delightful fragrance and long duration of bloom, flowering equally well as bedding plants in Summer or as pot plants in the house in the Winter. It is not generally known that Heliotrope may be raised from seed as easily as the Verbena. The best varieties in mixtures, ¼ oz., 75c; pkt., 25c.

Hollyhocks, Everblooming Annual. A comparatively new class of easy culture and flowering as quickly from seed as any garden annual. The plants from early sown seed set out in May begin flowering in July; the May sown, in August; but in either event they flower profusely until frost. The plants are vigorous in growth and naturally branching in habit, and if given the best of treatment will thrive luxuriantly. The soil should be very rich, deeply dug, and during dry weather watered liberally. The diversity of forms and colors is delightful. There is a great variety of colors and color combinations in this strain, including maroon, pink, rose, crimson, white, cerise, scarlet and many variegations, of dainty and exquisite blending.

2335. *Double and Semi-Double Mixed*. Pkt., 25c.

2337. *Single Mixed*. Pkt., 25c.

2340. **Humulus Japonicus. Japanese Hop.** One of the most rapid climbers grown; seed can be sown in the open ground in the Spring and it will attain enormous dimensions very quickly. The foliage is luxuriant, and it is one of the best plants for covering verandas and trellises. Heat, drought and insects do not trouble it. See illustration on page 55. Pkt., 15c.

2342. **Hunnemannia.** Giant Yellow Tulip Poppy or Bush Eschscholtzia. Flowers are a rich shade of buttercup yellow, with feathery glaucous foliage. The best of the Poppy family for cut flowers, remaining in condition for several days. Seeds sown in May will produce flowering plants in July, which blossom continuously until hard frost. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.

2343. **Ice Plant.** Dwarf trailing annual, white flowers and thick, ornamental leaves which appear to be covered with crystals. Thrives in bright sunlight and dry situations. Pkt., 15c.

Impatiens Holstii. Charming plants for the decoration of the house or dinner table, producing bright, waxy flowers profusely and continuously. 2345. *Dwarf Vermilion Orange.* Dwarf compact growing variety of the attractive Impatiens Holstii. A very beautiful plant. It forms regularly branched bushes, from 6 to 8 inches in height by 10 to 12 inches in breadth, and produces its lovely, bright vermilion orange flowers in the greatest profusion throughout the season. Foliage and stem light green. Planted out of doors in a half-shady situation or grown in pots, this dwarf variety will always be very effective and showy. Pkt., 25c.

2347. *Dwarf Deep Scarlet.* Another dwarf variety with dark foliage and stems; flowers about an inch across, of a beautiful deep scarlet. Equally as useful as the preceding sort. Pkt., 25c.

2350. **Kochia.** Summer Cypress or Mexican Fire Bush. An easily grown annual, which when sown thickly in Spring soon forms a cypress-like hedge of lively green and of perfect symmetry; it attains a height of about 3 feet, and on the approach of Autumn the whole plant becomes a deep red, a splendid plant to divide the vegetable from the flower garden, or for forming a hedge for the Summer for any purpose. See page 56. Pkt., 15c.

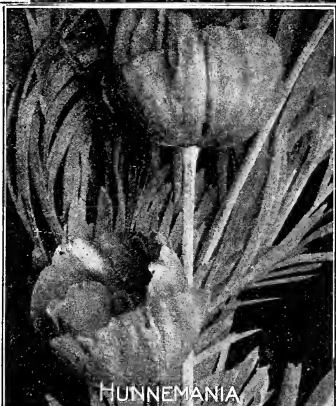
2352. **Lantana.** Well known bedding plants, with clusters of Verbena-like flowers, producing pink, yellow, orange and white heads in great abundance. They have an agreeable aromatic perfume. Mixed, pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.

Larkspurs. This is one of the best known garden flowers. A vast improvement has been effected by careful selection and attentive cultivation, in size and color of the blossoms and the general habit of the plant. Hardy annuals.

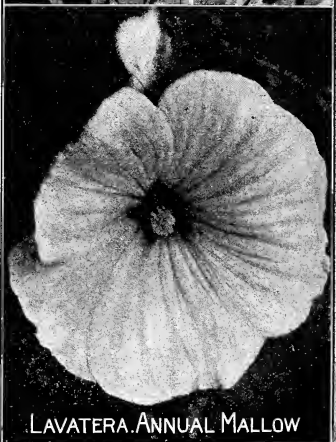
2353. *Dark Blue* Pkt., 10c. 2355. *Sky Blue* Pkt., 10c.

2354. *Shell Pink* Pkt., 10c. 2356. *Pure White* Pkt., 10c.

2357. *Finest Mixed. All colors* ¼ oz., 20c; pkt. 5c.



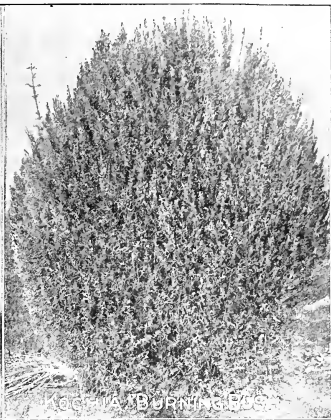
HUNNEMANIA



LAVATERA ANNUAL MALLOW

HUMULUS
JAPANESE HOP

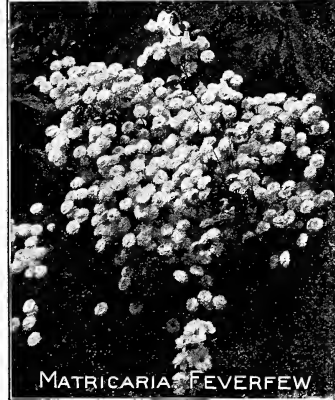
MIGNONETTE



BURN



AFRICAN MARIGOLD



MATRICARIA FEVERFEW

Lavatera. Annual Mallow. The soil should be well pulverized and the seed covered to a depth of about 4 times their size.

2359. *Trimestris grandiflora rosea.* A very beautiful and showy annual, growing about 2 feet high and covered during the entire Summer with large, cup-shaped, shrimp-pink flowers. Sow in May where they are to bloom and thin out to 12 inches apart. Pkt., 10c.

2360. **Linum. Crimson Flax.** One of the most effective and showy bedding plants. Flowers brilliant scarlet. Pkt., 10c.

2362. **Lupins. Annual Mixed.** Very desirable garden plants, showy and excellent for cutting. Graceful spikes, 2 feet long, in various shades of white, blue, pink and yellow. Pkt., 10c.

2363. *L. subcarneus.* A fine border plant, producing handsome spikes of the deepest sea-blue flowers; delicately fragrant. Hardy annual. Pkt., 15c.

Marigold. Well known garden favorite of quick growth and very free-flowering habit. Seed should be sown in shallow drills in the open garden early in the Spring after danger of frost is over and the trees are well out in leaf. Plants for early blooming may be started in boxes, placed in a sunny window in March, and the young plants grown in pots until the weather is warm enough to set outdoors. See Calendar, page 50.

2364. *French Marigold.* These are dwarf, compact plants, very attractive, each being covered with hundreds of small bright flowers. Mixed—embraces all the best varieties, including Gold Striped, Legion of Honor, etc. Pkt., 5c.

2365. *African Marigold.* Plants grow 2½ feet high and produce large double flowers 2½ to 3 inches in diameter in great profusion of glowing colors. Pkt., 5c.

2367. *Mixed; includes Eldorado, Gold Nugget, Lemon Queen, etc.* Pkt., 10c.

2370. **Marvel of Peru. Four O'Clocks.** A well-known, handsome, free-flowering garden favorite; does well everywhere, fine mixed colors; 2 feet. Pkt., 6c.

2372. **Matthiola Bicornis. Evening Scented Stock.** No annual in culture is so delicate perfume of its flowers. The pink and lilac blossoms partly close during the day but expand and impart their fragrance in the evening. Pkt., 10c.

Culture for Matthiola Bicornis. Sow out of doors, when danger from frost is over, in the bed or border where they are to flower. The soil should be well pulverized and the seed covered to a depth of about 4 times their size. Press down firmly with a board, and thin out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering sow in doors in a shallow box, or hot-bed, and transfer to the open ground when the weather becomes suitable.

2374. **Matricaria Eximia. Feverfew.** The plant is covered with numerous which are literally covered with very double, pure white flowers, 1 inch in diameter. Pkt., 15c.

2375. **Maurandia.** Beautiful, rapid climber, blooming profusely until late in Autumn; also fine for conservatory; if desired for house, take up before frost.

High hardy perennial, flowering the first season if sown early; 10 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt., 15c.

Mignonette. Reseda. without a bed of Mignonette. Sowing made in April and again in July will keep up a succession from early Summer till frost.

Culture. Sow out of doors, when danger from frost is over, in the bed or border where they are to flower. The soil should be well pulverized and the seed covered to a depth of about 4 times their size. Press down firmly with a board, and thin out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering they should be sown indoors in a shallow box, or in a hot-bed, and transferred to the open ground when the weather becomes suitable.

2376. *Sweet Scented. Reseda Odorata.* The old-fashioned variety with small spikes, but the most sweetly scented of all. Oz., 50c; pkt., 5c.

2377. *Golden Machel.* Distinct variety of Machel, differing from the type by its massive spikes of golden yellow blossoms. Pkt., 15c.

2378. *Mile's Hybrid Spiral.* Of strong branching habit, with spikes from 8 to 10 inches long; very fragrant. Pkt., 15c.

2379. *Improved Red Victoria.* Fine spikes of brilliant red. Pkt., 15c.

2380. *Large-Flowering Pyramidal.* Flowers large, of a reddish tint; a good variety for the open ground. Pkt., 15c.

2381. *Machel.* Adapted for pot culture; dwarf pyramidal growth, bearing numerous flower stalks; highly colored and very fragrant. Pkt., 15c.

2382. *Parson's White.* Large spikes, pure white, very fragrant. Pkt., 15c.

2383. *Salmon Queen.* Strong, robust habit, with fine spikes, of bright salmon-red flowers, intensely fragrant; fine for outdoor culture. Pkt., 15c.

2384. **Mimosa pudica. Sensitive Plant.** Curious and interesting, plukish-white flowers; the leaves close and droop when shaken; 1½ ft. Pkt., 15c.

2385. **Minneapolis Vine. Pilogyne Suavis.** We are glad to be able to offer seeds of which we have sold for years, to the delight of thousands who have bought them. The foliage is most elegantly cut and of a shiny, dark green. Flowers are small, white and sweet-scented. It is of easy culture, rapid growth, and especially adapted for trellises. This is the most beautiful vine of which we know. Pkt., 15c.

List of Annual Climbing Vines from Seed. Balloon Vine, Canary Bird Vine, Cobaea Scandens, Coccoloba, Cypress Vine, Dolichos, Gourds, Japanese Hop, Maurandia, Moonflower, Morning Glory, Nasturtium, Sweet Peas, Thunbergia, Minneapolis Vine.

Morning Glory, Convolvulus. One of the most free-flowering and rapid-growing climbers, thriving in almost any situation. The flowers are very delicate, brilliant and beautiful.

2387. Japanese Improved or Giant Mikado Morning Glory. The flowers are of gigantic size, and the colorings and markings beyond description, ranging from snow-white to black-purple, with all the possible intermediate shades. Others are edged with white, having throats of one of the above colors; there is also an endless number having flowers spotted, marbled, striped, flaked and splashed. They are beyond question the largest and most beautiful of this handsome family of easy grown climbers and are the Orient's best gift to flower lovers. Wherever climbers can be grown, our New Giant Mikado Strain should have a prominent place. The seed we offer is of our own importation direct from Japan, and embraces plain singles, (which are really the handsomest), semi-doubles, quilled and frilled, crimped and scalloped, and double. Pkt., 10c.

2390. Tall Morning Glories Mixed. A great variety of colors of the old-fashioned, popular, rapid growing climber. Pkt., 5c.

2391. Double Flowering Morning Glories. A very large percentage of the seedlings will produce double flowers. Pkt., 15c.

2392. Dwarf Morning Glories Mixed. Hardy annual, 1 foot in height. Colors range from pure white to deep purple. Pkt., 10c.

2393. Brazilian Morning Glory. The vine has large overlapping leaves 8 to 10 inches across, which make a dense shade. Very useful for covering porches or garden fences. Flowers, delicate reddish-purple with pink star in the center. Annual. Oz., 50c; pkt., 15c.

2395. Moonflower. Bears lovely white flowers 5 to 6 inches in diameter. The flowers open at dusk, or earlier on cloudy days, at which time they are deliciously fragrant. Start the seed in the house and set out as early as safe in the Spring. Oz., 75c; pkt., 15c.

2396. Moonflower, Giant Pink. Pkt., 15c.

2402. Nicotiana Affinis. Tuberoso-flowered Tobacco. Delightfully sweet-scented, pure white tubular flowers, blooming continually; annuals, 2 to 3 feet. Pkt., 15c.

2405. Nicotiana Sanderae Hybrids.

A splendid type in a great diversity of color. All colors mixed; pkt., 25c.

2407. Nigella Damascena. Love in a Mist. A compact, free-flowering plant with finely cut foliage, curious-looking flowers and seed pods; of easy culture, growing in any garden soil; hardly annual, blue and mixed; 1 foot. Pkt., 10c.

For best results in growing flowers, an abundant supply of plant food must be available. Fertilizers which supply this need are listed on page 55.



2404. Nicotiana

Sanderae. Carmine Tuberoso-flowered Tobacco. This beautiful hybrid Nicotiana has been spoken of as a most strikingly beautiful plant. The originators describe it as forming bushy, much-branched plants, 2 feet high, the whole plant laden with flowers from base to summit—literally ablaze with handsome carmine-red, fragrant blossoms, thousands of which are produced on a single plant. In form the flower resembles Nicotiana Affinis, but having a short, stout tube, and, unlike that variety, does not close up in daytime, but remains open all day; the fragrance, while not so powerful as Nicotiana Affinis, is decidedly delicious. It is as easy to grow as Petunia. If started indoors in early Spring and planted out in May it gives a continuous display of blooms all Summer and Autumn. It can also be sown in warm ground. Pkt., 25c.

2409. Nemophila.

Splendid, free-flowering, hardy annuals of very neat, compact habit. Flowers are cup-shaped, appearing in many brilliant colors, the blue shades being particularly striking. Blossom continuously throughout the Summer, thriving best in a cool, or moist, shady place where the soil is not too rich. All colors mixed, with many shades of blue. Pkt., 10c.

Culture for Nemophila. Sow out of doors, when the danger from frost is over, in the bed or border where they are to flower. The soil should be well pulverized and the seed covered to a depth of about four times their size. Press down firmly with a board and thin out so that one plant will not become crowded. For early flowering they should be sown indoors in a shallow box, or in a hot-bed, and transferred to the open ground, when the weather becomes suitable.

2410. Ecnothera. Evening Primrose. Beautiful, low-growing plant, producing large, silvery-white, rose and yellow flowers. They thrive best in a sunny position, but succeed in almost any situation or soil. Annual varieties; all colors mixed. Pkt., 15c.

Oxalis. Beautiful small plants, suitable for the greenhouse, rock-peonies; 9 inches. Pkt., 15c.

2412. Alpha. White. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.

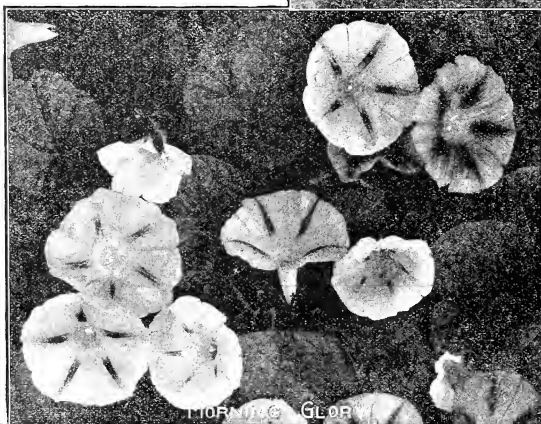
2413. Rosa. Rose-colored. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.

2415. Tropaeoloides. Excellent, dwarf bedding plant with dark brown foliage, forming a dense mat; flowers deep yellow but inconspicuous. Height 4 inches; pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.

A careful selection of varieties for planting in the home garden will provide a continuous supply of flowers throughout the season. Lists of flowers most useful for succession, as well as those best adapted for cutting, for vines, and for window boxes, are given in our Hand Book For The Garden, sent free with orders when requested, or mailed to any address for five cents in stamps.

N. K. & Co.'s Flower Seeds at your Dealer's or By Mail.

Varities of N. K. & Co.'s flower seeds which are most in demand are on sale in the cases shown on page 1 and displayed in the stores of over 20,000 dealers throughout the country. Most of these dealers will be glad to order special varieties for you, but if your dealer will not set for you the Northrup, King & Co.'s flower seeds you desire, write directly to us.



NASTURTIUM

Northrup, King & Co.'s Mixtures of Nasturtiums

For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence nothing excels Nasturtiums. All they need is a moderately good soil in a well-drained, sunny position, and within a few weeks from the time they are sown until hard frost comes there is an endless profusion of their gorgeous blossoms. No annual will produce such a lavish profusion of flowers for so long a time, with the same small outlay of time and labor. The maximum of bloom is produced in light or sandy soils and seldom diminishes through the hot weather. The varieties offered below were selected from a very large number of sorts as the best and most distinct.



It is our intention that every package of seed, large or small, that bears the name of Sterling, shall be the best that money can procure anywhere at any price. Our mixture of Dwarf and Tall Nasturtiums are shining examples of Sterling excellence as applied to flower seeds. These mixtures are made up by ourselves from the finest named varieties grown by the leading specialists of England, France, Italy, and America. They embrace every desirable color, such as deep brown, red, golden-orange, flaming scarlet, chrome-yellow veined with carmine, burnished bronze color, crimson-scarlet, sulphury-yellow, spotted deep chocolate, light straw, delicate shades of rose, and many other colors, the plants having the markings.

Our Sterling Mixture of Tall Nasturtiums should not be confounded with the common type, as the varieties in this mixture are mostly of the rich and velvety Lobb varieties, the color of the climbing varieties, including the new Adam Gunther Hybrids and Chameleon sorts. The color combinations in the flowers are superb, a wealth of rich maroon, crimson, scarlet, magenta, and claret shades, marbled and mottled, streaked, spotted and splashed with white, cream, pink, and rose. These climbing Nasturtiums are especially adapted for covering verandas, trellises, trees, stumps, etc.

2420. Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Mixture of Dwarf Nasturtiums. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.

2425. Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Mixture of Tall or Climbing Nasturtiums. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.

2430. Dwarf Nasturtium, Choice Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

2440. Tall or Climbing Nasturtium, Choice Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Nasturtium Novelties.

2545. Tall Ivy-Leaved Mixture. The plants are of running growth, with star-like pointed leaves of rich green, veined with white, so that the young shoots, where the leaves are set quite closely together, have a marked resemblance to the foliage of the hardy English Ivy. The flowers are of medium size and of most distinct form. The petals are quite narrow, and standing well apart present a striking star-like appearance. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

2550. Dwarf Ivy-Leaved Mixture. A beautiful mixture, containing a remarkable range of color, including many not usually found in any other strain. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

2520. Dwarf Golden Foliage Mixture. A charming novelty of unusual beauty, the contrast between the clear golden yellow foliage and the flowers being most remarkable. This mixture contains all colors. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

2530. Variegated Foliage Queen of Tom Thumbs Mixed. The colors range from the deep crimson of parent to yellow, buff and spotted; of fine form and of the latest sowing very effective, forming a fine contrast to the silver variegated or cream and green colored leaves of the foliage. Useful for growing as single plants among other flowers, for edging walks, or surmounting walls. Very showy and a decided novelty of most surpassing beauty. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

2542. Variegated Foliage Tall or Trailing Queen Mixed. A fine mixture of this charming new variety, containing all colors so far originated. The flowers are of many bright colors in pleasing contrast to the variegated blotched and spotted foliage. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

Dwarf Lilliput Nasturtiums. A charming type of compact, dwarf growth. Very desirable for pot culture or for borders around beds. The color combinations are brilliant and beautiful. Our mixture contains many shades.

2552. Lilliput Mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.

Culture. Sow in-doors in early April, transplant to sunny border the end of May. If planted out-doors sow in early May. Light sandy loam suits them best. One oz. of seed sows a 15 foot row.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Named Varieties of Nasturtiums.

Tom Thumb, Dwarf or Bedding Nasturtiums.

Price; any of the following varieties: pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

2432. Crystal Palace Gem. Orange-yellow, garnet blotches.

2434. Chameleon. Various richly colored flowers on same plant.

2436. Crimson. Velvety crimson.

2438. Cloth of Gold. Yellow foliage, scarlet flowers.

2439. Empress of India. Crimson, dark foliage.

2440. Golden King. Golden-yellow, dark foliage.

2441. Golden Queen. Yellow foliage, golden flowers.

2442. King of Tom Thumbs. Scarlet, dark foliage.

2443. King Theodore. Crimson-maroon, dark foliage.

2444. Pearl. Creamy-white.

2445. Yellow Prince. Pale yellow, carmine blotches.

2446. Regelianum. Deep purplish-crimson.

2447. Rose.

2448. Spotted. Golden-yellow, spotted garnet.

2449. Scarlet Tom Thumb. Dark foliage.

2450. Vesuvius, or Salmon Queen. Rich deep apricot.

2471. Geranium Leaf. Scarlet.

Tall or Climbing Nasturtiums.

Elegant climbers for verandas, trellises, etc. Useful to cover unsightly railings and trails over rough ground with fine effect. Gather seed pods for pickling while green and tender. 6 to 10 feet.

Price; any of the following varieties:—pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.

2475. Chameleon. Various richly colored flowers on the same plant.

2476. Crimson. Velvety crimson.

2479. Fulgens. Dazzling crimson, dark foliage.

2478. Gold Garnet. Orange-yellow, garnet blotches.

2480. King Theodore. Crimson-maroon, dark foliage.

2483. Orange. Pure orange.

2484. Pearl. Creamy-white.

2485. Yellow Prince. Pale yellow, carmine blotches.

2486. Rose.

2487. Scarlet.

2490. Vesuvius, or Salmon Queen. Rich, deep apricot.

2491. Ruby.

2492. Yellow.

2493. Ivy-leaved. Tall mixed. Useful for hanging baskets and vases. A beautiful sort with deep green ivy-like foliage, forming a striking contrast to the crimson-scarlet flowers.

Lobb's Climbing Nasturtiums.

Not to be confounded with the common Tall Nasturtiums, far surpassing them in the remarkable brilliancy of their colors. These are much larger than those of the old-fashioned kind, and usually the petals overlap. Climbing Nasturtiums are adapted for verandas, trellises, etc.

2494. Finest mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.

Price; any of the following varieties: pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

2495. Asa Gray. Primrose yellow, almost white.

2496. Atropurpureum. Deep crimson.

2498. Britton's Dwarf. Scarlet.

2500. Deep blood-red.

2502. Giant of Battles. Sulphur, blotched-red.

2504. Ivy-Leaved. Fine deep blue-green, ivy-like foliage, dark blood-red fringed flowers.

2506. Lilac. Odd shade of brownish-lilac.

2508. Tall Rose Queen. Creamy-white, with conspicuous orange-scarlet blotches.

2509. Regina. Brilliant salmon-red on opening, changing as they age to almost a cream color.

2510. Roi Des Noirs. (King of the Blacks) Deep velvety garnet; very rich.

2511. Spittire. Brilliant scarlet.

NORTHROP, KING & CO.'S PANSIES IN MIXTURES.

2615. Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Mixture. A mixture of Pansies, unrivaled for diversity of coloring and marking. This mixture is made up from over 100 of the finest named varieties grown by Pansy specialists of the Old and New World. In making up this mixture, expense is not regarded. Our aim is to possess the finest mixture of Pansies obtainable. We have never seen its equal. The diversity of coloring and marking is almost beyond belief. We will cheerfully return money paid for this mixture to anyone who says it is not the finest he ever saw. Pkt., 50c; 1000 seeds, 75c.

2618. Northrup, King & Co.'s Bedding Mixed. Composed of many standard sorts; admirably suited for beds or borders, strong growing plants, very free-blooming. Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 50c.

2619. Bugnot's Superb Blotched. Extra large flowers, charming brown-red and bronze shades. Pkt., 35c.

2617. Northrup, King & Co.'s Giant Fancy. While all the Pansies in our Sterling Mixture are large, we do not include in its make-up many of the giant sorts, for, as a rule, many of our customers prefer to buy them separately. Great improvement has taken place within the last two or three years. However, in our Giant Fancy Pansies, our Giant Fancy is the finest mixture of the large varieties. For this is used only the seed from the very choicest blossoms. It includes many of the newest production of famous growers. Pkt., 35c; ¼ oz., 75c.

2620. Cassier's Three and Five Blotched Giants. Mostly delicate light shades with dark blotches. Pkt., 35c.

2621. Cassier's Five Blotched Giants. Magnificent mixture. Pkt., 35c.

2622. Large Stained Parisian. White or yellow shades with five striking blotches, very fragrant. Pkt., 35c.

2623. Masterpiece. A remarkable type, the border of each petal being much curled or ruffled, so the flower appears to be double. Pkt., 35c.

2624. Orchid Flowered Mixture. A new race showing beautiful tints of cream, pale mauve, blush, rose, primrose, with brown or golden yellow blotches which diffuse in to rays or veins near the edge. The upper petals are plaited, resembling Orchids. Pkt., 35c.

2625. Odier's Five Blotched. Seed gathered only from especially selected, show plants. Extra large yellow and white flowers. Pkt., 50c.

Giant Flowering Pansies.

Two packets for 25c.

- | | | |
|-------|--|------|
| 2627. | All colors mixed..... | 15c. |
| 2580. | Adonis. Light blue with a white center..... | 15c. |
| 2582. | Auriculaciflora. Superb mixed metallic shades..... | 15c. |
| 2583. | Canary Yellow. Dark eye. Large beautiful yellow petals on frilled petals..... | 15c. |
| 2584. | Cardinal. Of all so-called scarlets this is the nearest to a bright red..... | 15c. |
| 2585. | Comet. White porcelain with fine blue or violet stripes on lower petals..... | 15c. |
| 2587. | Columbia. Ultramarine blue with large blotches of violet..... | 15c. |
| 2588. | Pres. Washington. Deep purple with golden bronze centre, edged scarlet and yellow..... | 15c. |
| 2589. | Eros. Velvety chestnut, with broad golden border..... | 15c. |
| 2591. | Faust or King of the Blacks. Darkest Pansy known, almost black..... | 15c. |
| 2592. | Fire King. Upper petals bright reddish brown, on lower ones a dark blotch with yellow margin..... | 15c. |
| 2593. | Freya. Deep purple, edged with silver..... | 15c. |
| 2595. | Golden Five Spotted. Strikingly handsome..... | 15c. |
| 2596. | Golden Yellow. Dark eye..... | 15c. |
| 2597. | Hortensia-Red. Beautiful light rose..... | 15c. |
| 2598. | Light Blue. Azure blue with dark eye..... | 15c. |
| 2599. | Lord Beaconsfield. Deep purple violet, shading to white on upper petals..... | 15c. |
| 2601. | Mme. Perret. Various shades of pink and rose. Very free flowering, extra large..... | 15c. |
| 2603. | Peacock. Upper petals steel blue, remainder are deep claret with white margins. Very striking..... | 15c. |
| 2604. | Pres. Carnot. Pure white with five deep violet blotches..... | 15c. |
| 2605. | Pretiosa. Purple blotch on crimson background, pure white edge. Large flowered, curled..... | 15c. |
| 2611. | Pres. Lincoln. Golden-bronze..... | 15c. |
| 2613. | Pres. Wilson. Dark blue..... | 15c. |
| 2606. | Psyche. Exquisite velvety violet blotches, margined with white, frilled petals..... | 15c. |
| 2608. | Snow Queen. Large satiny white, light yellow center..... | 15c. |
| 2609. | Striped. Mahogany with white stripes..... | 15c. |
| 2610. | Victoria. Claret red, nearly a blood-red..... | 15c. |
| 2614. | Vulcan. Magnificent deep red, with five very large black spots on frilled petals..... | 15c. |
| 2612. | White with Eye. Large blossom with purple eye..... | 15c. |
- Collection. Giant Flowering Pansies. 12 distinct varieties, \$1.50 postpaid.

Pansy Culture.

For Spring plants the seed may be sown broadcast from July to September. Cover the seed very lightly with fine soil and press in with a board, then mulch the seed bed with long, loose, strawy manure, to a depth of 3 or 4 inches. The seed will be up in about 10 to 15 days; then remove the straw a little at a time. Transplant the seedlings to beds or frames in September or October, and after a sharp frost, late in November or early December, provide a light or loose mulch of hay, straw or litter. The seed may also be sown indoors in January or February; or in Spring in the open ground, in a shady, cool spot where the plant can be protected from the strong mid-day sun. The soil should be very rich and liberal applications of bone meal should be given from time to time. Hot-beds will be found exceedingly useful for raising Pansies. In case the plants have not been wintered over, the seed may be sown in March, following the directions given above except that the straw mulch may be omitted. In about five or six weeks from the time of sowing, the young plants should be transplanted in the beds so they will be two or three inches apart each way, and later they can be set out in the garden. These beds are also very convenient for wintering over the young plants that are started in the late Summer, as indicated above.

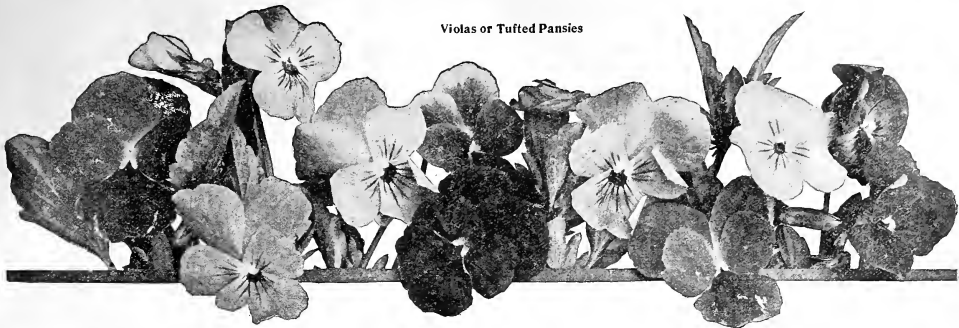
Pansies usually commence to flower in from seventy to eighty days from the time of sowing, under reasonably favorable conditions. They are natives of Western Europe where the climate does not have such extremes of temperature as ours. Consequently they do best in cool growing weather such as usually occurs in the Spring or late Summer and Fall.

All flower and vegetable seeds are sent prepaid except where otherwise noted.



Types of
Northrup, King & Co.'s
Sterling Pansy Mixture.

Violas or Tufted Pansies



Violas or Tufted Pansies

Violas are not yet fully appreciated; however, nobody needs to see them more than once to realize how much they add to a garden. A border of these plants at Como Park, St. Paul, delighted thousands of visitors. They are a remarkably free-blooming, hardly annual, especially adapted to shady places. The flowers are not so large as the other varieties of Pansies offered on page 58, but they blossom much more freely. Where mere color effect is wanted they are superior to Pansies. Used in masses or as border plants they are fine for edging walks or beds of taller blossoms.

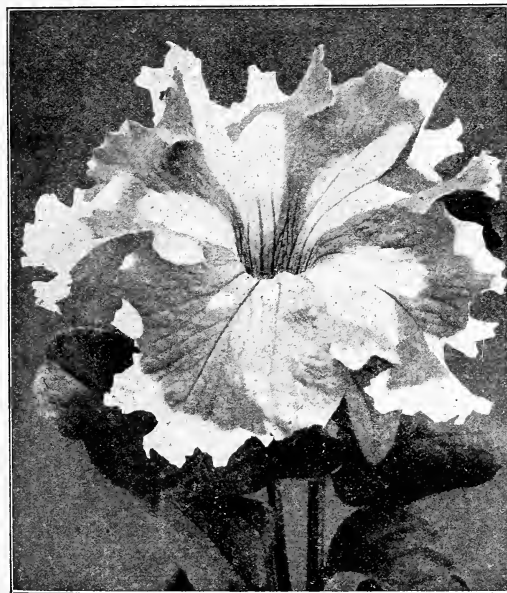
Seeds sown in March or early April produce flowering plants in June, which are a mass of bloom from then until frost.

2630. Finest Mixed Colors.....	1/4 oz., 60c; pkt., 15c.
2631. Blue Perfection. Deep purplish blue.....	Pkt., 15c.
2632. White Perfection. Pure white.....	Pkt., 15c.
2633. Mauve Queen. Lilac-blue.....	Pkt., 15c.
2634. Firmament. Sky blue.....	Pkt., 15c.
2635. Thuringia. Charming variety. Dark violet blue, white eye. Pkt., 15c.	
2636. Purple Queen. Rich purple.....	Pkt., 15c.

Viola odorata. Sweet Scented Violet.

The deliciously fragrant, old-fashioned bouquet flower. It was popular in our Grandmothers' day and is still a favorite everywhere; a splendid hardy perennial. Violets are easily grown from seed, doing best in a cool, moist, partially shaded situation. The seeds being hard shelled often take several weeks to come up. Any of the following, 15c per packet; 2 pkts. for 25c.

2026. Blue. 2028. White. 2629. Mixed, blue and white.



Northrup, King & Co.'s Extra Large Flowering Petunia.

PETUNIA

The Petunia is peerless among annuals for effective Summer bedding or window boxes. It is of easy culture, early to blossom and continues all the Summer until frost. No other flower produces a greater diversity of color, or retains its freshness for so long a period. The doubles may be perpetuated, by cuttings in late Summer, for Winter house plants. Provide good soil and a sunny location. We have prepared these mixtures with the greatest care, and know that they are especially fine.

2555. Northrup, King & Co.'s Extra Large

Flowering Petunias. Mixed. This mixture embraces all the latest varieties, and will prove an agreeable surprise even to those who expect much. All odd and notable kinds, black, crimson, white with yellow throats, marbled, veined, striped, variegated, etc. Pkt., 25c.

2562. Fine Mixed.

Excellent for bedding; many splendid colors. 1/4 oz., 35c; pkt., 10c.

2565. Striped and Blotched.

An excellent strain of the small-flowering type. Fine for massing. All colors. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.

2570. Giants of California.

The "Giants of California" bear gigantic flowers often five or more inches in diameter, of an astonishing variety of colors. They embrace every conceivable shade of crimson, pink, lavender, yellow, black, pure white, etc. One of the chief points of excellence is the deep throat and diversity of veining in the throat. Many of the flowers have a clear yellow throat, while others have a pure velvety black one, so deep that it seems to show no veining; many are deeply lined and netted on a white, pink or lavender ground. Many flowers are beautifully ruffled and frilled. Our strain is unequalled, being saved especially for our critical trade by a leading Petunia specialist. Pkt., 50c.

2572. Rosy Morn.

Of compact growth covered completely with beautiful flowers one and one-half inches in diameter. The throat is silvery white, while the edge is heavily flushed with soft rosy pink. Very desirable for beds or borders. Pkt., 15c.

2573. Trailing Petunia.

A small, but very profuse-flowering Petunia, producing 2 1/2 to 3 foot branches thickly set with fragrant flowers, 1 inch across. These are a fine shade of carmine with reddish violet throat. Especially beautiful in window boxes or hanging baskets. See illustration. Pkt., 25c.

2574. Dwarf Inimitable.

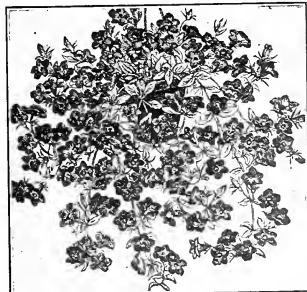
"Star Petunia," compact-growing variety; flowers are cherry red with white center. Very effective in masses. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.

2575. Bedding Petunias.

A superb strain of elegant, large variety; flowers are remarkable for their brilliancy and variety of color. Splendid for bedding. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.

Culture. Sow in May when the ground is warm, in the bed or border where they are to flower. The soil should be well pulverized and the seeds covered to a depth of 1/2 times their size. Firm with a board, and thin out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering sow indoors in a shallow box, or in a hotbed, and transfer to open ground when the weather becomes suitable.

The weaker Petunia seedlings should be carefully saved. With attention these small seedlings develop splendidly and frequently produce the finest double flowers.



Trailing Petunia.

2637. Phacelia Campanularia. One of the earliest annuals to blossom, height nine inches; flowers bell-shaped and of a rich deep blue. The showiest annual we have. Pkt., 10c.

Phlox Drummondii. Of all Summer-flowering annuals the varieties of Phlox Drummondii are unquestionably some of the most brilliant and satisfactory. Seed may be sown in the open ground any time after danger of frost is past, and in a few weeks the beds or borders are aglow with their brilliant coloring and remain so untended down by frost. For early flowering they should be started indoors or in a hotbed.

2640. Mixed Colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c; pkt., 5c. Grandiflora Varieties. Large Flowering. The following six colors are considered the brightest, best and most distinct for bedding:

2642. Pure White Pkt., 15c 2645. Crimson Beauty... Pkt., 15c
2643. Shell Pink " 15c 2646. Royal Purple..... " 15c
2644. Deep Rose " 15c 2647. Blood Red " 15c
2648. Grandiflora, Choicest Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.
2650. Large Flowering Dwarf Varieties. A type combining the size of the individual flower and the head of the finest Grandiflora with the compact growth of the dwarf sorts. Finest mixed colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 15c.

2655. Star Phlox. (Star of Quedlinburg.) Of dwarf habit with very pretty star-shaped flowers. Mixed colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 15c.

2665. Physalis Franchetti. Japanese Winter Cherry. Fruit large, deep red in color, edible, and enclosed in balloon-shaped husks of brilliant orange red. Hardy annual, height two feet. An ornamental variety of the Ground Cherry or Strawberry Tomato. Pkt., 15c.

Portulaca. Will grow and bloom abundantly all Summer in a dry, hot location, where most other plants would soon die. The flowers are of the richest colors and make a beautiful border.

2668. Parana. This new giant-flowered type from South America produces immense, single blossoms often 3 inches across, bright ruby red in color. They are of very vigorous growth and flower profusely. Pkt., 15c.

2670. Single. Mixed Colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

2675. Double. Mixed Colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c.

POPPIES

In color and form, Shirley Poppies are the daintiest, most exquisite blossoms imaginable. Poised on long stems like graceful birds they appear to be hovering but a moment before darting away. Their silken gossamer petals vary in shade from scarlet and maroon to pale rose and white.

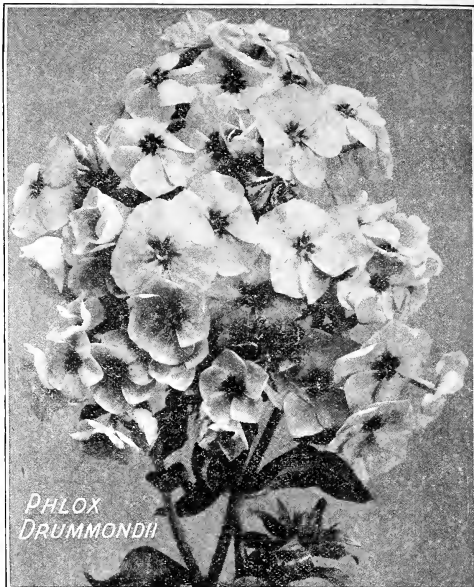
The blossoming period lasts but a few weeks, which necessitates repeated sowings at intervals for constant bloom. Sow as early in the Spring as possible, where the plants are to remain, as they do not bear transplanting. When planted with Bachelor's Buttons they make a charming combination bed. As cut flowers they are short lived but if their stems be clipped in boiling water right after gathering, they will last much longer.



Single Annual Poppies.

2680. Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Single Mixture. Embraces all the leading best single varieties. As is always the case with our Sterling Mixture, it has been our aim to include in this mixture every good variety. Oz., 35c; pkt., 15c.

2685. Poppy, Shirley. The flowers are large, exceedingly graceful and elegant; the colors are pure, soft and varied and range from bluish-white, rose, delicate pink and carmine, through innumerable tints, to bright sparkling crimson. Oz., 50c; pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.



2687. Danebrog, or Danish Cross. Very showy variety, producing large single flowers of brilliant scarlet, with a silvery-white spot on each petal, thus forming a white cross. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

2690. Umbrosom. Richest vermilion, with a deep, shining black spot on each petal. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

2692. English Scarlet. The common field poppy of Great Britain; dazzling scarlet. Oz., 35c; pkt., 10c.

2694. Flag of Truce. Satiny-white flowers 3 to 4 inches across. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

2696. Tulip Poppy. A magnificent species from Armenia. The plants grow about 14 inches high and produce from 30 to 60 large tulip-like flowers of dazzling scarlet. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

2698. Fire Dragon. Very showy and free-flowering, producing flowers of brilliant deep scarlet with black spots, margined white. 2 to 2 1/2 feet. Oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

2700. Single Mixed. Annual sorts. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Double Annual Poppies.

Beautiful fringed blossoms on strong, vigorous stems. Double Poppies make splendid cut-flowers. Striped, tinted and shaded, they resemble big lacey rosettes.

The flowering period of Double Poppies is very much longer than that of the Single Shirleys and the plants need more space to develop to perfection.

2705. Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Double Mixture.

Includes all of the best double varieties of large-flowering Poppies of all colors; also many varied tints and combinations of color. Many of the blossoms are 6 to 7 inches in diameter and as double as Peonies, 30 to 36 inches high. They are fine for cut-flowers or garden display. Oz., 35c; pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.

2707. American Flag. Beautiful variety; flowers very large and double, snow white, bordered with scarlet. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

2710. Fairy Blush. Very double flowers of pure white, elegantly fringed and tipped with rose. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

2712. White Swan. Immense double flowers; beautifully fringed and of purest white. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

2714. "Mikado" (The Striped Japanese Poppy.) This beautiful Poppy is very distinct in character and color. The flowers are brilliant scarlet and white with elegantly curved petals, like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

2716. The Golden Poppy. A novel variety, with golden-yellow foliage and double flowers in various red shades. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.

2718. Carnation Flowered. Splendid, double, fringed flowers. Mixed colors. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

2720. Peony Flowered. Large, showy, double, globular flowers, resembling a double Peony. Mixed colors. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

2722. Scarlet Featherball. Very beautiful with fringed-edged petals like big balls of slashed tissue paper or feathers. Double, brilliant red flowers. Pkt., 10c.

California Poppy or Eschscholtzia. See page 53.

All Flower seeds are sent prepaid.

Judicious planning of flower beds and borders will greatly add to the appearance of the home. Flowers soften the harshness of outline and provide artistic combinations of form and color. Home building is never complete until plans for lawn and flower beds are harmonized with the architecture.



Salvia Splendens.

Your local dealer can obtain for you any flower seeds or other items listed in this catalogue. Write us if he will not supply you.

Stocks. Gilliflower. This Stock is one of the most popular annuals, either for bedding or pot culture; for brilliancy and diversity of color, fragrance, profusion and duration of bloom it is unsurpassed. Start the seeds in February and March, and as soon as the plants have their second pair of leaves, prick out into shallow boxes and in about four weeks the plants will be ready to pot, from which they should be transferred to the open ground in May or June.

Large Flowering Ten-Weeks Stock. This is the leading class for bedding out or Summer blooming.

2755. Blood Red	Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.
2760. Bright Pink	Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.
2765. Purple	Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.
2770. Pure White	Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.
2775. Light Blue	Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.
2780. Canary Yellow	Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.
2785. Mixed Colors	Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.
2790. Collection, 6 separate colors, one packet of each for	50c.

2795. Thunbergia. Black Eyed Susan. Beautiful, rapid-growing annual climber, preferring a warm, sunny situation; used extensively in hanging baskets, vases, low fences, etc., very pretty flowers in buff, white, orange, etc., with dark eyes, mixed colors; 4 feet. 1/2 oz. 25c; pkt., 10c.

By sowing seed in the hotbed in March or April it is possible to raise strong plants for bedding in May. This method is strongly recommended for Asters, Antirrhinum, Balsam, Candytuft, Castor Oil Bean, Dusty Miller, Heliotrope, Lobelia, Petunias, Salvia Verbenas and Vincas.

2723. Pyrethrum Aureum. Golden Feather. Very popular for edging, carpet-bedding, etc. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.

Ricinus. Castor Oil Bean. Ornamental plants of stately growth with picturques foliage, with brilliant colored fruit, producing a sub-tropical effect; fine for lawns, massing or center plants for beds.

Culture. Sow out of doors, when danger from frost is over, in the bed or border where they are to flower. The soil should be well pulverized and the seed covered to a depth of about four times their size. Press down firmly with a board, and thin out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering they should be started indoors in a shallow box, or in a hotbed.

2725. Borboniensis. Very large and beautiful, green foliage; 15 ft. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

2726. Gibsoni. Dwarf branching habit, deep red foliage; 5 feet. Oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

2728. Cambodgensis. The main stem and leaf stalks are shining ebony, leaves large, regularly divided and richly colored; 5 feet. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

2729. Zanzibariensis. Have light and dark green leaves and some of copper bronze changing to dark green with reddish ribs. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

2730. Mixed. All sorts, best varieties. Oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

Salpiglossis. Painted Tongue. Very beautiful hardy annual plants, flowering freely from July to early Autumn. Rich soil should be provided, with plenty of space for plants to develop.

2732. Large Flowering Mixed. The exquisite beauty of the flowers, with their rare combination of color, is a revelation to all who may see them for the first time. A splendid variety of color, flowers of large size. 1/4 oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.

2735. Emperor. This new variety forms only one leading stem, and bears on its summit a veritable bouquet of the most beautiful flowers, each one richly veined with gold, and much larger than the finest of the "Grandiflora" type. 1/4 oz., 50c; pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.

Salvia. Scarlet Sage. One of the handsomest flowering plants for early flowering, plants should be started indoors in a shallow box, or in a hotbed.

2740. Salvia Splendens. Excellent for filling large beds or borders in the garden; continuously in bloom from early August until the first killing frost. Beautiful scarlet; large flowering. 2 1/2 ft. high. 1/4 oz., 50c; pkt., 15c.

2745. Clara Bedman. (Bonfire.) The plants form handsome, globular bushes about two feet in diameter. The dazzling scarlet spikes grow upright and stand clear above the foliage, enveloping the plant. 1/4 oz., 50c; pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.

2748. Ostrich Plume. Splendid new variety. It resembles Salvia Splendens in shape, but is covered with gorgeous plumes, each of which is a bouquet in itself. Color is brightest scarlet. Pkt., 25c.

2750. Scabiosa. Mourning Bride. One of our handsomest producing in great profusion very double flowers in a variety of shades and colors. Excellent subjects for cut flowers, lasting nearly a week after being cut. Sow the seeds in May and thin out the young plants to 6 inches apart. Mixed, oz., 50c; 1/4 oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.



Ricinus. Castor Oil Bean.

SWEET PEAS

Northrup, King & Co.'s Selection of Spencer or Orchid-Flowered Sweet Peas for 1920

The following varieties represent the most beautiful of all Sweet Peas to date, the greatest advance in Sweet Peas in a decade. We urge all Sweet Pea lovers to plant our superb Spencer or Orchid-Flowered Sweet Peas this Spring.

We are satisfied that the newer Spencer Varieties of Sweet Peas are not yet fully appreciated in the United States. The supply of seed of the sorts which we offer below is still very limited but when the seed stock increases and they become better known they will be far more popular.

Both in color and size they represent the latest triumphs of the plant breeder's skill. In these will be found the richest shades from apricot pink to silvery blue, ivory white to royal purple.

We trust all our customers will try a few of these beautiful selections this year, that they may enjoy in their own gardens, the Sweet Peas which at home and abroad have received high awards at many Sweet Pea exhibitions.

NAMED VARIETIES—SPENCERS.

Price. All of the following varieties are sold at a uniform price. Packet, 15c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

- 2835. **Barbara.** Beautiful rich salmon-orange self.
- 2837. **Blanche Ferry Spencer.** Rose standard, white wings, tinted light pink.
- 2840. **Constance Hinton.** A new white, fine large flower, black seeded.
- 2842. **Dainty Spencer.** Creamy white, with pink edge.
- 2844. **Dobbie's Cream.** Beautiful primrose colored flowers, nicely waved. Can also be described as a rich cream.
- 2846. **Elfrida Pearson.** One of the best light pinks, a strong grower.
- 2848. **Empress Eugenie.** Light gray, flaked with lavender.
- 2850. **Hercules.** Giant pale rosy pink. This shade will please the most fastidious.
- 2852. **Illuminator.** Brilliant salmon pink, very rich color.
- 2854. **King Edward Spencer.** The best pure red Spencer, large flower.
- 2856. **King Mauve.** Largest waved mauve.
- 2858. **Lady Evelyn Eyre.** Blush pink, flushed salmon, white ground.
- 2860. **Lavender George Herbert.** Very fine bluish lavender. Strong grower, giving long stems and plenty of flowers.
- 2862. **Margaret Atlee.** We consider this one of the most beautiful Spencers. Very fine apricot on cream.
- 2864. **Margaret Madison.** Clear azure blue, tinted mauve. A large, perfect Spencer and a lovely shade.
- 2866. **May Unwin.** Finest orange scarlet.
- 2868. **Mrs. Cuthbertson.** White wings, standard rose pink; a fine large pale bi-color.
- 2870. **Mrs. C. W. Breadmore.** Buff ground, edged with pink.
- 2872. **Mrs. Hugh Dickson.** Pinkish apricot on a cream ground, strong grower.
- 2874. **Mrs. W. J. Unwin.** White flaked orange scarlet.
- 2876. **New Miriam Beaver.** Shell salmon pink.
- 2878. **Nubian.** Fine, deep chocolate.
- 2880. **New Helen Pierce.** Marbled blue on white.
- 2882. **R. F. Felton.** A large and beautiful lilac lavender, wings suffused with French gray.
- 2884. **Robert Sydenham.** Glowing orange salmon.
- 2886. **Rosabelle.** A very large and rich bright rose. A grand and very effective variety.
- 2888. **Royal Purple.** A very fine royal purple.
- 2890. **Senator Spencer.** Claret and chocolate stripe on heliotrope ground.
- 2892. **Sincerity.** A beautiful deep glowing cerise. No other variety can approach it in its color class.
- 2894. **Vermilion Brilliant.** A large and fine brilliant scarlet of splendid form.
- 2896. **Wedgewood.** Bright silvery blue.

Nitragin for Sweet Peas.

Sweet Peas belong to the legume family and cannot flourish unless they have plenty of bacteria on their roots. These bacteria are necessary to furnish the plants nitrogen, which is one of the important plant foods. Where Sweet Peas have been grown before there will probably be sufficient bacteria in the soil but in other places these may be lacking and Nitragin should be used to supply them.

Nitragin is easy to use. It will not replace fertilizers, but will help you raise more vigorous, healthier Sweet Peas. Price, garden size can, each 35c.

Sow 1 lb. of seed for 100 feet of row.

Northrup, King & Co.'s New Giant Orchid-Flowering or Spencers

Spencer Sweet Peas under favorable conditions, show a strong healthy growth. The plants attain a height of six to nine feet, requiring a six inch space for full development. The blossoms are of immense size, measuring 2 to 2½ inches across, with 3 or 4 on a stem. They are beautifully formed with large standards, open and upright, and immense wings gracefully poised. Both standards and wings are delicately waved.

The President. The most brilliant, rich, dazzling orange-color to the Oriental Poppy, a robust grower, producing in abundance, flowers of largest size and best form, perfectly placed on stout stems, 16 to 18 inches long. Packet 15c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

Fiery Cross. Fiery Cross has all the appearance of live fire, the color being a scorching fire-red, or scarlet, without any shading and which scintillates and glitters in bright sunlight, thus adding a glowing, fire-like sheen which radiates over the flower. Unlike most of the orange-scarlet varieties, it does not scorch or burn even during extended periods of intense sunshine, therefore it can be grown in all soils without shading. The beautifully waved and fluted flowers are borne freely three and four, well placed on long, stout stems. Packet, 15c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

An average
spray of
"Fiery
Cross"



King White. Too much cannot be said in praise of this unique new white Spencer. It has all the first-class qualities which go to form Sweet Pea perfection. It is remarkable for the "glistening immaculate purity of the whiteness," and the perfect finish of the flower. While of truly gigantic proportions, the flowers are most exquisitely finished in every detail. Packet, 15c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

The Cardinal. Brilliant intense poppy scarlet, large waved flowers of great substance bearing four blossoms to a stem. Undoubtedly the best sunproof scarlet. Packet, 15c; oz., 50c.

New Buttercup. Fine deep cream and the nearest approach to a yellow yet introduced, it being deeper in color than Dobbie's Cream, having immense frilled blossoms, bearing four blossoms to a stem, duplex. White seeded. Packet, 15c; oz., 50c.

2910. "Exhibition" Collection \$4.60.

A rare opportunity for Sweet Pea lovers to secure a marvelous assortment of the choicest new varieties of Spencers.

One packet each of 31 varieties of Spencer Sweet Peas, also one packet each of "The President," "Fiery Cross" and "King White" for \$4.60.

See page 63 for collections of Spencer Sweet Peas.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sweet Peas.

Named Grandifloras.

This is the well known type which has been grown for many years. It comprises two forms, "hooded or shell-shaped," and "open." The Grandifloras are most easily grown and are always popular.

We will furnish the following varieties at a uniform price. Packet 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

WHITE.

3032. Dorothy Eckford. Finest white; very large, grand substance.

YELLOW.

3048. Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. Clear buff-yellow, spreading flowers.

PINK AND ROSE SHADES.

3050. Apple Blossom. Crimson pink. Very fragrant, profuse bloomer.

3058. Janet Scott. Deep pink, tinged buff, strong grower.

3079. Jess Wilmot. Deep pink. Very fragrant, strong grower. Is a plant of very tall, strong growth and exceptional fragrance.

3074. Prima Donna. Lovely pale pink; the leading pink variety of the type; tendrils colored.

3075. Prince of Wales. Bright Rose.

RED STANDARD, WHITE WINGS.

3078. Extra Early Blanche Ferry. The popular pink and white. Bloom profuse, lasting well on the plant; sunproof.

LAVENDER.

3100. Lady Grisell Hamilton. Pale lavender-blue. The best of its color in this type. Moderately vigorous in growth.

SHADES OF RED.

3084. King Edward VII. Bright crimson. This variety represents the apex of crimson-scarlet varieties of the open or the hooded form.

3087. Queen Alexandra. Nearest pure scarlet. Flowers two to three on long strong stems.

3092. Sunproof Salopian. Clear scarlet. This variety is not subject to burning under hot suns.

BLUE AND PURPLE SHADES.

3106. Brilliant Blue. Richest navy blue. The best dark blue of this type.

3114. Flora Norton. Beautiful bright blue. Small flower but excellent as a garden variety on account of its unusual color.

3115. Helen Pierce. Pure white, mottled blue. Distinct. One of the indispensable varieties for a complete collection.

3117. Mrs. Walter Wright. Deep mauve. Continuous bloomer. Sunproof.

3124. Aurora. Flaked orange-salmon. This variety and Dorothy Eckford represent the perfection of the hooded form.

MAROON.

3128. Black Knight. Very deep maroon, large size and open form. One of the darkest varieties and the best of its color in this type.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Waved or Unwin Sweet Peas.

This class of Sweet Peas is similar to the famous Spencers, but the blossoms are smaller and frequently of rather heavier texture. They exist in many colors, but we list only the most popular. Both standard and wings are wavy and nicely formed. They seed more freely than Spencers and are for that reason less expensive, but still are higher in price than the Select or Grandiflora type.

Price. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

3006. Frank Dolby. A large, fine, light lavender, with bold wavy standard, spreading wings. Beautifully fluted.

3007. Gladys Unwin. Lovely light pink. A bold flower, crinkled and waved.

3019. Nora Unwin. Beautiful pure white, finely waved or fluted. A very effective flower of good substance.

Grandiflora Sextette Collection.

1 packet each of 6 Grandiflora varieties in separate colors for 25c. Dorothy Eckford, white. King Edward VII, red. Lady Grisell Hamilton, lavender. Miss Wilmot, deep orange pink. Prima Donna, pink. Black Knight, maroon.

Grandiflora Collection A.

One packet each of the 18 varieties of Grandifloras listed above for 80c.

Grandiflora Collection B.

One ounce each of the 18 varieties of Grandifloras listed above for \$2.50.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Twelve Bouquet Gems.

55c. This beautiful collection contains one packet of each of the 12 choicest large flowered, fragrant sorts; borne on long stems, embracing the cream of our Grandiflora list. We also offer one ounce of each of the twelve Bouquet Gems for \$1.65.

SPENCER SWEET PEA COLLECTIONS.

2900. "Columbia" Collection 40c.

One packet each of three varieties of Spencers, in three distinct colors—red, white and blue, our selection; 3 packets for 35c.

2902. "Spencer Sextette" Collection 80c.

One packet each of six superb Spencer varieties in separate colors for 75c.

2904. "Customer's Choice" Collection \$1.60.

One packet each of any twelve varieties of Spencer Sweet Peas on page 62, our customer's selection 12 packets for \$1.60.

2906. "Dollar" Collection \$1.00.

One packet each of eight beautiful varieties of Spencer Sweet Peas offered on page 62, our selection; 8 packets for \$1.00.

2908. "Minnetonka Gems" Collection \$4.00.

One packet each of 31 varieties of Spencer Sweet Peas on page 62, 31 packets for \$4.00.

3021. Gold Medal Spencer Sweet Peas Mixed.

This is a combination of many very beautiful Spencers or Giant Orchid Flowering Sweet Peas of recent introduction and will prove a real treasure in its great range of rich colors and shades. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

3150. Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Mixture.

The finest and most desirable mixture possible to put together. The acme of richness and beauty, matchless in combinations of colors and giant sweet scented flowers. Every color of the rainbow and an almost unlimited variety of shades, tones and combinations of colors, striped, splashed, mottled and margined. Nothing seems to have been forgotten. It is made up regardless of expense, the aim being to secure in this mixture the largest flowering sorts and the widest possible range of colors. Without doubt this mixture reaches perfection. It is our aim to constantly improve, when possible, by adding new varieties as they are introduced. We include the magnificent Spencers, the superb Unwins and the always popular Grandifloras; a mixture, in fact, of which any one may be proud. Pkt., 15c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

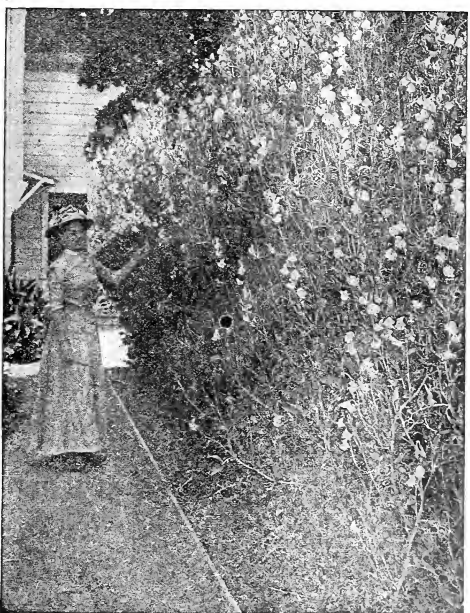
3155. Eckford's Large Flowering Mixed. This elegant mixture embraces the introductions, including the recent novelties of Mr. Eckford, the Sweet Pea specialist of England, who has accomplished more than any other individual in bringing the Sweet Pea to its present state of beauty, size and perfection. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

3160. Choice Mixed. This is a most excellent mixture, embracing all the standard varieties and many colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

3165. Cupid Dwarf or Bedding Mixed. Sown as a border they form a line of emerald green foliage a little over a foot wide and from 5 to 6 inches high, and from June until late summer are literally a sheet of bloom and from the fact that they cover the ground so closely they are not so likely to suffer from drought as the tall sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

3170. Northrup, King & Co.'s Giant Orchid Flowering or Spencer Mixture.

Spencer varieties of Sweet Peas have come into general favor so rapidly that the demand has been large for all Spencer sorts in mixture. We have included in this combination nearly all of the Spencers, making it a rare and lasting pleasure to the grower. The vines are strong, healthy and vigorous in growth and produce in wonderful profusion, long and strong stemmed flowers of great beauty, size, perfect form and coloring. Those preferring to grow all sorts together, rather than separate colors, will find this unsurpassed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.



A Fine, Well Grown Row of Sweet Peas.

VERBENA

Culture. Should not be sown in the open ground before latter part of May. The best plan is to start the seeds indoors in a shallow box or in a hotbed, in a temperature of about 65 degrees. Cover the seeds to a depth four times their size and press the surface firm with a board. Water with a fine spray. Transplant the seedlings after the second leaves form and remove to the garden when the weather is warm and settled.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Mammoth Verbena.

The largest known, a single flower often being as large as a twenty-five cent piece. The beauty of this plant is well known and scarcely needs comment. For garden beds or effective massing the Verbena is unequalled. They bloom profusely the first year from seed, the flowers lasting until late in the Autumn. Thrive best in a sweet turfy loam and should be given space to trail over the ground. Verbenas should not be grown in the same place two years in succession.

2798. Northrup, King & Co.'s Mammoth Mixed. All colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

2800. Mammoth Aurora Borealis. Intense carmine-scarlet. Pkt., 25c. The following nine varieties are sold 2 pkts. for 25c.

2802. Mammoth Pink Pkt., 15c

2804. Mammoth Purple " 15c

2806. Mammoth White " 15c

2807. Mammoth Blue " 15c

2808. Mammoth Yellow " 15c

2809. Mammoth Auricula Eyed. " 15c

2799. **Verbena Venosa.** A strong grower, violet flowers. An excellent subject for massing; used very effectively in Loring and other parks in Minneapolis; flowers all Summer. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.

2816. **Verbena, Lemon Scented.** This fragrant plant is easily grown from seed and succeeds well anywhere. Have a good bed of it so that you can cut its fragrant foliage and flowers to make up with bouquets. Pkt., 15c.

VINCA. Madagascar Periwinkle, or Old Maid.

Ornamental free-blooming plants; splendid for bedding; dark, glossy foliage and handsome pink and white flowers. It is best to start seed early indoors or in a hotbed. Seed germinates slowly. Plants can be potted in the Autumn and kept in bloom all Winter.

2830. Alba. Pure white Pkt., 15c 2831. Rosea. Rose, dark eye Pkt., 15c

2832. Mixed, all colors $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c; pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c

ZINNIA. Youth and Old Age.

One of the most brilliant and showy of annuals, which has long been a general favorite. They come in flower early in the Summer and keep on blooming until hard frost; require little attention and succeed almost anywhere. For perfection of blossom start the seeds in March and prick out once or twice before transferring to the open border in May or June. Provide the plants with plenty of room, at least 18 inches apart each way, and they soon completely cover the ground.

Culture. Should not be sown in the open ground before latter part of May. The best plan is to start the seeds indoors in a shallow box or in a hotbed, in a temperature of about 65 degrees. Cover the seeds to a depth of four times their size and press the surface firm with a board. Water with a fine spray. Transplant the seedlings after the second leaves form and remove to the garden when the weather is warm and settled.

Northrup, King & Co.'s



Double Improved Large Flowering.

This is considered the best type for general use; forming bushy compact plants not over 2 feet high and bearing flowers as large as the tallest varieties. In our special imported strains of Double Zinnias are found the most perfect and beautiful types which have yet been produced by the flower specialists of Europe and America. We are confident that they will please all who grow them.

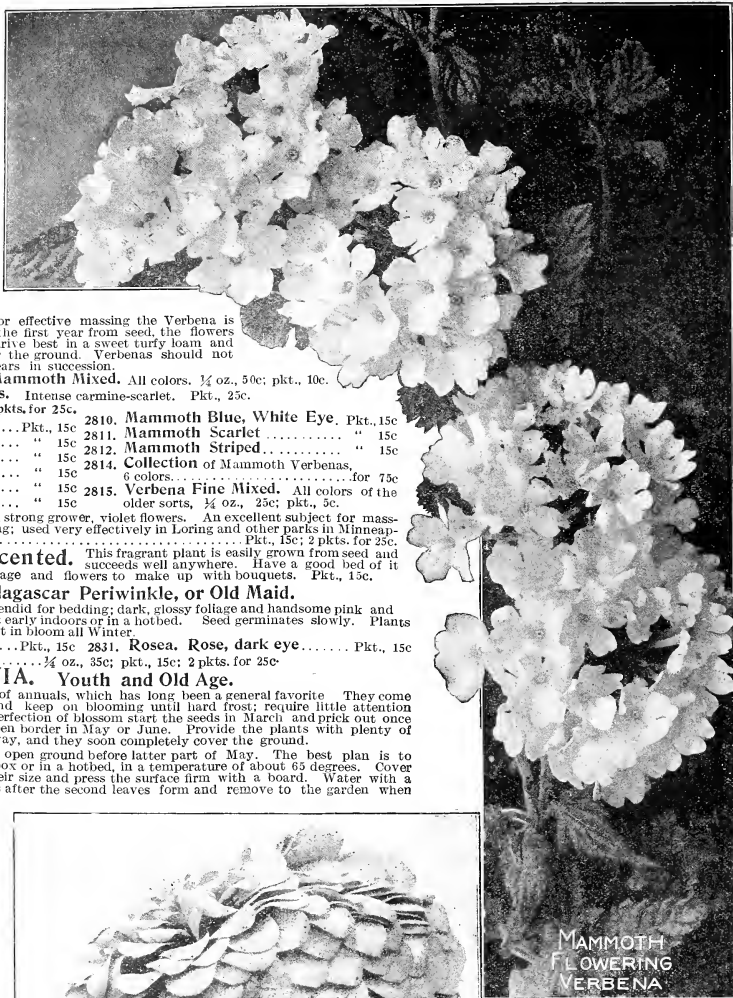
Pkt. 2817. Double White 10c. 2818. Double Orange 10c. 2819. Double Salmon Rose 10c. 2820. Double Scarlet 10c. 2822. Double Canary 10c. 2824. Double Jacquemint 10c. 2826. Collection, 6 separate colors for 45c.

2828. Double Mixed, all colors, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 3c.

Zinnia. In separate colors, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

2834. Annual Sweet William.

One of the finest subjects for the garden and in any position. This is a cross between an Annual Pink and a Sweet William. A free and continuous bloomer; color an intense, velvety crimson-scarlet; blooms the first year from seed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c; pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.



MAMMOTH FLOWERING VERBENA

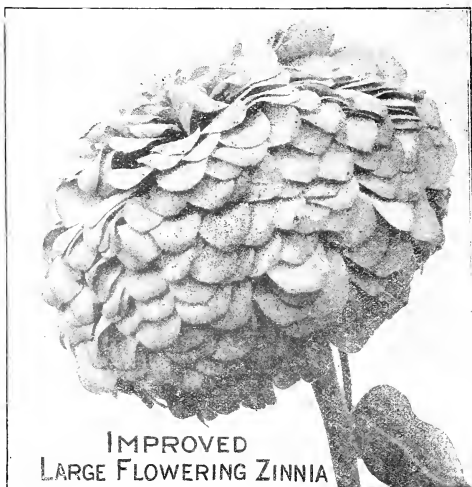
2000. Northrup, King & Co.'s Garden Flower Mixture.

The beauty of this mixture lies in the great variety of flowers it contains. It embraces not only all the best known and most popular annuals, but a great many new and rare sorts gathered especially for this mixture. It has attracted wide and favorable attention wherever grown. Pkt., 5c.

2001. **Special Mixed Flower Seeds.** For the decoration of rural walks, shrubberies, waste places, etc. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Collection of Six Quick Growing Annual Climbers.

Our collection includes six of the fastest growing Annual Vines, suitable for covering trellises, walls and unsightly fences. Sown in the spring in warm ground, they rapidly attain perfection and flower the same season. Collection, 45c.



IMPROVED LARGE FLOWERING ZINNIA

SELECT NORTHERN GROWN FIELD SEEDS

Owing to the unsettled condition of the market and to the fact that this catalogue is necessarily prepared in advance of date of issue, no prices are being quoted on Grass and Field Seeds. Seed is offered, subject to prior sale. Order early before our stocks are exhausted. Latest values will be given by dealers, in all localities throughout the Northwest, who handle Northrup, King & Co.'s seeds. If your dealer will not supply our seeds, write to us and we will see that your order is attended to.

OATS

Drill 2 to 2½ measured bushels per acre.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Northland Brand Oats.

The greatest value for a reasonable price, of uniformly superior quality, carefully selected for fine color and plumpness. The Northland Goose is on every bag.



Last season was not exceptionally favorable for Oats, and much of the home grown crop is unfit for seed. We strongly recommend Northland Oats for everyone who wishes high quality Oats at a moderate price. If your own Oats are run out and yielding poorly, you should buy all means get rid of the scrub stock and change your seed.

We especially recommend our Northland Brand Oats to growers who wish to seed a large acreage but who do not care to plant any of our special varieties.

Northland Brand Oats are splendid, heavy white Oats which we believe will give good satisfaction under favorable conditions. The grains are plump and medium pointed, quality good. These Oats are medium early and have strong, stiff straw of good height. Ask your dealer for price on our Northland Brand Oats.

Big Four Oats. These are very handsome and heavy white Oats of great productiveness, and have become very popular in many sections of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota. They do very well on ordinary soil. On rich, heavy land they grow so rank, the straw not being large in proportion to its weight, that they are much inclined to lodge. Large yields have been reported from this Oat. We offer stock which is of good appearance and which under favorable circumstances will give an excellent yield of good quality. For prices of all varieties of Oats, ask your dealer or write to us if he can't supply.

Swedish Oats. Swedish Oats have given such general satisfaction that we know many will still adhere to this favorite. For the benefit of these we have secured seed which is of the usual high standard. At the Wisconsin Experiment Station it has stood at the head of the list for several years, having been distributed by that station as Wisconsin No. 4. Prof. Moore of Wisconsin, says of the Swedish Oat, "The most satisfactory of all." Prof. Carleton of U. S. Department of Agriculture says, "Probably the best American Oat." Prof. Shepard of the North Dakota Station says, "They are the best drought resistor of all our new plants."

Its habit of growth is so vigorous that on heavy soils it is likely to lodge, but for light soils it has no superior. The name of the dealer in your vicinity who can supply our seed will be furnished on request.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Lincoln Oats.

Oat as was ever introduced for growing in the Northwest. We make this claim after twenty-six years, during which time it has been grown by thousands of farmers over a wide territory and under various conditions of soil and climate. We introduced this Oat in 1893. It was a fine Oat then; it is even better to-day. Our sales have steadily increased from year to year, and it has become so popular? Because of the reputation it has attained people will have it, and insist on genuine seed.



Drill 2½ bushels per acre. We believe the Lincoln to be as fine an Oat as we have ever grown. As this was written it seems doubtful whether we shall have many Lincoln Oats for 1920 planting, and it may be necessary to disappoint many who would buy.

Earliness. This is not the earliest Oat, as its size and heavy yield cannot be attained in the shortest period, but it matures between the small, early Oats and the late varieties. It gives a yield and a quality which will please the most exacting grower.

Adaptability. Our Lincoln Oats are grown in the Northwest and are well acclimated to the extreme weather conditions which exist here both in Spring and Summer. Oats that will grow and thrive and produce big yields in the Northwest, will do well most anywhere, and under nearly all conditions.

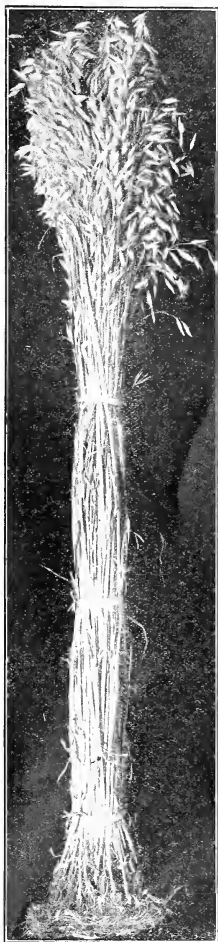
Straw. A most essential point in successful Oat growing is to have a variety with stiff, strong, heavy straw. The Lincoln Oat is especially valuable in this respect. It stands up under heavy winds and rarely, if ever, does it lodge. Even on rich soil it gives the most satisfactory results. Another characteristic of the Lincoln Oat is its remarkable stooing propensity, which accounts in part for the heavy yield. On account of its strong, robust, healthy growth it resists rust when other sorts are greatly damaged by this disease. No Oat is entirely rust-proof, but we believe the Lincoln to be as nearly free from rust as any Oat can be. Lincoln Oats have a spreading or sprangle top head.

Quality. The Lincoln Oat has a thin hull, a heavy meat and soft rib. Whether for home consumption or for market, these points of merit go a long way towards deciding the value of your crop. In addition, the color is a fine white, bright and clean.

Price of Lincoln Oats. This page was written too early to fix prices for Spring. Ask the dealer in your town that handles our Oats or if you cannot locate him write to us and we will see that you are promptly supplied if any are available.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The above set of abbreviated words conveys the information that the trade mark in connection with which it is used has been "registered in the United States Patent Office." As we were first to use Lincoln as a trade mark for a certain kind of Oats and have continually used it for over twenty years, the United States Patent Office has registered the mark and gives us exclusive use of same. It is contrary to law for any firm or individual to use our trade mark without our permission. Every bag of Lincoln Oats which we send out will have in addition to the name, the mark, "Reg. U. S. Pat. Off." No others are genuine Lincoln Oats.



Northrup, King & Co.'s
Northland Brand Oats.



Swedish Oats.

Prices.

Owing to the unsettled condition of the Oat market it is impossible to fix prices at the time this part of the catalogue goes to press. Some varieties are very short this year owing to last season being unfavorable. The late Oats were especially affected by dry weather. For prices of all varieties ask the dealer in your town who handles our Oats or write to us if you cannot buy from him.

Kherson Oats. These Oats originally came from Russia, where they were known as the best extra early, hardy, good yielding Oats. Kherson Oats, when ripe are a beautiful yellow in color. They have fine large spranques or full heads. The leaves are broad and extend nearly to the roots. They are a good yielder under favorable conditions. They do much better than many other varieties in dry seasons, giving a fair crop when other varieties yield hardly 10 bushels to the acre. This variety is especially adapted to soils where others would lodge as it has a short, stiff straw, bearing grain nearly one-half its length. It is an immense yielder and on account of its earliness usually escapes rust when other varieties are entirely ruined. Kherson Oats ripen with barley and the extra early wheats, hence they make splendid succotash mixtures when grown together. See note at top of page.

Silver Mine Oats. This Oat has a reputation as an exceedingly heavy and reliable yielder. It is especially desirable for the manufacture of rolled oats.

The heads are very large in proportion to the stiff, bright, clean straw. The sprangle top heads, although long, are borne low down on the stalk which seems to prevent lodging. The demand for this variety last season exhausted our supply and we suggest early orders to avoid disappointment. For prices of Oats see note at top of page.

Iowa No. 103 Oats or White Kherson.

Originating from stock bred by the Iowa Agricultural College, the Iowa 103 Oat has proved its value as a heavy-cropper. One hundred bushels per acre is not unusual. From the first, great care has been used in breeding and selection of the seed and its record on hundreds of farms has justified the faith of its originators.

This variety is a favorite in Iowa and preference for it is increasing rapidly on account of its earliness and apparent freedom from blight or rust. The grain is not large but is plump and heavy, with a thin hull. During growth the yield is deceiving but the results at threshing time prove its value as a prolific producer of grain high in food value. The straw is of excellent strength and on good soil stands up unusually well.

We are unable to quote prices for seed of this popular variety, on account of the rapid changes of the market. Dealers in nearly every locality of the Northwest handle Northrup, King & Co.'s seeds and will either furnish you our Iowa 103 seed from their stocks or can obtain it promptly from us, and will quote latest market prices. If for any reason you cannot obtain prices or a supply of this seed from your dealer write to us at once and we will see that you are supplied as long as the seed stock is available.

Culture.

Sow Oats at the rate of 2 to 2½ bushels per acre very early in the Spring on a well prepared field with a modern disk grain drill. Deep seeding on heavy clay soils is often fatal to the crop. Two inches is deep enough on a fine, compact seed bed. Where the soil is loose and lumpy a roller or dod crusher followed by a light harrow will increase the yield effectively. This is especially true when a drought occurs early in the growing season.

The 1919 Oat Crop.

The last Oat crop was probably the most unsatisfactory, especially for seed purposes, that we have had for some years. It is very difficult to obtain any large amount of good Seed Oats and as a result there is likely to be a severe shortage, especially in the larger varieties. Those who are intending to purchase Oats for seed will do well to arrange for their requirements early.



Sixty Day Oats.

Sixty Day Oats. The seed of this valuable Oat was secured in Russia by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1901. Some was sent by the Government to the South Dakota Experiment Station. With only two exceptions, every farmer to whom we have sold this Oat is still growing it and is much pleased with it. It is similar to the Kherson Oat, which has been a marked success in Nebraska, but it is adapted to a section somewhat farther north than that variety. In North Dakota the Sixty Day Oat has headed the list of varieties under trial for the last three years. It is a small yellowish Oat that weighs about 34 pounds a bushel; the hull is very thin.

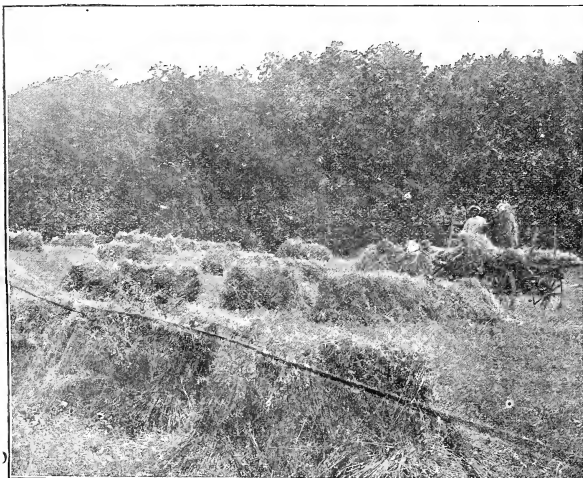
The Sixty Day Oat has made a fair crop when other varieties failed entirely. It is so early that it may be harvested with barley, and is three weeks ahead of most other sorts. The average yield of Sixty Day Oats at the Minnesota Experiment Station has been 64 bushels an acre. This is not a side Oat. On account of its thin hull the type of Oat to which Sixty Day and Kherson belong is higher in feeding value than most other varieties. In many tests these varieties have ranked highest in the proportion of whole grain to kernel. Sixty Day Oats were worth about three cents more per bushel for feeding purposes than common Oats for this reason. See note about prices at top of page.

Soy Beans.

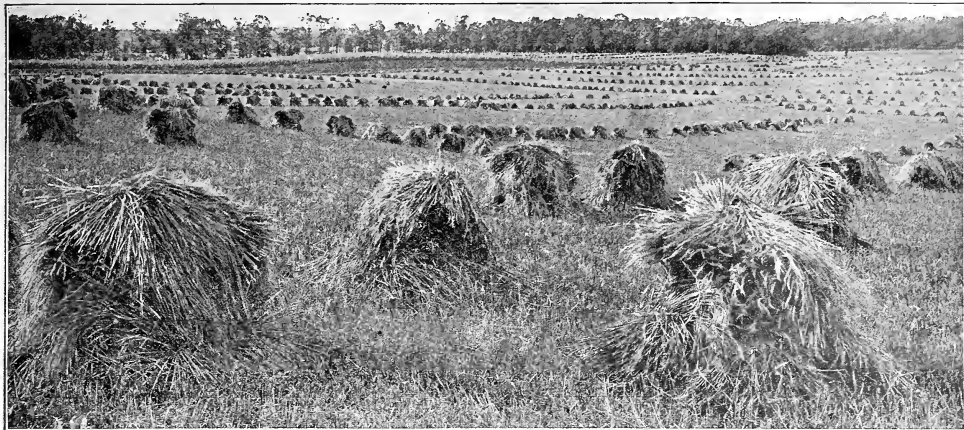
As a separate crop or grown in combination with corn, Soy Beans have come into prominence the last year or two. They furnish a feed of wonderful richness and protein content. A description of their uses and methods of culture are given on page 82. The demand last season exceeded the supply. Order early this year to make sure of covering your needs. Thousands of dealers in the Northwest who handle our seeds will take your order. If no merchant near you can supply our Soy Beans, write to us, and we will see that your order is taken care of.

Formaldehyde for Smut.

Do not neglect to treat your Oats with formaldehyde before planting. For prices see page 90. One pint makes about 5 gallons, enough for five bushels of Oats.



A Minnesota Oat Field.



Harvesting Wheat in Minnesota.

SPRING WHEAT

Sow about 1½ bushels per acre.

Marquis Wheat was originated by Chas. and William Saunders of Ottawa, Canada, by crossing Red Fife and Hard Calcutta, a native Wheat of India which had become acclimated to northern conditions. The first experiments were conducted in 1886, and it was not until 1903 that it was fully developed. By scientific cross breeding, a variety was produced that inherited the remarkable earliness of the Calcutta, and the frost-resistant and yielding qualities of the Red Fife. The original stock of seed was very small, but by careful husbandry the amount was gradually increased so that it might be disseminated throughout America.

A Prize Winner. Marquis Wheat won the One Thousand Dollar prize offered by Sir Thos. Shaughnessy for the best wheat in America, at the New York Grain Exposition in 1911. It also won the Three Thousand Dollar prize at the International Dry Farming Congress at Lethbridge, Alberta, in October, 1912, in a competition open to the whole world. Marquis Wheat was again successful in winning the Sweepstakes prize at the Dry Farming Congress held at Tulsa, Oklahoma in 1913. During seasons 1914 and 1915 this variety won more prizes and blue ribbons than any other Wheat exhibited at national, state and county fairs.

Earliness. Marquis Wheat is from one week to ten days earlier than Red Fife and this fact alone should induce many of our customers to grow it this Spring. Farmers everywhere appreciate earliness and what it means to the Wheat grower at a time when rust, smut, drought or hot winds may take his crop at any time. This week or ten days may save his entire crop from loss.

Productiveness. Marquis Wheat has out-yielded all other Spring Wheats grown under the same conditions of soil, cultivation, and climate. The increased yield varies from 5 to 10 bushels per acre. Threshing reports from the three, big, hard Spring Wheat states this past season indicate the same favorable increase in yield of Marquis over other varieties, as has been the case every year since Marquis was introduced.

Appearance. Marquis Wheat is similar in appearance to Red Fife, but the heads, as a rule, are heavier and the straw shorter, making it less likely to lodge. The kernel is flinty, a little darker in color than Red Fife, being dark red, and more plump than that variety. It is beardless, having smooth, yellow chaff. Under certain climatic conditions a small percentage of the heads sometimes show a reversion to the Hard Calcutta parent by bearing beards. Otherwise these heads are identical with the bald heads, maturing at the same time and containing the same size and shape of kernel. It weighs from 64 to 66 pounds to the measured bushel.

Price. At the time this catalogue goes to press no values can be quoted. Ask your dealer who handles our seeds, or if no merchant in your town will get what you want write to us and we will see that you are supplied.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Northland Brand Spring Wheat.

This variety of Wheat has been selected by us and is of such quality that we feel it is justly entitled to be called "Northland." All who see this Wheat, both the grain and while growing, compliment us on its superior value and fine appearance. It is as nearly pure as wheat can be secured under present conditions which goes far in increasing the yield and reducing the damage by rust and other enemies. This is the variety which furnishes No. 1 Hard Wheat. It is the best selected stock of the Wheat which has made Minneapolis flour famous all over the world, and is undoubtedly the finest stock of Wheat procurable. This is a beardless variety. The kernels are hard and flinty and make the very best grade of flour.

Price of Northrup, King & Co.'s Northland Brand Spring Wheat. Ask the dealer who sells our seeds to quote prices. If no merchant in your town will supply you with our seed wheat, write to us.

Velvet Chaff Wheat. This is a bearded, smooth chaffed variety, very hardy and a big yielder. In some sections of Minnesota it yields from two to ten bushels more per acre than the Blue Stem. It is early in maturity, from 110 to 115 days. The Minnesota Experiment Station reports a 14 year average yield of 26.7 bushels. For latest values ask your dealer or write to us.

Macaroni or Durum Wheat. Sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture under strong recommendation as to its great value for semiarid lands where good crops of Spring Wheat could not ordinarily be produced, has more than justified every claim made for it. The acreage of this variety is increasing every year in spite of the opposition of some millers. It outyields by far any other variety of Spring Wheat, and it has been demonstrated that it makes bread superior to that made from the best Blue Stem flour, and has proved to be practically immune to the dreaded rust. In growing it resists extremes of weather which no other Wheat will endure.

In the field this Wheat grows very strong and with surprising rapidity, so rapidly as to get well ahead of the weeds. It does not shell or bleach and is also hail proofing to the tightness of the hull. The straw is very strong. Prices could not be established when this book went to press, but values will be quoted by your dealer who handles our seeds.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Minnesota Reliable

Winter Wheat. The yield of Winter Wheat, an acre is on the average very much larger than any of the Spring Wheats. Winter Wheat has not been extensively grown in Minnesota and the Dakotas until recent years, on account of its inability to withstand the severe Winters. Since the introduction, however, of Minnesota Reliable Winter Wheat this has gained the attention of all Winter Wheat growers and the Experiment Stations and is recommended above all other varieties. There has not been a season in 24 years in which this variety has failed to endure the severe tests to which it has been put, including unfavorable weather during Fall and Spring months.

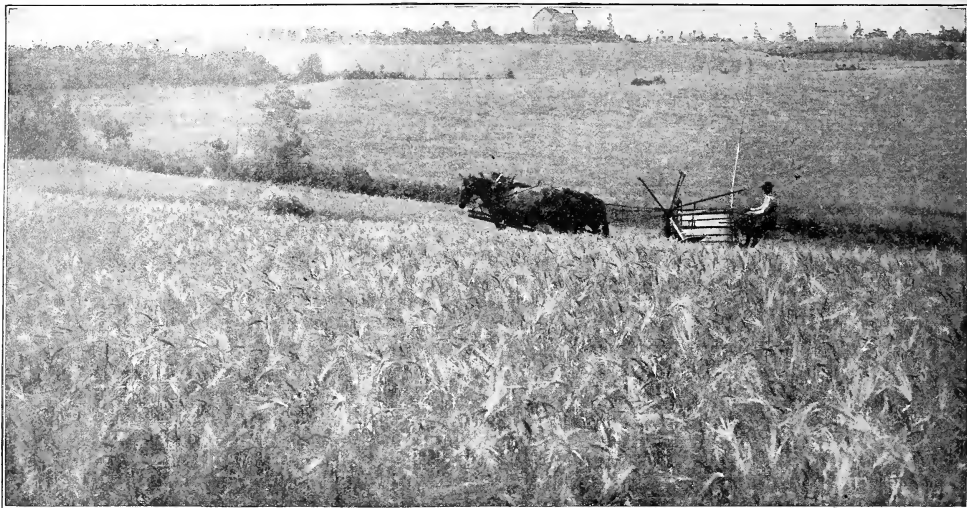
Minnesota Reliable Winter Wheat is very early, ripening before rust, blight, chinch bugs or other insect pests appear. It yields from 30 to 40 bushels an acre and sometimes more on good soils. In quality, it equals the well known No. 1 Hard Fife Spring Wheat and is in good demand by millers.

It is a bearded variety; the kernels are red with a very thin husk, are hard, flinty and very rich in gluten. It is stiff-strawed and will stand up in wind and rain which would lodge some varieties very badly. Reserve your seed supply by ordering now, for new crop seed in the Fall. Too early to name prices.

Turkey Red Winter Wheat. A standard, red, bearded Wheat with very strong straw. It is a heavy cropper. Prices will be supplied on request during the Summer.



BARLEY



For a good stand like this, plant Northrup, King & Co.'s Northland Brand Six Rowed Barley.

Prices. When this catalogue goes to press it is impossible to predict Spring prices. It will be well this year to place orders at early as possible. Ask for prices early. See your dealer or, if he does not handle our seed grain, write to us and we will see that your wants are supplied.

Manshury Barley. We believe this to be as fine a Barley as was ever offered the farmers of the United States.

Manshury Barley represents the combined efforts of State and National Experiment Stations and private work of Barley experts to produce a variety which will yield plump grains with the greatest protein content, as well as strong, stiff straw and long, well filled heads. In quality both as to feeding value and for malting purposes no other Barley excels it. It yields abundantly. It is early and very vigorous in growth. The straw is strong and stiff. Seldom does a field of this grain lodge. The heads are long and well filled, the grain plump and of the best quality.

This Barley was selected on account of its yield, its desirability as a feeding and malting Barley, and the ready sale with which it meets on account of its good color.

Those desiring to obtain seed to replace run out varieties will do well to purchase at least one or more bags of Manshury.

For prices, see note at head of column.

Minnesota No. 105 Barley. For several years the Minnesota State Experiment Station has been breeding and testing many varieties of Barley with a view to producing an improved sort that would lead all other kinds in the matter of yield. This ambition, the Station considers, has been realized in the six-rowed variety here offered under the name of Minnesota No. 105. In comparative tests covering a period of several years and made side by side with the best known and most popular varieties, it has proved to be the heaviest yielding, and from any standpoint, a most valuable acquisition. Minnesota No. 105 Barley has given a nine year average of 55 bushels an acre at the Station farm. It is early, uniform in maturing, and clean. Quantity limited. Two bushels of Barley will seed an acre. Get prices early from your dealer. See information at top of page.

SPELTZ OR EMMER

Speltz has now been grown in the United States in a large way for several years and each succeeding season not only emphasizes its value, but sees its production increasing to an enormous extent. It is found to be adapted to a wide range of soil and climate, to resist extremes of weather, to be of excellent feeding value and to yield so much more heavily than oats and barley as to insure its increasing popularity and its eventual place among the leading and standard cereal crops of the world. Those who have not grown Speltz should not let another season go by without giving it a place and an important place, too, on their farms.

It is readily eaten by all kinds of stock and has shown itself to be especially adapted when fed to milch cows. It is better to mix it, however, with bran and shorts, as it is a pretty heavy feed when fed alone. As a swine feed, we think very well of it indeed, especially for brood sows. While not quite equal to oats, it makes a fair horse feed.

Its most striking value is found in its drought-resistant qualities. Drill two bushels per acre.

Any dealer who handles Northrup, King & Co.'s seeds can quote latest prices on our field and grass seeds. If you cannot obtain them from your dealer, write directly to us.



Northrup, King & Co.'s Northland Brand Six Rowed Barley.

The greatest value for a reasonable price, of uniformly superior quality, carefully selected for high purity and strong germination. The Northland Goose is on every bag.

The splendid Barley crop this year offers you an unusual opportunity to change your seed and obtain superior seed Barley at low cost.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture advises farmers in Bulletin No. 443 as follows: "The seed is a vital factor in the production of good Barley, for it contains the germ and food material to start either a strong and vigorous plant or a weak and puny one. If the seed is small and shriveled, maximum yields cannot be expected." Bearing this in mind, we have taken great pains to select extra good seed Barley to start with, and then clean it thoroughly by special machinery so that it will be of superior quality. We recommend it strongly as a good yielder under favorable conditions. For prices, see the nearest dealer who handles our seeds or write us if he will not supply you.

Oderbrucker or Wisconsin No. 55 Barley.

On account of Barley being one of the staple crops, the State Experiment Station of Wisconsin has given particular attention to the breeding of Barley to obtain big yields, protein content and other qualities which are essential for both brewing and feeding purposes. Oderbrucker or Wisconsin No. 55 is considered the best variety of Barley sent out by the Wisconsin Station. Prof. Moore declares it to be superior to the Manshury, yielding 5 to 10 bushels more an acre. Oderbrucker is a stiff-strawed, heavy yielding, six rowed, bearded variety. It is about the same as Manshury in time of maturity, manner of growth and general appearance, but has a plumper kernel and weighs more to the measured bushel. Prof. Moore says: "In stiffness of straw and rust resistance it is superior to any other variety on test." Two bushels of Barley will seed an acre. Ask your dealer to quote you latest prices on this seed.

Improved White Hullless Barley.

We have knowledge has proved so valuable to the stock raiser as the Improved White Hullless. It is not a malting variety, but for feeding purposes there is no Barley raised which can compare with it in earliness, yield and quality. It has many very valuable properties. While it has sufficient hull to hold it in the head, these hulls are readily separated in threshing. The absence of beards makes it safe to feed to all kinds of stock. Its earliness is a characteristic which is especially desirable. It will mature in 60 to 90 days, according to soil and locality. In Montana the farmers use it very extensively as a catch crop. Those seasons in which wheat failed on account of drought, insects or disease, White Hullless Barley was sown in June and had ample opportunity to mature, provided there was sufficient moisture in the ground to start germination.

The grain is exceedingly heavy, weighing from 60 to 63 pounds to the measured bushel. The yield varies according to soil and climatic conditions, but it can be depended upon to produce from 35 to 80 bushels an acre. Its nutritive value is very great. It is fed to horse-horses at the rate of 2 quarts where 4 quarts of oats would be required. The best way is to mix it with oats and grind the two together for horse feed. It is also very valuable for feeding poultry, hogs and all kinds of stock.

It is often grown for hay, coming very early and providing rich feed. It should be cut just before it becomes ripe and while the straw is green. In this condition it is not used by all kinds of stock. The straw is stiff and straight, and seldom if ever does it lodge.

For grain sow 1½ bushels to the acre; for hay, 2 bushels. Latest prices will be quoted by the nearest dealers handling our seeds. Their names will be furnished on request.

SEED FLAX

All prices are subject to market changes. Ask your dealer.

Culture. Flax should not be sown on same land oftener than once in seven years. Treating the seed with formaldehyde before sowing, is often advisable, see page 90. Before sowing, the ground should be thoroughly prepared and it is especially important to have the soil well firmed. Be sure there are no open spaces in the bottom of the furrows as these are likely to cause the roots to rot. Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre; sow as early as possible and yet avoid the last killing Spring frost. In the southern counties of Minnesota Flax may be sown as late as June 20th, although this will depend largely upon the season.

Minnesota No. 25 or Primost.

This is a pure bred Flax. It was selected from many varieties sent by U. S. Dep't. of Agriculture to the Minnesota Experiment Station. Here tests were conducted for many years and this variety proved by far the most promising. It showed an average yield of 19.3 bu. per acre for 3 years. This was 3.4 bu. more than the average of three commercial varieties. There can hardly be a doubt that this is the champion variety of the Northwest.

A few years ago seed was sent to a number of Minnesota farmers by the Experiment Station to test the Flax under ordinary farm conditions. The average yield per acre was 15 bu. which was 3.1 bu. more than common Flax or an increased yield of 26 per cent.

The supply of this splendid variety of Flax is rarely sufficient to meet the demand. For that reason it is desirable that intending purchasers cover their requirements through the local dealer very early in the season.

The following quotation from a letter received from one of our customers calls attention to the extreme earliness of this Flax, a feature equal in importance to its yield:

This No. 25 Flax is fully ten days earlier than any other Flax. This ten days means a great deal to the flax growers of North Dakota. In former seasons I have lost my entire crop when if I had had this Flax it could easily have been saved. I regard this No. 25 Flax as being of inestimable value to the farmers of the Northwest.

This valuable Flax is also wilt-resistant to a very considerable extent. You can obtain latest prices from the dealer nearest you who handles our seed. Write us if he will not supply you.

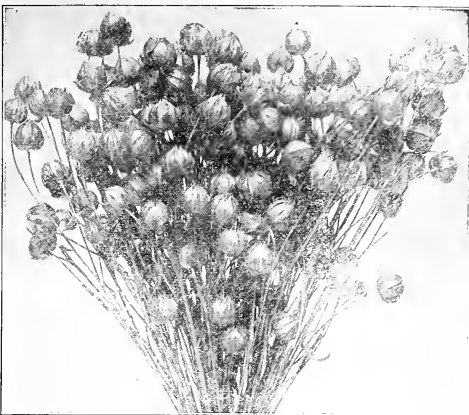
N. D. No. 52 Wilt Resistant Flax.

Flax seed which is resistant to wilt has been bred by continually growing flax on wilt-sick land. Those plants which survive produce seed which is more resistant to the disease than the previous generation. Repeated sowing of each crop on the same land will in time produce seed which is practically immune to the effects of the wilt trouble.

The N. D. No. 52 Flax which we offer was grown in the Northwest by a farmer who states that he could raise no Flax on his land until he got this seed. During the dry season of 1915 under trying conditions he secured a good crop, averaging over 10 bu. per acre. Under ordinary conditions the yield should be much greater. N. D. Press Bulletin No. 57 states, "Wilt Resistant seed as obtained by this department is capable of growing a normal crop of Flax, or even better, on old wilt-sick lands, previously long cropped to flax. Such seed will keep this resistance against wilt just as long as the seed is properly handled." Ask your dealer for prices or write us if no merchant near you will supply.



A Field of Buckwheat in Bloom. Fine for Bees.



Specimen Heads of Minnesota No. 25 or Primost Flax



Northrup, King & Co.'s Northland Brand Seed Flax.

The greatest value for a reasonable price, of uniformly superior quality, carefully selected for high purity and strong germination. The Northland Goose is on every bag.

Prof. Bolley of the N. D. Experiment Station especially recommends "plump, bright colored seeds—because they probably grow upon stout or vigorous mother plants and are thus not likely to be internally diseased." Northland Brand Flax is meeting with approval throughout the Northwest. It ripens in midseason and under favorable conditions, yields splendidly.

Cleaning Flax so as to make it suitable for seed is an expensive operation, requiring special machinery and often involves considerable waste, but we take great care to do this thoroughly. Mustard, being the same size and weight is very difficult to remove. Ask your dealer for sample of this Flax and note its splendid quality. Get his special prices on large lots.

If your dealer will not supply you write us and we will see that your order is handled promptly.

BUCKWHEAT

Seeding. Sow $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bushel per acre, as late as possible and still have crop well developed before severe frosts occur. Light, well-drained soils are best for this crop.

Japanese Buckwheat. Entirely distinct from all other varieties. It has the advantage of remaining for some time in bloom and produces seed earlier. On this account it can be grown farther north. It resists drought and blight very well. The seed is rich dark brown in color and larger than Silver Hull. As much as forty bushels to the acre have been harvested of this variety making it very profitable to raise. Buckwheat is now sold at 50 lbs. to the bushel. Ask your dealer for prices.

Silver Hull Buckwheat. This valuable variety originated abroad and is a decided improvement on the old black or gray sort. It is early, remains longer in bloom than other sorts. A fine variety for honey bees. The grain is of a beautiful light gray color, and has a thin husk. Millers prefer Silver Hull, there being less waste and it makes whiter, better and more nutritious flour than other varieties. Silver Hull is more productive and the grain meets with a more ready sale, bringing higher prices than the Japanese. Under favorable conditions it will yield 40 to 50 bushels an acre. For latest values consult your dealer or write us if he will not supply.

RYE

Spring Rye. True Stock. Spring Rye makes an excellent crop where winter grain has not been killed out, or for sowing in dry seasons and on light sandy loam. It is desired it can be turned under and made to answer a good purpose in adding to the fertility of the soil. Sow seed same time as other spring grain. Does not grow quite so large straw as Winter Rye, but usually yields well and grain is of fine quality.

We wish to emphasize the fact that we sell the genuine Spring Rye, sown in the Spring and harvested the same season. We now offer an extra fine grade. To insure receiving enough for your requirements we advise placing your order early, as we have only a limited quantity. Sow about 1½ bu. per acre. Call on your dealer at once and obtain latest quotations on our seed.



Northrup, King & Co.'s Amber Winter Rye.

Amber Winter Rye is much harder than Wheat and can be grown on greater variety of soils. It will thrive in dry seasons and on light sandy loam. It is grown for grain, fodder, soil purposes and green manure. Sow Aug. 20th to Sept. 15th—1½ bu. per acre for grain, and 1½ to 2 bu. per acre for fall pasture. If drilled 2 to 2½ in. deep there will be less danger of Winter killing. Makes an excellent pasture for pigs, calves and other young stock. It should be sown early in the Fall for this purpose. In the Spring sow about five pounds of Dwarf Essex Rape per acre on the Rye, which may be covered with a narrow winter wheat or barley. Rye may be pastured very early in the Spring. The Rape will continue the supply of green feed when the Rye disappears. Try a Rye and Rape pasture and thus prove its value. Prices named on request.

THE SEED CORN SITUATION FOR 1920.

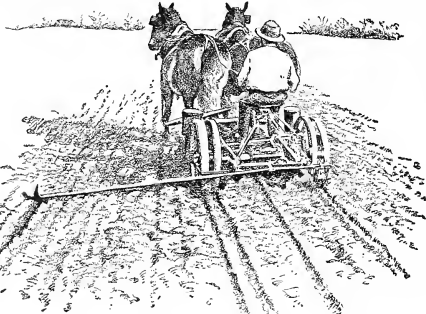
Improved Types Have Increased The Yield.

One-third of a century devoted to raising and improving Seed Corn in the Northwest has proved a very interesting experience for us. In that period we have seen the production of Corn in those Northern States increased from an insignificant amount in 1884 to 118,000,000 bushels in 1919.

This increase was not due to chance, but resulted largely because of persevering efforts on the part of Corn growers to produce improved types of Dent and Flint Corn, which would mature within the short seasons which prevail in this section. Not the least among those who were uniting in their efforts was Northrup, King & Co. Many of the standard types used today were originated or distributed by us. Our work in this direction is recognized by those who have followed the agricultural history of Minnesota, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, and Montana.

When Crops Fail.

The years 1915 and 1917 will long be remembered because of the almost total failure of the Seed Corn crop, not only in what is known as the Northwest, but also in sections farther South reaching to Southern Iowa, northern Illinois, and Nebraska. In the fall of each of those two years we predicted a serious shortage in Seed Corn and urged that steps be taken to



Corn Planters Reduce The Cost of Seeding.

conserve every available ear of Corn that could be used for seed for the following spring's planting. Being in very close touch with the situation through our various field representatives, we perhaps realized the situation more keenly than did many others, and we take considerable pride in the result of our warnings, for because of it the acreage of Corn in the succeeding years, though not up to normal, was fairly satisfactory.

Seed Stocks Are Safeguarded.

With the failure of Seed Corn crops, our efforts for over thirty years would have been in vain, but it has been our custom to hold in reserve sufficient seed from our pedigreed stock of high bred Seed Corn to cover two year's requirements for our own seedling. Because of this wise precaution, we have never lost our seed stock, and regardless of failure, partial or total, have carried along our high bred strains year after year.

Excellent Seed at Reasonable Price.

Our own fields the past season yielded well and we have to offer now fairly liberal stocks of the same high class Seed Corn which we have offered in former years. Because of the low price at which Seed Corn will be sold this year compared with some seasons, the opportunity is offered to every grower of Corn to start in again with seed which will produce a crop of better quality and greater quantity.

Actual Profits From Better Seed.

Many Corn growers do not realize the great difference between ordinary seed and that which has in it the inherited tendency to produce larger crops of superior quality. Thousands of comparative tests have proved beyond question the greater value of high bred seed. The differences in yield have varied from 1 to 20 bushels under similar circumstances and under ordinary conditions. If, therefore, any seed should produce the minimum extra amount which these tests have proved, the entire extra cost of new seed would be repaid. Experience has shown, however, that our high class seed will give an additional yield several times in excess of the minimum, and it is, therefore, a profit and not an expense to use new seed. A bushel of Seed Corn will plant from 6 to 8 acres. At \$5.00 per bushel, this means very much less for the total cost of seed for the acre than one bushel would sell for on the market. Most of our Seed Corn will sell for less than \$5.00 per bushel this year; some of it may sell for more, but \$5.00 is a fair average price.

A Million Bushel Corn Farm.

Near Tarkio, Missouri, there existed until recently the largest tillable farm in the world. It belonged to David Rankin, and covered twenty-three thousand acres.

For many years, Mr. Rankin raised a million bushels of Corn each season. The importance he attached to the Seed Corn he used is proved from his statement which appeared in the "Country Gentleman" of November 8, 1919.

"The selection of Seed Corn is of the utmost importance. I don't grow my own seed, but buy it from experts who make a business of selecting and testing it. I use from 4000 to 6000 bushels of Seed Corn a year, and consider good Seed Corn is cheap at five times the price of ordinary Corn."

Better Farming Cuts Costs.

Labor conditions are forcing better farm management. The aim sought for is decreased cost of production. By increasing the yield of Corn per acre the cost of producing that Corn is decreased in proportion to the yield. In other words, it costs no more to prepare the land, sow the seed, cultivate, and harvest an 80 bushel crop than it does a 60 bushel crop. The cost of good seed may be 25c or 50c more than questionable seed, but the extra yield is such as to leave the first cost out of question. If it should cost 40 cents a bushel to raise a 60 bushel crop, an 80 bushel crop can be produced for 30c to 32c per bushel.

Last Season Quite Favorable.

The Corn growing season of 1919 was, in most parts of the Northwest, favorable to the maturity of the crop. Apparently most of the Corn raised was in sound condition on the arrival of freezing weather. There was, however, a severe drop in temperature during October, and much Corn which apparently was dry contained more moisture than normal, with the result that much of this Corn was badly damaged if not entirely ruined for seed purposes. This was especially true where measures to counteract this condition were not taken. Unfortunately, many thousands of farmers who have saved their own seed will not discover this fact until germination tests are made or seed is planted next spring. This emphasizes the necessity of carefully testing all Seed Corn early.

More Silage Needed.

A great opportunity which has come to the Northwest is to increase the production of cattle, hogs, and other live stock. To do this will take silage and crops for forage purposes. Corn is probably the most valuable silage plant we have. It is at its best for silage purposes when it is allowed to grow to the point where it is nearly mature. When cut up and placed in the silo in this condition, it contains a greater percentage of protein and nutriment than at any other stage. This is a year when the opportunity is offered of using first-class Corn for silage purposes at a cost little, if any, more than so-called Fodder Corn, which, when cut, is composed of a very heavy percentage of water, and is of less value for feeding purposes.

Plant Northrup, King & Co.'s Corn.

Our Corn is Northern grown. By that we mean that every bushel of seed Corn we sell, unless stated specifically otherwise, was raised in Minnesota or North Dakota. This Corn was all produced from our own high bred Seed grown under our personal supervision and in accordance with the latest approved methods for the production of Seed Corn. It is all carefully cured in the field before the arrival of cold weather, and the finishing process is then completed in our specially constructed and equipped warehouses built for that purpose. No Seed Corn is allowed to leave our hands before being tested and found satisfactory. Many vitality tests have shown our 1920 seed to be of unusually high germination, and barring some unforeseen condition, we shall offer during the spring of 1920 as fine a lot of high testing Seed Corn as ever left our warehouses. Every sack which goes out bears our tag with information as to variety and test.

Prices.

Our Seed Corn, for the convenience of our customers, is sold by merchants in nearly every locality in the Northwest. Ask for prices and secure your seed early from them, or if no merchant in your locality handles our high class Seed Corn, write us, and we will see that you are supplied.



EXTRA EARLY DENT SEED CORN FOR NORTHERN PLANTING.

Plant 6 to 8 lbs. per acre.

Silver King

Also known as Wisconsin No. 7 and Silver Jewel.

This variety of snow white Corn is increasing in popularity in sections where it has been grown and its value appreciated. The stalks are of medium height, growing 7 to 8 feet. The stalks bear well, there being an ear on nearly every stalk and frequently two ears are found. The ears run 16 rows on the average, are well filled both on tips and butts and uniform in size and type. This Corn is best adapted for southern Minnesota, southern South Dakota, southern Wisconsin and northern Iowa. 100 to 105 days are usually required to thoroughly ripen this variety.

Prices may be secured from our dealers, or if no merchant near you handles our seed, write us.

Golden Jewel

This variety of yellow dent Corn is very similar in size, shape length of maturity and other characteristics of Silver King or Silver Jewel. It was originated by crossing Murdock with Mastodon Corn. Ears bear deep, square kernels set closely on the cob with 16 to 20 rows on each ear. Average length of ear 8 to 9 inches. The stalks are stout and strong, growing about 5 feet high. The ears are usually set about 3½ feet from the ground. This variety is a little later than Minnesota No. 13. For southern Minnesota, southern South Dakota and northern Iowa this variety will be found very desirable.

See note on prices on page 70.

Pride of the North

A Dependable Early Yellow Dent Corn. In some sections of the Northwest it equals other varieties in yield and quality. The stalks are well proportioned, being short jointed and leafy. Two or more well developed ears are frequently found on a single stalk. The kernels are very deep and closely set on the ear. Pride of the North shells more Corn in proportion to cob than most other varieties grown in the West. It is specially valuable to stockmen, to feed in the bundle, thus saving the expense of husking. Average height of stalk 8 feet, average distance base of ear from ground, 3 feet. There are 16 to 20 rows on each ear. Recommended for planting south of the 46th parallel. Prices on Seed Corn cannot be named now, but see page 70 for explanation.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Minnesota King Corn

Our Own Minnesota Grown Seed. (Yellow Half Dent). We regard this Corn (in



troduced by us in 1880, is in some respects, as one of the most valuable early varieties. There are varieties that under favorable circumstances will yield as much, but year in and year out, through fat years and lean years, there are, we believe, few that will do so well. It seems to possess a faculty of growing right along and making a crop during weather and under conditions that would ruin some varieties. We do not know of any good reason why this should be so, unless it be that it roots more deeply. This is not only our own experience, but we have received like testimony from hundreds to whom we have sold it, the general expression being that for ability to endure extremes of heat and cold, flood and drought, it is unequalled. In appearance the Minnesota King is remarkably distinct, being a half Yellow Dent; the kernels are very broad and of an extremely rich, golden color. Average height of stalk, 7 ft; average distance base of ears from ground, 3 feet. The ears are of good size, eight rowed, cob small. Prices on Seed Corn are uncertain at this time, but a full statement of conditions is given on page 70.

Minnesota No. 23 Corn.

This variety has been grown in the Northwest for a number of years. It is a white capped yellow dent Corn that has been developed at the University Farm in St. Anthony Park and is strongly recommended by them.

We quote from Farmers' Institute Annual No. 23 as follows:

"The Northeastern Experimental Farm, in co-operation with Prof. C. P. Bull has conducted experimental work with different varieties of Corn with a view of determining their adaptability and yield."

Minnesota No. 23 has given the most satisfactory results, and has been selected as a standard variety for northeastern Minnesota. During the season of 1910 Minnesota No. 23 yielded at the rate of 36 bushels shelled Corn per acre under field conditions. Of this 80 per cent was quite well matured. It was planted May 28th and struck with frost September 8th.

The Northeastern Experimental Farm is located at Grand Rapids, Minn. which is farther north than Duluth. Minnesota No. 23 Corn produces a fine appearing ear, medium to short in length and very uniform as to size. Stalks grow about six feet high and the ear is borne from 2 to 2½ feet above the ground. It may be easily harvested with a Corn binder.

If Dwarf Essex Rape is sown in at the last cultivation of Minnesota No. 23 Corn the result will be a splendid pasture for hogs or cattle. See note on page 70 regarding prices.

White Cap Yellow Dent.

We have grown this Corn for several years, and although it is very early and a great yielder, we have not liked it so well as some other sorts on account of the color of the grain, the cap of the Corn being white and the husk a pale yellow. The increased demand for it, however, and the reports we receive about it, many of which are really astonishing, compel us to recognize the fact that the prejudice we have had against this Corn on account of its color, was prejudice pure and simple, and that White Cap Yellow Dent Corn has come to stay and ought to stay. Our stock of this Corn is invariably exhausted very early in the season, thus proving its growing popularity each year. See page 70 regarding 1920 prices.

North Dakota Golden Dent Corn.

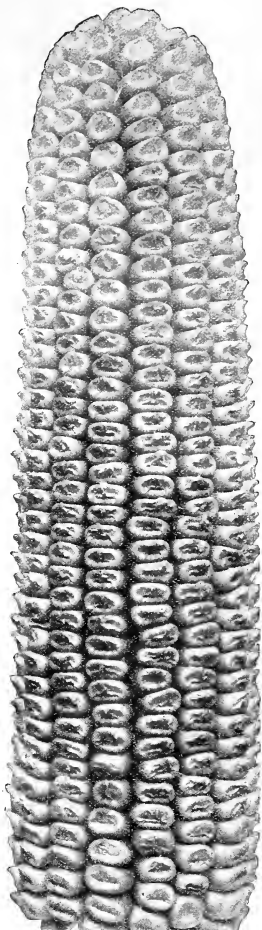
This variety is all the name suggests, an extra early, beautiful yellow dent Corn. The stalk is rather dwarf in its growth; the ears are fair size and well placed, sufficiently high above the ground to admit the use of a Corn binder in harvesting the crop. Golden Dent is in demand with feeders who want something to be used as a starter for stock to be fed in the pastures during the Fall. This variety will make good ears when closely planted in drills. We advise the use of 6 to 8 qts. of seed an acre when drilled. See page 70 for conditions surrounding seed corn prices.

Seed Corn With A Pedigree.

For more than twenty years Seed Corn has been one of our specialties and we have been working constantly to improve our strains of the leading varieties. We have purchased Seed Corn from you are assured that it is all we claim for it—selected stock from heavy yielding types that have been bred up for generations.

Read page 70 carefully. This season is a good time to replace ordinary seed with better yielding, high-bred Corn.

Booklet on Field Corn. We have condensed much valuable information in this booklet on varieties best adapted for the Northwest, preparation of the land, seeding, cultivation, harvesting, and storing. It will be sent free to any address on request.



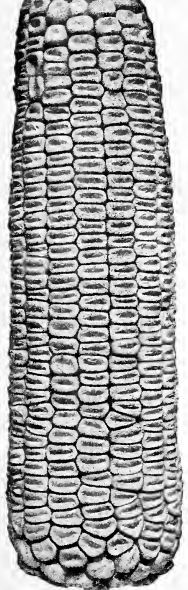
Pride of the North Yellow Dent Corn

Raise More Corn

Corn is America's most valuable agricultural product. It is important both as a human food and as a feed for stock. No other cereal yields so much animal feed in both grain and forage.

The world's food supply is very low and there will be a demand for every product of the Northwestern farm this season, not only grain, but also cattle, dairy products, forage and hay. An increased corn crop will be of immense importance in raising stock and contributing to the great need for food.

Select early maturing varieties and plant the best seed obtainable.



White Cap Yellow Dent Corn

Rustler White Dent Corn

This early White Dent (14 to 18 rows) was obtained from a few kernels sent us in the Autumn of 1884 by a Dakota farmer, who stated that he had matured it in that state for seven successive years; that it was the only Corn in his section that could show such a record. For early ripening, great yield and compact growth of ears it is one of the best; admirably adapted to a northern climate. Average height of stalk, 8 feet; average distance base of ear from ground, 3 ft. 6 in. Those wishing a first-class White Dent Corn will find in the Rustler a hard Corn to match.

At the time this catalogue goes to press it is impossible to fix prices on seed Corn. The review of the 1919 crop season on page 70 explains the situation. We suggest that you make sure of your seed by ordering upon receipt of this catalogue. Ask your local merchant for prices on our seed Corn or write us if he will not supply you.

Minnesota Ideal

One of the Largest Long-eared Varieties
Grown in Minnesota.

Those who have grown this variety extensively claim that it will out-yield Minnesota No. 13 ten to fifteen bushels to the acre when raised under the same conditions of soil and cultivation.

It is a yellow dent Corn of fine appearance. It has been grown for a number of years in the southern part of Minnesota and has gradually been worked north and is now safe for planting in the latitude of Minneapolis.

The stalks are stiff and strong, about 8 ft. high, and will stand well in windstorms. The ear grows from 3 to 3½ ft. above the ground.

This Corn will produce uniform ears on nearly every stalk. There will be very few nubbins. This seems to be a peculiarity of this variety. See note under Rustler White Dent Corn.

Gold Medal Corn

An Extra Early Full Yellow Dent Corn.

A 14 to 18 rowed variety with ears averaging eight to nine inches long. The type is well fixed, the ears resembling almost every other ear, and on account of the high degree to which it is bred, it produces almost no nubbins or small ears. The history of this Corn affords a striking example of what may be accomplished by intelligent and unremitting effort in a fixed direction. For twenty-five years this Corn has been grown in this country (Hennepin Co., Minnesota). During the earlier years of its growth here the ears were small and without uniformity, but by careful breeding and selection it is improved until now we have one of the earliest and most productive yellow dent varieties, with ears of good size and the best quality. The kernels are not so deep as the well known Pride of the North, but are smoother and of more handsome appearance. On good soil and fair cultivation this variety has yielded about sixty bushels to the acre, sometimes more but seldom less. As it matures in about ninety days, it is ripe usually before frost. See page 70 for conditions surrounding the 1919 crop of seed Corn.

Early Murdock or Wisconsin No. 12

Suitable for Southern Wisconsin, Southern Minnesota
and South Dakota.

This is a standard and well known variety in Iowa and southern Minnesota. We have been working on the variety for several years to acclimate it to sections farther north. We can usually offer very fine seed which is safe for growing in the three southern tiers of counties of Minnesota and corresponding territory east and west, in South Dakota and Wisconsin. It may also be grown anywhere south of the locality mentioned and in favorable seasons, would do well even a little north of Minneapolis.

It is considered one of the most productive and as early as any of the deep-kernelled varieties. It is well established in type and is growing in favor with those who know it. It is one of the most dependable of the later varieties. It has a stout, stiff stalk which stands well in storms, growing 6 to 8 ft. high. The ears are borne well up on the stalks. It almost invariably yields well and with good care and favorable conditions, will give very large crops. See page 70 regarding Corn situation.

POP CORN

Big Money in Little Things.

Very often there is good money in "little things" which, because they are small, people are likely to overlook. Popcorn is one of these.

ITS PROFITABLE USES.

1st. It yields of shocked Corn of the very best feeding value at the rate of 8 to 10 tons an acre.

2nd. The small ears which mature early, are very valuable for pigs, calves and young stock generally, especially during the Fall and Winter months.

3rd. The yield of ear Corn to the acre is quite equal to any of the larger and later varieties, as it can be planted much more closely than the larger varieties of Corn.

4th. Thousands of carloads of Popcorn are annually sold for popping purposes, the consumption having greatly increased since the advent of "Cracker-jack" and other like preparations.

5th. Popcorn brings a very much higher price either shelled or on the ear than any other Corn and usually a ready market is easily found for any quantity, while in event of an inactive market, it can always be fed, and a farmer cannot raise better feed.

6th. Boys and girls can grow an acre or two of Popcorn and dispose of the product to their neighbors or to the merchant. There is usually a demand for this article and in this way considerable money can easily be earned. Why not plow up an acre or two and turn it over to the children. It will afford them pleasure and profit.

Plant at the rate of 6 to 8 quarts to the acre and closely. We have a very choice lot of this Popcorn carefully chosen and tested for seed purposes. Ask the dealer in your locality who handles our lot of seed for prices or if no merchant is convenient write us and we will give you the information.

Minnesota Ideal Corn.

Reduced in Size.

Farmers and gardeners know that to sow reliable seeds is an important step toward better crop production. Northrup, King & Co.'s seeds are sold by dealers in almost every community in the North-west. Names of nearby dealers who can supply you will be furnished on request.

Rustler White Dent Corn.



Minnesota State Experiment Station, the Birthplace of Minnesota No. 13 Corn.

MINNESOTA NO. 13 CORN (UNIVERSITY)

Extra Early Yellow Dent. (Corresponds to Wisconsin No. 8.)

The commanding points of excellence which place Minnesota No. 13 Corn at the head of all yellow dent varieties for Northern planting are:

- Its earliness,
- Its enormous productiveness,
- Its adaptability to a great variety of soils and climates.

To Prof. W. M. Hays, formerly agriculturist at the Minnesota State Experiment Station, recently Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., is due the honor of having originated this valuable extra early yellow dent Corn. Not only is it fully as early as any of the yellow dent Corns, but its record of heavy yields is such as to mark it as distinctly and undoubtedly the most profitable of all the yellow dent varieties. It was the remarkable productiveness of the Minnesota No. 13 Corn that led Prof. Hays to say: "The inherited quality of Corn to yield heavily or poorly, all comes in the ten pounds, more or less, of seed planted to the acre," and never was the truth of this statement better exemplified than in Minnesota No. 13. Much time and labor was expended by Prof. Hays and his staff of assistants in breeding and perfecting this strain. It was first disseminated as Minnesota No. 13 Corn, the intention being to later give it an appropriate name, but it has since become so widely and favorably known as Minnesota No. 13 that it must continue to be so known. The Directors of the Minnesota Experiment Station consider it the best yellow dent Corn for Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Wisconsin; other stations agree in this opinion. Mr. John S. Cole, Assistant Agriculturist at the Brookings, South Dakota Experiment Station, says:—"At the county fair held here last week Mr. Geo. N. Kennard exhibited one bushel of Minnesota No. 13 Corn that I consider was the finest sample of yellow dent Corn that has ever been displayed here. Mr. Kennard's Corn was raised on clover sod and is estimated to yield from sixty to eighty bushels an acre."

The ears are of handsome appearance bearing 16 to 20 rows of bright, rich yellow, smooth, wedge-shaped kernels packed closely on the cob from butt to tip. The ears average eight inches in length and are borne usually two on a stalk. No Corn excels in quality the Minnesota No. 13; the cobs are well filled and the individual kernels plump and of good color.

Minnesota No. 13 thoroughly matures in ninety days when planted on favorable soil and in a good location, but ninety-five to one hundred days places it out of danger under average conditions. A variety of Corn which will show such valuable characteristics is an acquisition on any farm, especially for planting in the Northwest where early frosts are common. It may be planted as late as the second week in June and yet safely mature a crop.

Another point to which particular attention should be directed is its adaptability to changes in soil and climate. Many varieties fail to do well when subjected to new conditions or require several years to become acclimatized. Minnesota No. 13 Corn, however, will thrive and produce abundantly on almost any soil and will do remarkably well under adverse conditions when other varieties would fail entirely.

The stalks grow to a height of seven feet and being leafy make excellent and very nutritious fodder. We consider this a most valuable Corn to grow, as do also the various Experiment Stations which have mentioned. We refer also to those who have purchased their Corn of us in the past.

Our strain of Minnesota No. 13 Corn is especially desirable because of the care and attention which it has received. It has been carefully bred for firmness to type and heavy yield. Plant 6 to 8 lbs. per acre. See page 70 for a full account of Seed Corn conditions this season.

EARLY NORTHWESTERN OR SMOKY DENT

The Earliest Dent Corn for the Northwest.

This Corn is in a class by itself having red kernels with a yellowish cap, being a cross between a red flint and a yellow dent, but the type has become well established. To some the color is objectionable, but it must be taken into consideration that in most parts of North Dakota, Northern Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin and even Canada this is the only variety upon which the grower may depend to ripen and it is far better to have Corn even though it is red in color, than to have Corn that will not ripen at all. In North Dakota, northern Minnesota and in high altitudes this variety can be relied upon to mature before any other dent Corn, and in fact, is the only sort to ripen in some seasons.

No other variety is as extensively grown in North Dakota as our Early Northwestern Dent, for the reason that season after season it successfully yields a good crop. When we offer seed it is Minnesota grown, every bushel being produced north of Minneapolis, under our personal supervision and from own selected seed stock. It is especially adapted for planting in the far north and our sales of this variety in the northern sections of North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Montana and even Canada reach enormous proportions. Not only is it grown in the localities named but for late planting or replants it is especially desirable. It is extremely early and quickly adapts itself to new soil and climatic conditions. We have harvested 75 bushels to the acre and gathered seed from the crop in as many days as a strong tribute to its earliness and productiveness. As a rule, under ordinary Corn growing conditions, Northwestern Dent will mature in 85 to 90 days, and under more favorable soil, cultivation and weather will mature even earlier. The ears are from good size, from seven to ten inches long and bear 10 to 14 rows of Corn. Under ordinary conditions the average height of stalk is 7 ft., 8 in.; average distance base of ear from ground, 3 ft., 5 in., thus admitting the use of a Corn harvester. Early Northwestern Dent may be sown in check rows or in drills. The latter method is in favor in many localities. The stalks, being smaller and shorter than some of the later sorts, may stand close in the row, thus contributing to a heavy yield. Notwithstanding the small ear, yields of seventy to eighty bushels per acre are not uncommon. This sort is also much grown for fodder and silo purposes on account of its earliness and adaptability. It will, of course, give best yields on a fairly rich soil.

Our seed corn comes from the seed stock which we have improved year after year and bred-up to the highest standards. In order that the seed we sell shall always be of this pedigreed stock, we reserve each season enough to cover two years' requirements for our own fields. Whenever one season is unfavorable to seed production, we use this reserve stock from the previous harvest for our next planting. Last spring we planted our own seed stock, which was the result of thirty-five years of successful corn breeding in the Northwest.

On page 70 we have outlined the seed Corn situation for this season. For prices consult your local merchant or write us if he will not supply you with our high-bred strains.

An Average Ear of Minnesota No. 13 Yellow Dent Corn.

EXTRA EARLY FLINT SEED CORN

These are the earliest varieties grown and are especially adapted to Northern conditions. They make a rapid growth, mature quickly and under favorable conditions yield immensely. All are perfectly acclimated to our Northern conditions, which mean cool nights and short Summers. The "Squaw" types of the flint Corns are extremely early, but the ears grow so close to the ground that they cannot be harvested with a Corn harvester, hence are most valuable to "hog off" by turning stock into the fields and thus allow them to harvest the crop. The Mercer, Triumph, Longfellow, King Philip, and Smut Nose are also much used for replants where the first plantings fail, also for late fodder on early summer fallows—native sod, and the new corn on the frontier can grow fodder from late plantings cheaper than he can make hay, thus providing a grain ration for the stock. Plant 6 to 8 pounds per acre.

Hogging Down Corn. The practice of hogging down Corn is strongly recommended by the Iowa and several other state experiment stations. These four varieties of Flint Corn listed below are especially suited for the purpose. At the North Dakota Station in the Autumn of 1914, a poor crop of the flint type, from $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, was pastured by 16 pigs which made a gain of 815 pounds, or \$51.00 in value—after subtracting the cost of some additional concentrates which were fed.

This gives a value of \$20.40 an acre for this poor Corn without the expense of harvesting it.

Green pasture is also very desirable to use with the Corn for the best results. See page 79 regarding the use of Rape.

The advantages of hogging down Corn are that it saves the labor of husking, cribbing, reloading and feeding; storage is saved as no crib space is needed; the crop is harvested without waste; it gives the most pork for the least expense.

Squaw. Extremely early and of very dwarf habit. We still grow this Corn for those who want it, but we urge the planting of North Dakota White Flint, or North Dakota Yellow Flint, in its place, as both of these varieties are fully as early, more productive, and make a much more vigorous growth. Average length of ears $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Conditions on Seed Corn are so unsettled that it is impossible to quote prices at the time this page goes to press. Read page 70 if you are interested in the conditions which affect Seed Corn this season.

Improved King Philip. (Extra Early Red Flint.) An old-time New England favorite perfected by us. Extremely hardy. One of the best and most reliable early sorts. Ears 10 in. long; very early. See note above, under Squaw Corn and page 70, regarding 1919 Seed Corn crop.

Produce every bushel of grain and every pound of meat that it is possible to produce from your farm this year. The world's supply of food is very low. There is a great demand for all farm products.

North Dakota White Flint. Resulting from a careful selection of Squaw Corn for many years. Very much better than the Squaw. Average height stalk 5 ft., average distance base of ear from ground $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Average length of ear 8 inches. See note regarding crop, under Squaw Corn.

North Dakota Yellow Flint. (Gehu)

Resembles White Flint in earliness, habit of growth, etc., but the grain is yellow. Under normal conditions this variety will mature in 70 to 75 days. In localities where seasons are short and nights are cool it may be depended upon to give a crop. The yield must, of course, vary with conditions of soil, cultivation and season, but it has been no uncommon occurrence to secure a yield up to 75 bushels per acre. Gives an abundance of fodder of splendid quality. Average height stalk 5 ft., average distance base of ear from ground, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Average length of ear 8 inches. Conditions same as noted for other varieties above.

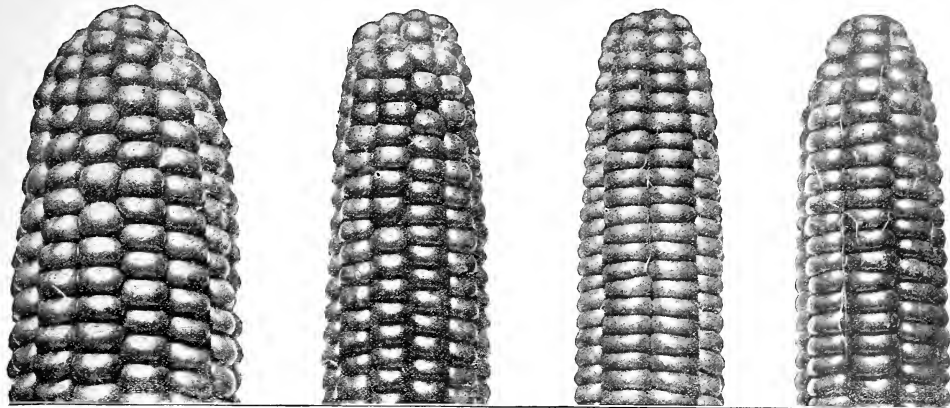
Buy your seeds early this season. Plan crops carefully and utilize every available piece of ground. Conserve labor by sowing reliable seeds, tested for purity and germination.

King Philip Flint Corn

North Dakota Yellow Flint.

North Dakota White Flint.

Squaw Flint Corn.



FIELD CORN, EXTRA EARLY FLINT VARIETIES

Northrup, King & Co.'s Triumph.

Extra Early Yellow Flint.

In the year 1899 we introduced this Corn as the largest eared and most productive of all the early flint varieties. Our customers know that when we send out a new variety it is just what we claim for it, and so our sales were very gratifying. From every side comes hearty praise of this magnificent variety, more than sustaining every claim made for it.

Our Triumph Corn is a very early flint variety, very bright yellow in color, maturing in from 90 to 100 days from day of planting, according to soil and season. Ears average about 11 inches in length (about 3 inches longer than the Mercer) and are 14 to 16 rows. Occasionally a 12 rowed ear is found; sometimes one with 20 rows. The kernels are large and the stalks are of good height. The ears average two to a stalk, growing well up so as to readily admit being cut by the harvester. The stalks grow very tall and leafy and make superior fodder. See page 76 for information about Seed Corn supply.

Directions for Planting—The habit of this Corn allows close planting. The largest crops of both Corn and fodder will be secured by planting in rows, dropping the kernels one at a time one foot apart. If it is desired to cultivate both ways, plant in hills about 3 feet 8 inches apart.

Never will the world's demand for farm products be so great. Increased production will bring the reward of extra profit and the satisfaction of helping to feed the entire world.

Plan your farm work carefully for a bumper crop, but always remember that good land, good methods, good weather, and hard work are of little use if the seed that goes into the ground is not right. The best seed obtainable is the only seed that you can afford to use.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Mercer.

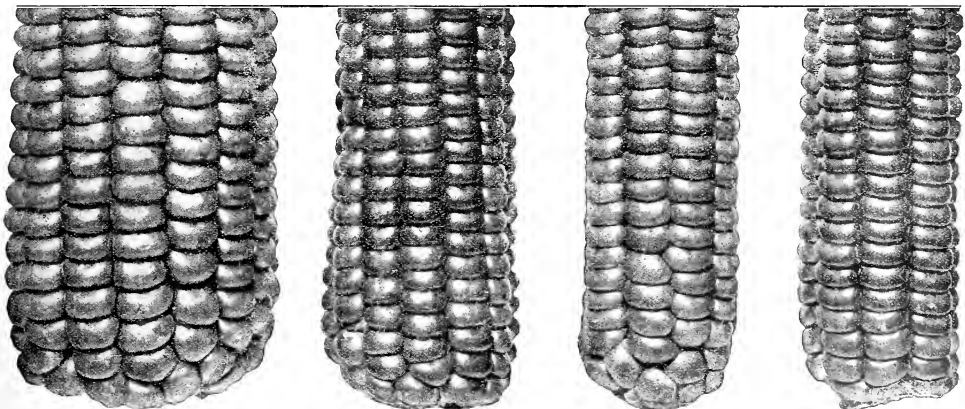
Extra Early Yellow Flint.

Early, prolific, good size ear and small cob. Has been grown in Northern Minnesota and North Dakota for fifteen years with great success and complete satisfaction. Average season of maturity 80 days. Very prolific, having yielded 164 bushels of good, sound ears to the acre; ears average 9 inches in length, 12 to 14 rowed, well filled out to the tips; a rich golden yellow color; has matured in 75 days from time of planting. Many stalks have two and sometimes three good ears. Stalks average about 3 feet in height and make excellent fodder. Very few suckers. Read page 76 for description of Seed Corn conditions.

Longfellow. (8 row Yellow Flint.) A very early 8-rowed Corn of the Canada type; ears cylindrical, about 11 in. long; color, rich glossy yellow. The weight of Seed Corn is fully 60 lbs. Average height of stalk 7½ ft., average distance base of ear from ground, 3 ft. Read the summary of Seed Corn conditions given on page 76. Ask your dealer for prices or write us if he will not supply.

Smut Nose Flint. (8-rowed.) A yellow flint Corn blazed with red at end of ear. Ears are large and round. This is a very early variety, and a great favorite in many localities. Our stock is very fine. Average length of ear 10 inches. Average height of stalk 7 ft. 6 in., average distance base of ear from ground, 2 ft. 11 in. See note under Squaw Corn on opposite page. Ask your dealer for prices.

Northrup, King & Co.'s high yielding Seed Corn and other items listed in this catalogue are sold by the best merchants in towns throughout the Northwest. Ask your local dealer for prices or write us if he will not supply you.



Northrup, King & Co.'s Triumph Flint.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Mercer.

Longfellow Flint.

Smut Nose Flint.

FODDER CORN

DRY Fodder Corn is probably the most satisfactory substitute for hay, according to the Minnesota Experiment Station. It should yield three to five tons of dry cured fodder per acre, which in feeding value is nearly equal to Timothy hay, ton for ton. Fodder Corn is a more profitable crop to grow than Timothy for Fodder on account of its heavier yield. It can be fed to all classes of animals with fine results. Fodder Corn may be sown as late as July 1 with a reasonable assurance of getting a satisfactory return. This makes it fit in well as a catch crop after the other farm work is done. If the Fodder Corn is drilled in and Rape sown with it in the last cultivation, the mixture will furnish splendid summer pasture for sheep and pigs. By repeated sowings three acres of land should easily provide ample pasturage for from fifteen to eighteen brood sows and litters, for the season.



A Field of Northrup, King & Co.'s Giant Fodder Corn. Note its leafy habit. This photograph was taken 60 days after planting.

New Uses for Fodder Corn.

This excellent forage crop has been grown largely in the Corn growing sections because it produces more tons of feed an acre than any other grain or grass—15 tons an acre of green feed are often reported and occasionally 25 to 30 tons are produced on a single acre where conditions are most favorable for its development. Fodder Corn is now sown broadcast at the rate of two or three bushels an acre for supplemental pasture to be used when grass is short and often dry during the autumn months.

To Kill Quack Grass.

Quack grass is taking possession of many of the best farms in the country. In such cases Fodder Corn is one of the best cover crops to smother this pest, by shading it from the sun. Plow the quack grass sod late in the Fall, which, with the freezing of the roots will greatly injure the plant. Cultivate with a spring tooth harrow every week during April and May. Plant Giant or Elephant Fodder Corn in drills, using one bushel of seed an acre and thus smother the quack grass and other weed pests.

LARGE SOUTHERN VARIETIES.

Prices Subject to Market Changes.

The situation regarding Fodder Corn and the prices could not be foreseen at the time this book was printed. Local merchants who handle our seeds can quote latest prices. Names of dealers near you will be sent on request. If your dealer will not supply you the items you desire, write to us.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Giant Fodder Corn.



We believe that in most cases farmers can better afford to pay the price we ask for our Giant Fodder Corn than to plant other Southern varieties as a gift.

First, because in proportion to the quantity of leaf, this variety has a smaller stalk than any other variety. Second, while several other well known varieties of Fodder Corn often grow just as tall and even at times throw out leaves that are as large, the extraordinary productivity of the Giant Fodder Corn arises from the closeness of the joints; and as leaves are thrown out from each joint, the result is an increased yield of fodder over any other variety. An extra pair of leaves on every stalk will more than pay the entire cost of seed on every acre of ground.

There are many reasons for considering Giant Fodder Corn the best and most economical; certainly it is by far the best of all the large growing varieties. The only objection that has ever been raised to the Giant, is that it grows very large, and is therefore harder to handle than the smaller sorts. We measured one stalk brought in by one of our customers, which was 14 feet in height; at the butt the stalk was two inches in diameter, half way up the stalk, 1½ inches in diameter. It bore 29 pairs of long and very broad leaves. This would seem to afford ample proof of the enormous feeding value of this truly remarkable Corn.

Drill 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre in rows about 3½ feet apart. Five or six kernels to each foot of row. The seed of this variety is very large and pure white. The nearest dealer who handles our seed can quote you prices on any available stocks of our Fodder Corn.

Varieties of Fodder Corn.

Fodder Corn may be divided into five classes, viz: Large Southern Varieties, Medium Dent Varieties, Early Dent Varieties, Flint Varieties and Sweet Varieties. Each of these has its friends. All may be successfully grown for fodder in almost any latitude. The merits of each class are briefly stated under their respective headings. If further information is desired, we shall be glad to supply it as far as it lies within our power, and will be pleased to make recommendations when desired. There is one point we want to impress on stockmen, dairymen and others using Fodder Corn, and that is to place your orders early. By so doing you secure the benefit of the lowest prevailing prices. You can test the seed and have Corn on hand that you know will grow when you are ready to plant.

The question of which is the BEST Fodder Corn will probably never be fully settled, any more than will be the question of the best breed of horses or cattle, so we try to present briefly and fairly the leading points of superiority claimed for each variety.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Red Cob Fodder Corn.

A tall growing Southern variety which is very popular all over the country. In Canada it seems to have the preference over any other sort, perhaps because it has been very widely grown and will produce a large tonnage in a short space of time. It grows very tall and very leafy and is exceeded in this respect only by our Giant Fodder Corn. The seed is white and grows on red cobs, thus giving it the name. Drill 1½ bu. to the acre in rows 3½ feet apart. Ask your dealer about stocks and prices.

Southern White Fodder Corn. This is a tall growing variety possessing the general characteristics of our Giant, but is not so closely jointed and therefore bears a few less leaves, with a correspondingly smaller tonnage per acre. Get prices from your dealer and buy early.

Booklet on Silage and Silos. A treatise on growing, handling and feeding silage and instructions on how to build a silo. Contains much information of value and is well worth having. It will be sent free with orders if requested or will be mailed upon receipt of 5c in stamps.

Just the Thing.

Your Giant Fodder Corn is just the thing for this country. I always raised it when in South Dakota and was much pleased with it there. What I planted early grew eleven feet tall, and what I planted the 6th day of July grew to seven or eight feet tall. The cattle eat every bit of it, so there is no waste, and I believe it will produce more feed to the acre than anything else one can raise. I planted five bushels of this Corn and I consider it safe to recommend it.

T. V. NASH, Douglas Co., Minn.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The above means that the item to which it applies has been "Registered in the United States Patent Office." Giant as a trade mark to apply on Fodder Corn may be used by us exclusively. No other is genuine. When buying Giant Fodder Corn be sure the above trade mark is on the bag.

FODDER CORN



A Field of Northrup, King & Co.'s Elephant Fodder Corn.

MEDIUM DENT FODDER CORN.

Many prefer for fodder smaller growing Corn than the large and later varieties, claiming for it the following advantages: 1st, that it is more readily handled by the Corn harvester; 2nd, that it matures earlier and gives well formed ears; 3rd, that it is more easily cured; 4th, that the smaller stalks make finer and richer fodder; 5th, that the fodder is more easily handled in putting through the silage cutter, or fed long.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Elephant Fodder

Corn. We believe this variety will best please the advocates of the type of Corn above referred to. It is tall growing, averaging 7 to 8 ft. It is very leafy. It has a small stalk. It will form, even in Northern Minnesota and in North Dakota, good sized ears, thus adding to its feeding value. It is low in price. Drill in rows about 3½ feet apart, and 60 lbs. per acre.

Elephant Fodder Corn has been registered in the United States Patent Office by us, as we have used this brand in connection with Fodder Corn for a great many years, in fact were the first to use it in this connection. Please note that it is contrary to law for any one to use the brand "Elephant" on Fodder Corn without our permission. Every bag will be marked, "Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.," and show the above trade mark. Ask your dealer for prices or write us if he will not supply.

EARLY DENT FODDER CORN.

Many stock raisers are growing early dent Corn as it gives a large proportion of fairly well matured ears, producing a very nutritious feed.

Early Yellow Dent Fodder Corn. When sown thickly in drills, at the rate of one to one and a half bushels to the acre, this seed will give a surprising amount of rich feed, relished by all stock. It can be cut and run through an ensilage cutter for the silo just before maturity or it may be fed in the rack. Prices on all grains, field and grass seeds can be obtained from your local dealer. If he does not handle our seeds, write to us and we will see that your wants are taken care of.

Early White Dent Fodder Corn. May be planted the same as the Yellow Dent Fodder Corn and matures at about the same time. While the Early Dent Fodder Corn does not yield so heavy a tonnage an acre, the resulting crop in most cases is of greater feeding value. For prices on all varieties of our Fodder Corn ask your dealer or write us.

FLINT VARIETIES FOR FODDER.

Farmers of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts use White Flint Fodder varieties almost exclusively. There is absolutely no waste to this class of Corn, as the stalk is eaten greedily, and the feeding value is superior to everything but the Sweet Fodder or Early Dent varieties.

Northrup, King & Co.'s White Flint Fodder

Corn "State of Maine." Our "State of Maine" Fodder is the tallest growing and best of the white flint sorts. We have great faith that it is to become a most popular variety in the Northwest, and we would like to have our customers give it a trial. Even the staunch friends of "Giant" and "Elephant" will find in the "State of Maine" something for them to "think about." Drill 1 bu. to the acre. Names of dealers near you who handle our seeds and can quote latest prices will be supplied on request.

Early Yellow Flint Fodder Corn. We are selling more and more of this variety for fodder. Stalk, leaf, ear and all make splendid forage. Secure your supply early. Ask your dealer for prices or write to us.

All prices subject to market changes.

SWEET VARIETIES FOR FODDER.

Early Sweet Fodder Corn. This makes capital fodder, and will mature ears in almost any part of the Northwest. The stalk is small, but sweet as honey and nothing can make better feed than this, fed cut and all. Drill 1½ to 2 bu. to the acre, in rows just far enough apart to admit cultivation. Ask your dealer for prices.

Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn. All varieties of sweet Corn possess very much more "sugar" than any feed sort, and this being the most important constituent, it necessarily follows that the Corn holding this in greatest quantity has the greatest net value. Evergreen Sweet Fodder grows much taller than the Early Sweet Fodder and makes well formed, but not matured ears in almost any part of the Northwest. Drill 1½ to 2 bu. to the acre. Buy your seed early. Consult your dealer or write us.



Early Dent Corn Growing for Fodder.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Silo Corn.



The building of silos throughout the Northwest, and more especially in Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas, has increased to a remarkable degree. More silos have been built in this part of the United States within the last few years than anytime previous.

This has resulted in a demand for silage best adapted to feeding cattle, sheep, and other live stock on the farm.

Corn is one of the most largely used of the various crops useful for silage, but it is not so thoroughly understood as it should be that its value depends—

First, upon the condition in which it is put into the silo, and

Second, the purpose for which it is to be fed.

Large quantities of Southern Corn are used for silage in sections where ears will not form. Where a large bulk of green feed is desired, as in the case of young stock or milch cows, this Corn may be profitably used. But the feeding value is not nearly so great, ton for ton, as in the more nearly ripened Corn. Except possibly in such cases, all sections should use for general silage those varieties of Corn that will, in an average season, form well developed, if not perfectly matured ears.

Following this principle, we have selected for the various latitudes hereafter mentioned, leafy sorts, as tall growing as the section permits, which may be relied upon, in ordinary seasons, to form full sized ears, and, in long seasons, to mature the Corn itself if so desired. We therefore recommend to our customers varieties which should be planted for silage as follows:

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Silo Corn No. 1, ripens north of parallel of latitude 47° viz., Northern Minnesota and Northern North Dakota.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Silo Corn No. 2, between parallel 45° and 47° viz., Central Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin, Southern North Dakota and Northern South Dakota.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Silo Corn No. 3, between parallels 43° and 45° viz., Southern Minnesota, Southern Wisconsin, Southern South Dakota and Northern Iowa.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Silo Corn No. 4, south of the 43rd parallel; viz., Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, etc.

By the use of these fodder Corns, being careful to order the number recommended for the latitudes mentioned, the grower secures the important advantage of being able to put Corn into his silo, in the precise condition he may deem best for his uses.

SOY BEANS. The growing of Soy Beans in the fields of Silage Corn is meeting with great favor in many localities of the Northwest. They are highly recommended by those who have thus grown them in combination. See page 82 for further information.

PLANTING AND HARVESTING.

Planting. Generally speaking, the seed should be sown in drills 3 ft. 6 inches apart, using 14 to 16 bushel of seed per acre, depending not only on the soil, but also the purpose for which the silage is to be used.

However less grain, and more silage, is desired, more seed may be planted to the acre, giving a greater amount of leaf and stalk but less ear Corn. For fattening beef cattle the opposite is true; the more ears produced the greater the fattening properties and for that reason less seed should be sown per acre, giving a better opportunity to mature. In either case the tonnage per acre will be about the same. In the one case there will be more leaf and stalk and less ears and in the other instance the opposite, less stalk and leaf but more grain.

Also by the use of these varieties, if the grower wishes, it may be cut at an early stage of its growth and used as fodder. Later it may be put in the silo in any desired stage and if the season promises to be long enough, it may be allowed to ripen for grain if this be desired upon.

Harvesting. Corn intended for the silo should be harvested with a binder and the bundles allowed to remain in the field for a day or two, where they will lose a portion of the moisture. If the leaves become dry, water may be applied from a hose as the corn passes through the silage cutter. Corn that has been frosted and become partially dry in the field may also be treated in this manner, with water, and will make excellent silage.

The Value of Proper Seed Stock. The best seed obtainable costs more than crib Corn, but it is worth many times the difference to the grower. Our experience, of more than a quarter of a century, in growing Seed Corn places us in a position to determine which are the best varieties for grain as silage. We can give you the results obtained from confidence believing the yields will not disappoint those of our customers who want Seed Corn for special purposes.

Our sales of Seed Corn are increasing many thousands of bushels each Normal year, which is conclusive evidence that the results obtained from the use of our highly selected and high bred stocks by planters in the Northwest are very satisfactory.

Special Notice: While we specialize in seeds especially adapted for Northern use, one trade in fodder, silage and Seed Corn all over the country is growing to such an extent that we are usually in a position to furnish Corn for any purpose or section, and we shall appreciate being given an opportunity to supply seed to our customers for special uses. Write and tell us for what particular purpose the seed is wanted and we will be glad to make recommendations.

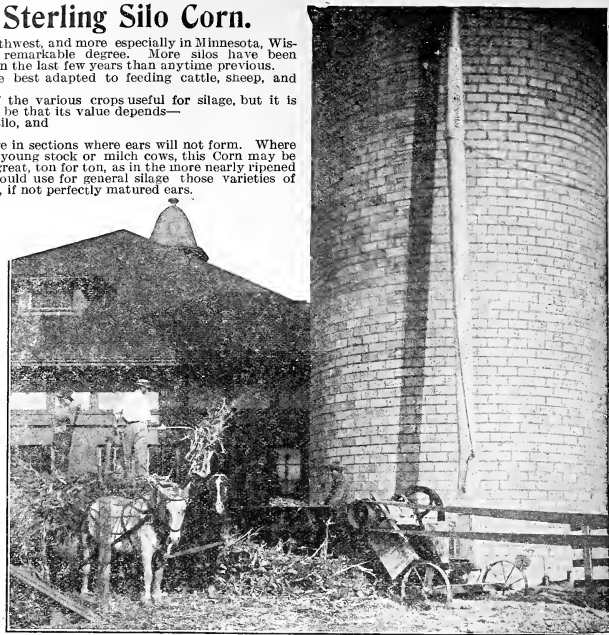
Prices.

Owing to the necessity of printing this catalogue early in the year, before values are known, no prices can be quoted here. Throughout the Northwest merchants who sell Northrup, King & Co.'s seeds can obtain from us the Silo Corn best adapted to their locality. Ask your dealer or write us when you decide to buy seed.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Silo Corn No. 1. Ask Your
Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Silo Corn No. 2. Dealer
Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Silo Corn No. 3. for Prices.
Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Silo Corn No. 4. Buy Early.

Ask for prices on Silo Corn in large quantities.

Booklet on Silage and Silos. A treatise on growing, handling and feeding silage and instructions on how to build a silo. It will be sent free with orders if requested or will be mailed upon receipt of 5c in stamps.



Cutting Silo Corn on the Minnesota Experiment Station Farm.

HOW TO FILL THE SILO.

Cutting the Corn. The proper time to cut Corn for silo filling is when the kernels are well dentured and almost mature. The lower leaves are turning brown at this time but the stalks are still green and contain a large amount of succulency.

If cut while the Corn is still immature and green, the silage will be sour and too laxative in effect, neither does it then have the feeding value that silage made from more matured Corn has.

Caution. The blow pipe must be as nearly perpendicular as possible, so that the air will lift the material. If the pipe has much slant, the material will settle on the lower side and clog, the air passing over it instead of pushing it up.

Adding Water. If Corn for any reason becomes over ripe and dry, excellent silage can still be made from it by adding water while it is being cut into the silo, a half a barrel to each load of Corn.

Good silage can be made from frosted Corn in the same way. In order to get a perfect distribution of water in the silage, it should be run through the blower with the silage. This can be done by running a steady stream into the blower by means of a small hose.

Packing the Silage. Thoroughly packing by tramping improves the quality of the silage. This should be done thoroughly, close to the wall. The center will take care of itself.

The surface of the silage while the silo is being filled should be kept concave, that is, lower in the center than at the walls. This will prevent an air space occurring between the wall and the silage from settling later.

Danger. When the Corn is cut into the silo it soon begins to heat, which causes large quantities of carbonic acid gas to be given off. The gas being heavier than air collects in the silo and must be given a chance to flow out before any one is sent into the silo when work commences in the morning.

This may be done by opening a door at the surface of the silage. Running in fresh material will soon mix up the gas with fresh air and make it safe.

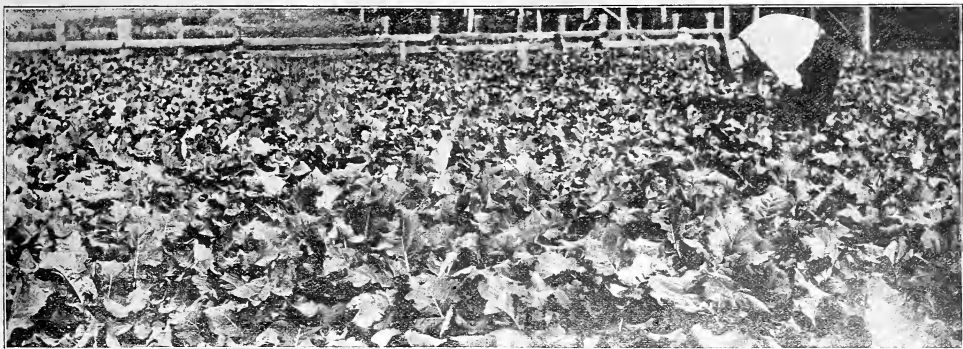
Capacity of Silos.

Silage for 200 Days.

Height	Diameter	Tons Capacity	No. of Animals to be fed	Lbs. fed per head per day	Tons silage required
24 feet	12 feet	54	15	25	32.5
28 feet	12 feet	64	15	30	45.0
28 feet	14 feet	86	15	35	67.5
30 feet	14 feet	92	20	30	60.0
32 feet	16 feet	120	20	35	75.0
34 feet	16 feet	128	20	40	80.0
32 feet	18 feet	162	25	35	87.5
34 feet	18 feet	172	25	40	100.0
36 feet	18 feet	182	30	35	105.0

Through your dealer you can usually obtain information about any item listed in this catalogue. Write us for the names of nearby merchants who handle our seeds and will supply you.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE



Dwarf Essex Rape is one of the most valuable forage plants, its many uses being fully considered, that has ever been introduced in the United States, and we take pride in having been the first seed house to bring it prominently before the farmers of America.

Now that the sale of Rape Seed amounts to thousands of tons annually, it is interesting, by way of contrast, to look back to the year when we introduced it, and find that our sales for the season were less than 500 pounds. Our customers can well understand that it gives us great pleasure to have lived to see our faith in Rape, for use in this country, amply justified by the outcome and that our effort to supply the very best quality of seed is recognized all over the United States.

Dwarf Essex Rape has been usually grown, until recent years, to furnish pasture for sheep and lambs, but it is now being found equally good in providing pasture for all kinds of stock.

Under average conditions a yield of from 10 to 20 tons or more of green forage per acre may be expected. According to a recent government bulletin, one acre of Rape with grain will fatten 20 wetters in two months.

It is an annual, bearing a close resemblance in leaf and stalk to the Rutabaga, but both leaves and stalks are more numerous in the Rape plant, and of a taller habit of growth. It is a pasture plant which may be eaten off by any kind of live stock, but it is preeminently fitted to furnish pasture for sheep, cattle and swine.

It should be from eight to twelve inches high when stock is first turned

in and it ought to make growth enough to support at least ten sheep per acre during the growing period of the Rape crop. Rape makes a second growth from the standing roots when the livestock is removed, and may be regrested later. Successive sowings, made three or four weeks apart until July 1, will give a very satisfactory feeding crop throughout the entire Summer.

The Iowa Station recommends sowing 3 pounds of Rape seed per acre in the Corn field at the last cultivation or before, allowing hoes to pasture the Corn and Rape together. They have proved this to be a very profitable practice and it is being carried on in all parts of Iowa and in many adjoining states. This makes the cost of growing the Rape about 40c per acre and nets splendid returns.

Culture. Rape is best adapted to moist, rich soil in which there is plenty of humus. Slough lands are especially good. It grows best in cool, moist weather and the time for sowing depends upon when the crop is to be used. When wanted for pasture, allow 5 to 10 weeks for it to attain maximum growth. Sow 1 to 2 pounds of seed per acre in drills and cultivate, for a weed-clearing crop. For broadcast-casting, use 3 pounds per acre on rich, weed-free soil so that the Rape will not be choked by weeds.

For continued hog pasture, sow Rape early and at successive intervals. It may well follow any grain crop and is always splendid to plow under for green manure.

Ask your dealer for prices on your requirements. Names of merchants in your vicinity handling our line sent on request.

Northrup, King & Co.'s ANNUAL HOG PASTURE MIXTURE



We most earnestly urge upon farmers all over the United States the real importance to them of using this Annual Hog Pasture Mixture of ours. It is called Annual Hog Pasture Mixture because when we commenced selling it many years ago it was intended primarily to supply pasturage for swine. It has, however, proved of such great economic value, not only for swine but all other live stock, that its use is increasing at a rate that is truly amazing even to us who know how valuable a thing it is. It is made from many different grains and forage plants, the majority of which grow again as fast as fed down.

From every part of the country come to us letters telling the result of its use, and if we had room to print these letters, there is not one thoughtful farmer who reads this but would be so thoroughly impressed with the fact that he too should sow this mixture, that he would not fail to secure some of this seed.

No matter how much feed you have for your hogs, sheep and cows you can profitably grow our Annual Hog Pasture Mixture. The results will please you because this mixture furnishes the variety they need. Read Mr. John Piiffer's letter on this point. With a large apple orchard into which to turn his hogs for the windfalls, with ample pasturage of Red Clover, Alfalfa, Timothy and Kentucky Blue Grass, he finds it very profitable to grow this mixture and he states the reasons. Another advantage in growing this mixture is that, sown in the Spring, it comes in when other pasturage is apt to be at its worst, and continues green and beautiful all through the season until Winter. This makes it valuable, too, as a catch crop, for it may be sown as late as the middle of August. We have customers who grow as much as 20 acres of this mixture, but its great general use is in small pastures or paddocks near the barns where the stock may be handily turned in at any time. Those desiring to raise an increased number of sheep and swine should note the fact that its use decreases the cost of fencing, as an acre yields four or five times as much as most pasturage. One more point, keep it fed down. It is best when young and tender and springs up again with amazing rapidity.

It is especially valuable as a crop to grow on feeding lots and cleared portions of the barn-yards. Here it will produce immense quantities of feed

rather than a dense growth of weeds, the usual crop for such lands about the farmstead.

Plow bare patches in the hog lots and sow Annual Hog Pasture Mixture where it will soon cover the soil with a heavy growth of green feed. Make all these waste patches about the barn-yards productive with sowings of Hog Pasture Mixture. Make the soil rich with stable manure; sow about corn planting time as the Mixture contains some seeds that require warm weather to germinate and the plants may be injured by freezing if sown too early.

The quantity of Annual Hog Pasture Mixture required varies according to conditions of soil and climate, but as a rule we recommend sowing 50 pounds to the acre. Prices on this and other items can be obtained through your local dealer. If he will not supply you, write to us.

Mr. John Piiffer's Letter.

The hogs, pigs and calves on my farm have the run of a large apple orchard which is seeded to a variety of grasses, including Clover, Alfalfa, Blue Grass, Timothy, etc. These supplemented with the windfalls from the fruit trees make a fine pasture. However, I believe that best results are obtained from the use of the largest possible variety of forage plants in the pasture. I sowed an acre to your Annual Hog Pasture Mixture. It made a wonderful growth and 25 tons of feed is understating the yield that acre gave me. I kept 50 pigs on it while they were weaned from their mothers. It grew faster than they could eat it. The cows were turned on the Hog Pasture Mixture after milking to keep it down. It makes a splendid all summer pasture for all kinds of live stock.

JOHN PIFFER, Minn.

Used It Five Seasons.
The Annual Hog Pasture Mixture, purchased from you has been so satisfactory I think you should know it. This is the fifth season I have sown it and consider it the best of anything I have seen. During the past five years I have purchased several hundred pounds of your Sterling Timothy, Medium Red and Alsie Clover seed. Alfalfa and cannot speak too highly of the results. Our neighbors who have always believed in the average run of seed have pronounced it the finest they have ever seen and some have been using it on account of our good crops.

F. L. DAGGETT, Minn.

PERMANENT HOG PASTURE MIXTURE

So great has been the success of Northrup, King & Co.'s Annual Hog Pasture Mixture, that we now offer a permanent mixture which, once sown, will remain for years without re-seeding. This mixture is offered with the confidence that it will give stock raisers entire satisfaction. It has already been thoroughly tested and proved of great value for all kinds of stock. It contains four varieties of Clover, besides many kinds of grasses. We do not recommend this to displace entirely our Annual Hog Pasture Mixture, as it will not produce so much in bulk, nor make new growth so quickly

after pasturing. It is, however, a substantial mixture which will prove a profitable investment to any farmer and, we are safe in saying, cannot be equaled anywhere. Not only is it suitable for hogs, but sheep, cows and horses relish this rich pasturage. You cannot afford to be without it.

Order both kinds to keep your stock well supplied with abundant feed. Sow from 20 to 25 lbs. of seed an acre. A large number of merchants sell our Hog Pasture Seed and can obtain it ready for the customer's orders. If your local dealer will not obtain it for you, write directly to us.

FORAGE AND SOILING CROPS.

SORGHUM OR SUGAR CANE.

Prices subject to market fluctuations.

Note the wide range of uses to which Sorghum may be put, and its great value in each case.

As a soiling crop, Sorghum will always prove of great value, since at least two crops can be obtained from one sowing. Much cows are exceptionally fond of Sorghum. It is excellent for milk production and a given acre furnishes a large quantity of equivalent food. An acre of Sorghum yielding 15 tons of green forage would feed 50 head of stock for 10 days. It should be fed sparingly at first, to avoid bloating.

As a pasture crop for sheep and swine it has no superior. When grazed down it will quickly spring up again, thus a large amount of pasture may be obtained at a season when forage is scarce. Cattle should be accustomed to it gradually. Sorghum pasture is said to enable hogs to maintain a steady, profitable growth throughout the summer. Mixtures of Sorghum with Barley or Oats have been found to give heavier yields than Sorghum alone. As a fodder crop it furnishes an enormous amount of feed. Sorghum outyields Fodder Corn, producing a richer and more nutritious feed of greater value. Thus it will be seen that utilized as a pasture, as a soiling and fodder crop, it may be made to furnish feed nearly the whole year round.

Minnesota Sorghum. Early Amber Cane. This is the earliest for Northern latitudes, and is the only variety which can be relied upon for Southern or Syrian climates. There are many hundreds of acres of sorghum being grown for syrup in Minnesota and other Northern States. In the district adjacent to Minneapolis, seed of the finest quality is obtainable and we get the choice of the best for making syrup. The seed of the last two years and the possibility of further economy being necessary, emphasizes the desirability of raising substitutes such as this on more farms. The cost is small compared to the large returns. This seed can be obtained from dealers who sell Northrup, King & Co. seeds. Ask for prices.

Southern Cane. This variety does not mature so rapidly as the heavier. When Sorghum is grown for fodder in the Southern Cane will give the greatest tonnage and is usually grown on that account by dairymen, to feed their milk cows. It is also desirable when grown as a pasture plant for sheep, hogs or cattle. All kinds of stock eat it readily. Southern Cane is not suitable for making syrup when grown in the North, but for feeding purposes is splendid. See cultural directions above. It can be sown at the rate of 30 to 60 lbs. per acre. Ask for prices.

Sudan Grass.

This grass was introduced by the Department of Agriculture and it has been tested at several experiment stations. Prof. A. C. Army of the Minnesota Experiment Station writes as follows:

We have experimented with Sudan grass quite extensively for the past two years. As far as I can see at the present time, it looks as though Sudan grass could well take the place of Millet or any other annual hay crop. Sown about 30 lbs. per acre, the rate of 40 lbs. per acre, it will give a yield of 3 to 4 tons of hay per acre. It can be cut some time in July just before heading out. This gives time for a second growth to reach the stage where it can be used for pasture or cut for hay. From the fact that Sudan grass may be used to produce two crops per year from a single seeding, it looks to me as though it should be preferable to Millet. This does not mean that Sudan Grass will replace Timothy or Clover but will doubtless compete with Millet wherever that is now grown.

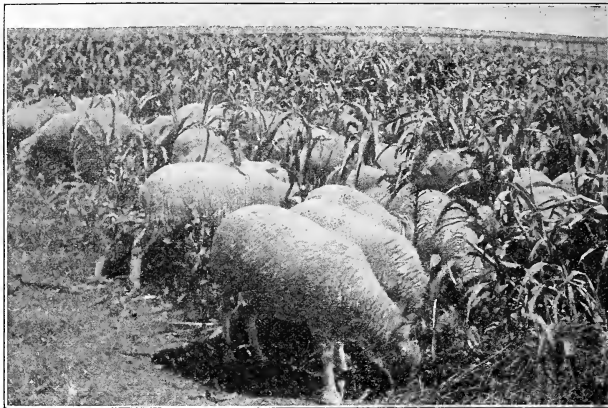
Sudan Grass belongs to the Sorghum family. It is an annual, lacking underground root stalks. Two cuttings can be obtained under favorable conditions, and growers near Minneapolis report two big crops last season. The yield varies from 1 to 4 tons of dried hay per acre. Sudan Grass has been sown broadcast or in drills at averages about 3 to 5 feet in height and has stems a little smaller than a lead pencil, being about three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. If grown in rows and cultivated it reaches a height of 5 to 6 feet, and the stems are larger than usual, being about one-fourth of an inch in diameter. The panicle is loose and open.

Sow Sudan Grass after the soil has become warm, about corn-planting time. It may be drilled from one-half to one inch deep. For seed production, sow 6 lbs. per acre in rows and cultivate. When broadcast, sow 16 to 24 lbs. per acre. It may be cut with a mow or binder.

Ask your dealer for prices or write us if he will not supply you.

Cow Peas, Northern Grown. Furnishes good pasture for cattle, sheep and swine, may be used for soiling or hay, but for the two purposes last named it is a little difficult to handle. It has great power to enrich the land by putting in it nitrogen drawn from the air, and since it may be grown as a catch crop, an immense future lies before it. Enriching the soil. When pastured by cattle and sheep in full hay, it will be well formed before turning in the stock. When pastured by swine, the crop should be allowed to get nearly ripe. When plowed under as a fertilizer, the plowing should be done in addition to the poultry range. They are very rich in oil and protein and are splendid to feed during the moulting period and winter months. They are also valuable for hogs. The seed is large and needs a good admixture of cultivation. 2 to 3 pounds will plant an acre. The plants will grow from 8 to 10 feet high and will be literally covered with large heads well filled with seed.

Sunflower, Mammoth Russian. Sunflowers are especially useful in the poultry run as the large leaves furnish shade for the young chicks, also the seed makes a good addition to the poultry range. They are very rich in oil and protein and are splendid to feed during the moulting period and winter months. They are also valuable for hogs. The seed is large and needs a good admixture of cultivation. 2 to 3 pounds will plant an acre. The plants will grow from 8 to 10 feet high and will be literally covered with large heads well filled with seed.



Sorghum, Grown For Pasture and Soiling.

Recently Sunflowers have been grown extensively in dry sections and high elevations for silage feeding purposes. Frost does not affect them as it does corn, and they withstand drought much better. The Montana Experiment station reports Sunflowers yielding about double as much as corn, securing as high as 36 tons to the acre under irrigation and 10 tons on dry land. The North Dakota Station found Sunflower silage richer in protein than corn silage. For silage use 8 to 16 pounds of seed per acre, in drills 24 to 42 inches apart. Plants should stand 4 to 10 inches apart in the row. Under irrigation, plant the larger amount in narrow rows and for dry land, plant the smaller amount in wide rows. Send samples and prices from the nearest dealer who handles our seeds.

Thousand Headed Kale. This is a variety of cabbage. The plant attains a height of three to four feet. The stem is covered with leaves which form small heads. Animals, especially sheep, eat it greedily. It grows well on most any land and is hardy. The seeds may be either drilled or broadcast, but we think drilling is better. If drilled, plant in rows 26 to 30 inches apart, so that plants may be thinned out so as to stand 16 to 18 inches apart in the rows. In drilling use $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of pound of seed to the acre. In broadcasting 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds are required. Prices by mail, postpaid, large pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25. By express or freight, at purchaser's expense, 10 lbs., \$10.50.

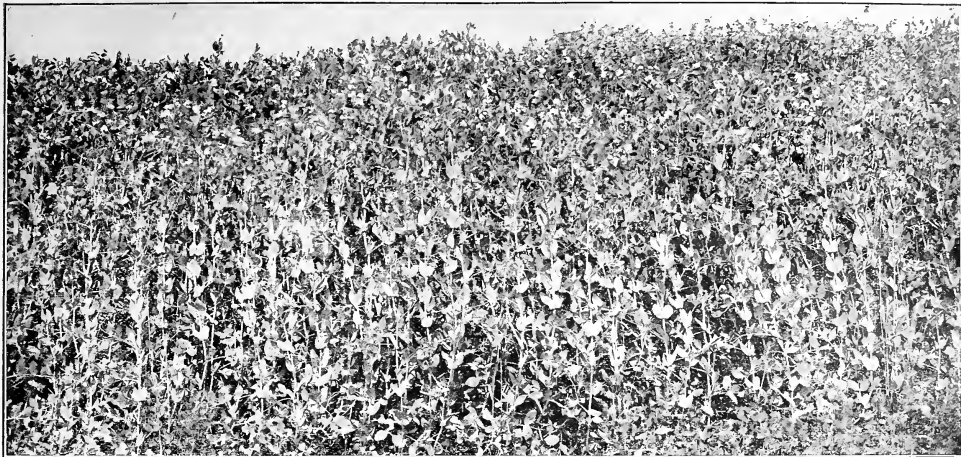
Australian Salt Bush. Yields large crops of excellent fodder and silage. Our grower of seed writes as follows: "Salt Bush should not be planted on foul ground or where it cannot be given tillage to start it. After it is established, it is a strong grower and will thrive in poor soil, alkali, heat and drought to an astonishing degree. I have produced nearly forty tons per acre of green forage on good wheat ground. Provide a good seed bed, then drill the seed in thin, four foot apart, covering, slightly and firming down. Keep the weeds out until it gets a start. For dairy pasture it cannot be excelled. In the North, Salt Bush is an annual; farther south, a perennial. Two pounds of seed will plant an acre. The value of Salt Bush has never been appreciated and should be given more attention by farmers everywhere." Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Peanuts, Iverson's Improved. This variety combines prolificness, yielding fewer imperfect pods and less earliness, large size and any other sort. The vines are a valuable feed for horses, cattle and sheep. An acre will produce from one to two tons of vines. The nuts are relished by nearly everyone. Peanuts do best on a light sandy soil, but any open soil will do. The ground should be plowed deeply and thoroughly harrowed. Careful tillage is important. Seed peanuts should be carefully hulled to prevent breaking the skin on the kernels. They should be planted in rows two and a half to three feet apart and ten to twelve inches apart in a row. Cover with about two inches of earth. When they are matured, pull them up and expose to the sun for a few days. Then, dry, in a hot, dry place, and store in a cool, dry place. Prices, packet, 5c; pound, 40c, postpaid.

Peanuts, Small Early Spanish. This variety, although growing in the North, being earlier than any other sort. It yields enormously, pods that are solid and unusually well filled. As a confection it is sweeter and more delicious than the larger varieties. Seeds should be planted in drills, 3 feet apart, 8 to 10 inches apart in the row. Plant is of medium height, bushy growth, making cultivation easy. Prices, packet, 5c; pound, 40c, postpaid.

Feterita. A wonderful new grain which has attracted considerable favorable attention in Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. It belongs to the Sorghum family. It was introduced from Africa by the United States Department of Agriculture. The advantages claimed for Feterita are its drought resisting qualities, its heavy yield, its earliness, its stouping propensities and its freedom from insect pests. It is of medium height and about equal to Kaffir Corn in feeding value. Feterita successfully withstood dry weather in Kansas and nearby states during 1913 and yielded under these unfavorable conditions, 35 bushels per acre and more. Order early through your dealer.

Kaffir Corn. Grows 4 to 5 feet high. The stem or stalk bears numerous, heavy leaves. The stalks are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum. It makes excellent fodder, either green or dry, which is highly relished by cattle and all kinds of stock. The seed crop is also heavy, sometimes 50 to 60 bushels to the acre. For grain, sow in rows 3 feet apart, 3 to 5 pounds of seed to the acre. For fodder, sow $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 bushel either broadcast or in drills. Get the latest price from your dealer or write to us if he will not supply you with our seeds.



A Field of Canada Field Peas. Four feet high at time of blossoming.

FIELD PEAS

PRICES. For prices on Field Peas ask the dealer who sells Northrup, King & Co.'s seeds, or write to us. Prices on field and grass seeds subject to market changes.

Peas could be made to bring more nitrogen to the soils of this country every year than is now purchased annually by the farmers at the cost of millions.—Year book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The above statement, coming as it does from a reliable source, gives the progressive farmers of this great Northwest something to think about. Grain has been grown year after year on many farms, sapping the life and fertility of the soil. Here is a crop which is not only profitable but will return to the land the much needed nitrogen. Peas are second only to Clover in their soil enriching properties and can be grown under almost any condition of soil or climate. There is always a ready market for Peas, or they can be profitably ground and fed to stock. The vines make rich, nutritious hay. If fed to milk cows, when green they increase the flow of milk. Peas are a paying crop and can be profitably planted in many ways. First. When sown alone about three bushels are required to the acre. They can be matured and threshed when dry. The yield will vary from 30 to 60 bushels an acre.

Second. Peas and Oats are frequently sown together, using 1½ bushels of peas and 2 bushels of Oats an acre. By so doing a double crop can be secured. They can be threshed at one time and readily separated in cleaning.

Third. They can be sown alone or with Oats and fed green. It is surprising the amount of fodder which is produced in this way. If sown together, sow Peas first and plow under four inches; then drill in the Oats.

Fourth. For plowing under when Peas and Oats are sown together and each are "in milk," they are nearly equal in value to Clover, used in the same way, to enrich the soil.

Golden Vine Field Peas. Yellow. Height of vine, 3½ to 4 ft. A fine, vigorous variety. This strain is especially desirable on account of the heavy yield. On good soil it gives a very heavy crop and yields fairly well on land so poor as to be otherwise non-productive.

Canada Field Peas, Yellow. Height of vine 3½ to 4 ft. This is a standard variety of Field Peas and needs no special description. This variety is extensively grown in Canada, Wisconsin and other Peas growing sections, and has a large sale, not only for agricultural purposes, but for use in soups. It is also fine for pigeons and poultry.

Canada Field Peas, Green. Height of vine 3½ to 4 ft. Of the same general character as Canada Yellow Field Peas. Used for the same purposes, but the seed is green in color instead of yellow.

Scotch Peas. Grown largely for early green forage. Foliage is more rank and abundant than Canada Peas. Sow one to one and a half bushels per acre with Oats for support.

VETCH

Sand or Winter Vetch. (*Vicia Villosa*.) Sometimes called Hairy Vetch. This is a very valuable forage plant, and is rapidly becoming more popular each year as the farmers of this country are learning more of its great value. It is very hardy, is valuable as a winter cover crop to prevent leaching, and for forage and fertilizing purposes. It is an annual, but re-sows itself and will come up year after year on the same ground. It succeeds well on nearly all soils and thrives surprisingly on poor, light land and will endure extremes of drought, heat and cold. It improves the soil, being a great nitrogen gatherer. The roots bear innumerable nodules of nitrogen-gathering bacteria. These take the nitrogen from the air and restore it to the soil where it is so much needed. It belongs to the Pea family, but the vines are much longer and the foliage is more abundant. The vines in the illustration were from the second crop and measure five feet and seven inches in length. These plants were grown within a few miles of Minneapolis, on the farm of Mr. James J. Hill. It may be sown either in the Spring or Fall with about half a bushel of Rye or Oats for support. It grows rapidly and is particularly valuable in sections where Clover does not thrive. In the North it remains green all Winter under the snow and it is invaluable for early pasturing or soiling. The Department of Agriculture estimates the value of an acre of this Vetch plowed under equal to commercial fertilizer at the rate of from \$10 to \$40 an acre. When sown in August or September it covers the ground before frost and prevents leaching of the soil during the Winter and Spring. When sown in April or May it can be cut in July, the second growth affording excellent pasture during the Summer. The yield of green fodder is from twelve to twenty tons an acre. This may seem to be an exaggerated statement but when the amazing stooling propensities of this plant are taken into consideration the yield is readily accounted for. As many as twenty long vines spring from each root. When raised for hay it should be left standing until some seeds have become well formed. We especially urge farmers of the Northwest to try Sand or Winter Vetch. Not only does it produce an enormous amount of very valuable feed, but it at the same time restores to the soil a great amount of fertility which is so much needed. It will not disappoint. Plant at least an acre this season. 50 to 60 pounds of seed required to the acre. Get the latest price quotations from the Northrup, King & Co. dealer. Name on request.

Spring Vetch. Known also as Tares, English Winter Vetch, Oregon Winter Vetch or Common Vetch. Used for the same purpose as the Sand Vetch but must be planted in the Spring wherever the Winters are severe as this variety is not so hardy as Hairy Vetch. It succeeds wherever Canada Field Peas thrive. If sown alone, use 60 lbs. of Vetch per acre and if with Oats, 60 lbs. of Vetch and 40 lbs. of Oats are usually seeded.

Spring Vetch thrives in a well-drained soil, does best in loams or sandy loams though excellent crops are grown both on sandy and gravelly soils. On poor soils special care should be taken to provide thorough inoculation. (See page 86 for details of the variety of strains of Vetches of such green pastures near, from Northrup, King & Co.) Any dealer who handles Northrup, King & Co.'s seeds can quote latest prices and supply you with Vetch seed or obtain it from us as long as our stock lasts. If your dealer will not supply you, write directly to us. Prices on field seeds subject to market changes. See page 86 for "Nitragin."



Winter Vetch, Second growth. 5 ft., 7 in. long.

SOY OR SOJA BEANS.

Valuable for silage, hay, for hogging off and as a soil improver. They resemble the navy bean in appearance but grow considerably taller. When planted with corn for silage the total yield per acre is increased and the feeding value of the silage improved. For hay they are valuable as an emergency leguminous crop where clover has been winter killed, equal to clover in feeding value and one of the best annual clover substitutes. The beans are approximately equal to oil meal in feeding value, making one of the best crops for hogging down either alone or with early corn. For an annual crop, Soy Beans are excellent as a soil improver, especially on sandy soil. Like clover they gather nitrogen from the air.

Culture. For silage, the usual amount of corn is planted and Soy Beans added at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre. Seed may be mixed in the planter box and sowed at each row end or planted from separate boxes. The two crops may be grown separately and mixed in the silo cutter, three loads of corn to one of Soy Beans. The beans should be almost ripe when cut.

For hay, plant 60 to 90 lbs. per acre in rows 20 to 30 inches apart. Harvest when pods are well filled and leaves commence to turn. Allow to wilt in swath then rake up and place in small cocks. Curing sometimes requires several days and should be thorough. Soy Beans drop their leaves quite easily and should be cut before any number have fallen. They should be handled as little as possible to retain the most leaves.

For hogging off, plant 30 to 60 lbs. per acre in rows 20 to 42 inches apart. 20 inch rows can be made by straddling every other row with the corn planter. As soon as the beans are mature turn in the hogs to harvest the crop. Soy Beans and Flint Corn mixed make a better ration. Wisconsin Pedigree or Early Black Soy Beans (Northern Wisconsin Grown).

The leading early variety, improved and recommended by the Wisconsin and Minnesota Experiment Stations. Our stock is grown under our own supervision north of Minneapolis, in Wisconsin, from seed secured from the Wisconsin Station. There are late southern grown varieties of black Soy Beans which should not be confused with the Wisconsin Early Black. Be sure to get the genuine extra early variety. They grow from 18-30 inches high and mature in 65 to 75 days. They are one of the best yielders of beans and best suited for hogging down.

Early Brown Soy Beans (Northern Grown).
A little later and trifle taller than Early Black. Especially adapted for silage and for hay. Mature about the same time as Sterling Silo Corn. Grow from 24 to 36 inches high with very fine branching stems and especially leafy. Grow erect eliminating difficulties in harvesting experienced with some varieties that lodge badly.

There are many late southern varieties of brown Soy Beans which mature too late to make good quality silage or hay. Be sure to get the genuine Early Brown Northern Grown.

Mammoth Yellow Soy Beans (Southern Grown).
The tallest and heaviest yielding variety. Grow from 30 to 40 inches high but will not mature in our climate. However, many prefer them for silage, hay and as a soil improver as they can usually be purchased more cheaply than early varieties and give a larger tonnage of forage. Our stock is southern grown of the best quality.

For prices, see the dealer handling our seeds or write to us.

CLOVER SEED.

Prices. The Clover Seed market is so unsettled that we are listing no prices on Clover in our catalogue. For prices on all varieties, ask the nearest dealer to you that handles our line of branded Clover seed. If no merchant in your vicinity handles our seed write us and we will see that you are supplied.

Medium Red Clover. This is regarded as the most valuable of the Clover family. It is sometimes called June Clover and is a dependable all-round variety for farmers and stockmen. It makes two crops each year. The first is usually cut when it is in blossom for hay; the last crop may be harvested for seed, cut for hay, or plowed under to add fertility to the soil. It may be sown either in the Spring or Fall, and where no other grasses are used, at the rate of 10 to 12



Single Plant of Soy Bean, Showing Prolific Yield of Leaves and Pods.

pounds to the acre, according to quality of seed used and condition of the soil. Clover adds greatly to the fertility of the land on which it is grown. It does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it. It pays always to buy the best quality of Clover seed which can be obtained. Even though the first cost is twice as much as cheaper seed, it will be found in the long run that inferior seed is the most expensive, not only on account of less hay or seed being produced from it, but from the fact that one's land becomes infested with weed seeds which decrease the value of the land.

It has been demonstrated time after time that crops following a growth of Clover are larger and of better quality than when grown on land which has produced the same crop for a series of years. Clover should be rotated with grain crops every three to five years. The small nodules or bacteria which cling to the rootlets possess the power to draw the nitrogen from the air and store it in the soil where it is most needed and where it can be drawn upon by subsequent crops. It is well to sow Clover with every crop of hay. It serves to keep the ground free from weeds, restores fertility, and may be pastured in the Fall, or will repay the grower even if put to no other use than to be plowed under as a green fertilizer. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. of seed per acre. For price, see merchants who handle our seeds or write us.

This is grown largely for pasture and to restore fertility to depleted soils. It makes good hay if cut soon enough although it has a coarser stem than the Medium Red Clover. Mammoth Red Clover supplies fine grazing for stock. It sometimes yields more seed than Medium Red Clover. Being a rank grower, it is very valuable for fertilizing purposes. The foliage, flower and stem are darker in color than the Medium Red Clover. It ripens later, and makes only one crop. Especially valuable on light, sandy lands. Eight pounds of Sterling brand seed are sufficient to sow an acre.

Alsike or Swedish Clover. This is one of the hardest varieties known. It is perennial and does not winter kill. It will do better on moist land than any other variety of Clover, and is suitable for either hay or pasture. When sown with other grasses, it forms a thick undergrowth and greatly increases the yield. It is frequently sown both with Medium Red Clover and with Timothy, and the quality of hay thus produced is excellent. It is fine-stemmed and leafy and thus is quickly cured. It makes a very profitable seed crop in many sections of the Northwest.

A low, close growing Clover; round white heads, very fragrant. Very desirable for beautifying the lawn. It will stand close cutting and very rapidly throws up an abundance of leaves and blossoms. It is usually better to sow with other grasses. Does well on most any soil. Prices will be quoted by your dealer who handles our line or write us if no merchant is convenient.



Alsike Clover. Valuable for Both Pasture and Hay, Especially in Combination with Timothy.

THREE RELIABLE BRANDS And What They Mean to You.

The three brands illustrated here were adopted for the protection of our customers. It will be to your interest to know them. Wherever you see a bag branded with one of these designs you can rely upon the quality of seed it contains, whether it is Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, Blue Grass or any other variety.

These brands are being advertised throughout the Great Northwest, and people are demanding grass and field seeds bearing one of these trade marks.

Why run the risk of sowing unknown seed of doubtful purity and germination when you can procure such dependable seeds as these?

Following is a brief summary of what these three brands stand for.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Brand Seeds.

For those who want the best. Unexcelled for purity, germination, plumpness and color. Look for the Sterling trade mark.

Every bag of Grass or Clover seed put out by us under the name Sterling, will be sold only in our branded bags—every package bearing our name, our trade mark, and marked with a special stock number. None other is genuine. As the contents of a bag cannot be identified once it has been opened, purchasers should always insist on getting our original packages.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Northland Brand Seeds.

The greatest value for a reasonable price, of uniformly superior quality, carefully selected for high purity and strong germination. The Northland Goose is on every bag.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Viking Brand Seeds.

Lowest in price, consistent with dependable quality. Strictly re-cleaned and tested for purity and germination. Every bag branded with the Viking ship.

Our Prices. Please Read Carefully.

In order that you may have this catalogue as early as possible in the season we are preparing this part before the market has been established on Grass and Clover seeds.

For this reason we are unable to quote prices on the following pages, but all items will be offered through dealers who handle our seeds.

It is well to keep in touch with the dealer near you who sells Northrup, King & Co.'s seed. He can keep you informed on latest prices and supply you with your selection of our reliable brands of hardy, productive varieties.

Many varieties of seed are short this season and we urge everyone to order early while it is possible to select the kind he needs and before stocks are depleted or sold out entirely. You will obtain a distinct advantage if you plan as soon as possible all the crops you intend to grow and arrange at once for the best seed. Thus you can be sure of having what you prefer to use at planting time. If you wait till the last minute you may not be able to get the kind of seed you want, in time for sowing.

Get samples of our dependable brands from your dealer or from us and examine them carefully. Note the high percentage of purity and germination. Order your entire seed supply early.

It is always profitable to plant reliable seed but this season more than ever before it is necessary to be as sure as possible of the seed you plant. A very large percentage of our customers now purchase our Sterling brands of Grass and Clover exclusively, and will not have any other. They have found it to their interest to pay a little more for this brand and be absolutely assured that they are getting as fine seed as money can buy.

What the Microscope Reveals.

The photographs shown on this page are all magnified several diameters to demonstrate more clearly that which is not fully understood by those unfamiliar with the handling of Grass and Clover seed. The pictures numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4 are Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Brands of Medium Red Clover, Timothy, Alsike Clover and Montana Alfalfa respectively. It will be noted how pure and plump are these brands of seeds. On the other hand, the pictures numbered 5, 6 and 7 are ordinary grades of seeds commonly offered on the market. The magnifying glass readily detects the weed seeds of all kinds, broken sticks and straws, immature, brown and shrunk seeds, dirt and refuse which are not only of no value, but prove of considerable loss and harm. These impurities pass by unnoticed until placed under the microscope. To avoid the sowing of doubtful quality seed on your land and to receive real value for your money, it is always good judgment to purchase one of our three reliable brands.

SWEET CLOVER

Alfalfa's Twin Sister

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT SWEET CLOVER.

1. A great soil improver, both during and after growth.
2. Will grow on nearly all soils in the northwest.
3. May be grown either with or without a nurse crop.
4. Easier to get started than Alfalfa.
5. Makes a good crop on soil too poor to grow other plants.
6. Makes good hay and pasture.
7. All kinds of stock soon learn to relish it.
8. Produces heavy seed crops in all sections.
9. Feeding value equal to Alfalfa.
10. Starts early in the spring, grows all summer and until late in the fall.
11. Does not bloat cattle and sheep like Alfalfa.
12. Roots are soft, easily inoculated and decay rapidly.
13. A biennial legume, fits well in rotation.
14. As green manure will add more plant food than any other crop.
15. Will smother nearly all kinds of weeds.
16. Will prepare heavy, wet alkali land for other crops.
17. An excellent bee pasture, making white honey.
18. Will grow where other Clovers will not, both on low, wet alkali land and on dry, stony, sandy or gumbo soils.

Sweet Clover is an erect biennial plant with woody stems, the first season growing 1½ to 3 feet high and developing a large root, in which is stored food material for the second season's growth. The growth the second season usually reaches a height of 4 to 7 feet. It bears flowers and seed the second season and then the plant dies, so it is readily controlled by cutting before it goes to seed, which will prevent any seed being self sown. The young growth of Sweet Clover is very succulent resembling Alfalfa but it is more stemmy and has a strong fragrant odor.

USES

On hillside that wash badly, Sweet Clover is very valuable, as the great roots push down and help hold the soil in place. Sometimes it is difficult to establish it on bare, steep slopes, in which case transplanting the young plants may be required.

Add Humus to Soil. Many soils are lacking in humus or vegetable matter. Humus tends to make soils black and gives them the "rich" appearance of fertile garden earth. Humus makes soils mellow and lightens heavy soils, as well as increasing the ability of soils to hold water. The roots of Sweet Clover are so large that they supply considerable humus to the soil but if much is wanted it would be well to plow under some of the top growth, too. Whenever any heavy growth is plowed under to add humus, it usually requires several months for this to decay and settle enough to make the soil right for the following crop. Some growers report extra large yields of corn and other crops following Sweet Clover. The Kansas Experiment Station writes that "Sweet Clover is a good crop to grow in a rotation, as it leaves the land in fully as good condition for succeeding crops as does Alfalfa."

The Montana Experiment Station says that this plant "seems to grow on strongest alkali ground than most other plants, and has considerable value as a reclamation crop on such ground."

Hay and Pasture. From many states come glowing reports of the value of Sweet Clover for hay and pasture. After acquiring the taste, stock often prefer it to other pasture. A farmer near Minneapolis experiences great difficulty in keeping his cattle away from it, as they frequently break down the fence to feed upon the tender growth before it is ready to cut.

It is usually possible to get one cutting of Sweet Clover the first year and two good hay crops the second; or hay and pasture, or one hay crop and one seed crop. It is a splendid feed, about equal to Alfalfa.

Where used for hay, it is best to have the field free from timothy or other grasses which would smother the lower eye sprouts. It grows from crown shoots like Alfalfa the first year. The first-year growth should be cut close to the ground just as soon as the crown shoots begin to show. The second-year growth comes from eyes or buds on the base of the old plant, not from crown shoots. So cut the crop as low as possible. The crop is 22 or 23 inches tall, regardless of bloom. Set the cutter-bar to leave 4 or 5 inches stubble.

Rake quite green and put in small cocks. Second cutting should be made when the growth is about 23 inches and just beginning to show bloom. The second cutting cures quicker than the first, but does not shed water so well. Handle so as to save the leaves.

Seed. Sweet Clover produces seed abundantly—sometimes yielding five 60-lb. bushels or more of hulled seed per acre. The seed is produced by the second season's growth, but if it is cut before the second season's growth for several years, a crop of seed may be harvested each year. The largest seed crop is produced from the first cutting of the season, but a fair seed crop may be secured from the second cutting, especially if the first crop is cut rather early for hay and several inches above the ground. When a seed crop is harvested enough seed usually shatters and falls to give a good stand the following year.

Bee Pasture. Sweet Clover makes splendid bee pasture, as it blossoms for many weeks during the second year of its growth.

CULTURE.

Sow the seed at the rate of 15 to 20 lbs. per acre, with a nurse crop of grain, or alone, in well prepared fields in April or May. Cover the seed very lightly. It may follow a cultivated crop by preparing the seed bed with surface-worked implements. The soil should be plowed, this should be done several weeks before seeding. Sweet Clover requires a very firm, compact soil.



Two Plants of Sweet Clover. Note the Strong Crowns

It can also be grown on pasture or rough land by sowing on the surface in early spring when the ground is honey-combed with frost. Sowing on Wheat on the bare ground is a prevailing practice in some states.

Sweet Clover is a legume having the same bacteria on its roots that grow on Alfalfa. Consequently it supplies nitrogen to the soil and prepares the way for Alfalfa.

Some authorities advise inoculating Sweet Clover just as you would Alfalfa, by using soil from land where Sweet Clover is growing, or by treating the seed with "Nitragin", (listed on page 86). By either method one can be sure of having plenty of the nitrogen germs in the soil, which will tend to give the plants a good start. Wherever Sweet Clover grows wild, this is usually unnecessary.

Where to Plant. Sweet Clover is especially valuable for building up worn-out soils. It is not usually advisable to plant it where Red Clover or Alfalfa flourishes, as these crops are commonly more valuable to the grower. However, some farmers are planting Sweet Clover in preference to other crops for pasture.

It grows in a variety of soils—heavy, light, wet or dry, almost anywhere except in acid soil. But it does best on a firm, well drained soil which is rich in lime and delights in exposed subsoils and stony situations. This plant frequently grows vigorously on lands too light to be adapted to the common farm crops; also on clay bankmounds from which the soil has been removed.

The Montana Experiment Station recommends it for improving Alkali soils. It is a splendid green manure crop for plowing under as it supplies so much humus and nitrogen to the soil. Growers report extra large yields of corn and other crops following Sweet Clover.

VARIETIES.

White Blossom or Bokhara. *Melilotus Alba*. This lives two years and then dies. It is the variety commonly referred to when "Sweet Clover" is mentioned and is the best for general use.

Yellow Blossom. *Melilotus Officialis*. This variety belongs to the same family as White Blossom Sweet Clover but is not so prolific in growth, the tonnage is a little less, is shorter in growth, but is from ten days to three weeks earlier.

The flowers are yellow instead of white. For bee pasture and fertilizing purposes, we believe it to be equally valuable.

Yellow Annual Sweet Clover. *Melilotus Indica*. A worthless variety which lives only one year. This should never be sown for any purpose.

"Nitragin" for inoculating Clover will be found on page 86.

Prices. See the dealer in your locality who handles our seeds for prices on Sweet Clover. Values change during the season. It will be well to order early.



TIMOTHY SEED.

Timothy is the best known, most extensively sown and one of the most profitable grasses grown in this country. Having a large bulk of stems, with few leaves, the hay wastes little in transportation. The grass stands up well, the hay is easily cured and heavy for its bulk.

Timothy is very easily established, the seed is inexpensive, and easily sown. It starts rapidly and often yields the best crop the year after sowing. It is extremely hardy, enduring extremes of heat and cold. It does best on moist, clay soils.

Characteristics. This grass has shallow, fibrous roots, growing in stools and never forming a compact sod. Timothy increases by means of runners, just as some onions do. These bulbs, at the base of the stalk, store food for future plant growth. As the plant ripens, nourishment is stored in these bulbs as well as in the seeds. If Timothy is cut too early, the bulbs are weakened and the stand decreases. These bulbs also increase and store up nourishment in the Fall while the aftermath is growing; therefore it is likely to injure the meadow seriously if it is pastured in the Fall. It should never be pastured unless the aftermath is unusually heavy due to a wet Fall.

Timothy rapidly exhausts the soil nitrogen and so the meadows are greatly improved by a dressing of stable manure or other fertilizer. The latter should contain a mixture of Timothy and Alsike, see below.

large amount of nitrogen. Clovers grow well with Timothy and clover together they form the standard crop for mowing and pasture lands on the majority of farms in the northern and middle states. For a mixture of Timothy and Alsike, see below.

Timothy is useful for seeding mountain pastures on ranges in moist areas. It is not suited for a permanent pasture as it will run out in the course of a few years. It is, however, well adapted to early Spring grazings as it starts up quickly in the Spring before the Blue Grass and other crops of hay are raised on rich land. It is not suited for light, sandy soils so well as other grasses.

Seed Selection. The most important point in the growing of Timothy is the selection of good seed. Poor seed, besides containing weed seed, will not all grow. That which does germinate is weak and produces few stalks and seed heads. It should not take an intelligent farmer long to figure the wisdom of investing his time and money in reliable seed, and that means Northrup, King & Co.'s "Sterling" Brand. Only ten pounds of this brand required to the acre when sown alone.

Prices. Owing to the unsettled conditions of the market we are not quoting the price of Timothy in this catalogue. Values change from day to day and to secure latest prices ask your nearest dealer that handles our brands of Timothy Seed. If no merchant near you has our line, write to us and we can supply you.

ALSIKE CLOVER and TIMOTHY MIXED.

Where Alsike Clover and Timothy are grown together, and the seed is saved therefrom, it is impossible, in cleaning, to make a complete separation of the two.

On this account we purchase the seed for less money and we can sell it for less than would be the case if a perfect separation could be made.

Those desiring to sow Alsike and Timothy together can save considerable money by buying the seed of these two varieties together as originally harvested.

The Minnesota Experiment Station recommends using Alsike in all Timothy and Medium Red Clover mixtures. The Alsike tends to increase the forage crop and to add to the life of the Clover as the latter begins to die out, since the Alsike is a hardy perennial and does not easily winter kill. Alsike and Timothy hay is much richer in feeding value than Timothy alone and will flourish on soils too moist for clover. Alsike is suitable for or better than or perhaps more than the early than Medium Red Clover and cattle prefer it. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. of the mixture per acre. For prices ask the dealer in your vicinity that handles our seeds or write to us.

PERMANENT MEADOW AND PASTURE MIXTURES

We ask purchasers to observe that we are able to offer the following mixtures at reasonable figures, only from the fact that we make up large quantities before the commencement of the season, therefore nothing can be taken out. In all these mixtures we are introducing small quantities of Alfalfa seed with the idea of inoculating the land with the Alfalfa bacteria. We shall be glad, to make estimates upon any special mixtures desired by our patrons. Our recommendation for quantity to the acre is fixed on the basis of good, fair seeding.

Mixtures for Permanent Meadows

No. 1. For dry and high land. Contains Red Top, Medium Red, Mammoth Red and Alsike Clovers, Alfalfa, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, Meadow Fescue, Hard Fescue, Canada Blue Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass and Slender Wheat Grass. Sow 20 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

No. 2. For good land neither too wet nor too dry. Contains Orchard Grass, Medium Red and Alsike Clovers, Timothy, Meadow Fescue, Perennial Rye Grass, Hard Fescue, Sheep's Fescue, Alfalfa, Kentucky Blue Grass and Red Top. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre.

No. 3. For moist and wet land. Contains Red Top, Timothy, Alsike and Medium Red Clover, and Tall Fescue. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre.

Mixtures for Permanent Pastures.

No. 4. For good high and dry land. Contains Orchard Grass, Hard Fescue, Sheep's Fescue, Timothy, Perennial Rye Grass, Medium Red, Mammoth Red and White Clover, Kentucky Blue Grass, Canada Blue Grass, Meadow Fescue and Alfalfa. Sow 25 to 35 lbs. per acre.

No. 5. For good land neither too wet nor too dry. Contains Orchard Grass, Sheep's Fescue, Timothy, Perennial Rye Grass, Red, Alsike and White Clover, Alfalfa, Kentucky Blue Grass and Red Top. Sow 25 to 35 lbs. per acre.

No. 6. Especially for prairie conditions. Contains Slender Wheat Grass, Canada Blue Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, Red, White and Alsike Clover, Alfalfa and Bromus Inermis. 30 to 40 lbs. per acre.

Combination Grass and Clover Mixture

For Both Hay and Permanent Pasture

It affords enormous crops of hay of the finest quality and highest feeding value, and after this has been cut furnishes continuous and abundant pasturage of the richest and most nutritious character until Winter sets in. It will stand for years and may be used either for pasturage exclusively or hay and pasturage, as varying conditions may suggest.

Contains Mammoth Red, Medium Red, Alsike and White Clover, Alfalfa, Kentucky Blue Grass, Meadow Fescue and Perennial Rye Grass.

We recommend at least 40 lbs. to the acre.

Brush Pasture Mixture.

The modern farmer and stockman does not dig roots and stumps from brush lands, the expense of muscle and money is too great to warrant the cost. After the wood from such lands has been cut and sold, he seeds the field to tame grasses and Clovers which soon take possession of the soil, when it is pastured with sheep, horses and other stock. During the time of pasturing the roots and stumps will decay and thus the brush lands are made profitable by the breeding in the very seed.

Brush Pasture Mixture contains a variety of seeds such as Blue Grass, Red Top, Alsike, Red Clover and Alfalfa seed, etc., which will thrive on cut-over lands. If there is considerable brush on the land cut in July or August. Then sow the seed as freely as seems desirable.

Bottom Land Grass Seed Mixture.

Since the advent of county ditches, drainage canals and government projects for the reclaiming of thousands of acres of swamp land throughout our country there has been a great demand for a grass seed mixture which will thrive on this class of soil. We will give satisfaction. Our trials have demonstrated this beyond a doubt. There is no tame grass which will grow in standing water, but on moist bottom lands good results will be obtained.

ALFALFA OR LUCERNE

FACTS ABOUT ALFALFA.

"There is no state in the Union in which Alfalfa cannot be successfully grown."

Alfalfa is more valuable than clover in many sections of the country, since wherever it flourishes it yields more per acre and is worth far more as a fertilizer than clover. Alfalfa produces from 3 to 7 tons of hay to the acre. It has as much protein as Wheat bran. 360 stalks have been grown from one seed. It does not exhaust the soil. It enriches the soil. It will grow 3 to 5 crops a year.

Alfalfa in money value is worth 45 per cent. more than other Clovers and 60 per cent. more than Timothy.

Ten much cows can be fed on less than 2 acres by soiling. One acre will pasture 20 pigs for 6 months. Three pounds a day makes a full feed for fattening lambs.

Four to five pounds makes full feed for fattening steers. Thirty-five pounds makes full feed for fattening sows. Sheep fed on Alfalfa will gain from 8 to 15 pounds in 75 days and will double with small grain ration added.

Lambs wintered on Alfalfa will produce one to two pounds more of wool than when on the ranch.

Feed to dairy cows Alfalfa maintains the flow of milk equal to June Grass. It can be chopped fine with clover and timothy, a mixture is worth more a pound than the original corn meal.

Many interesting facts in addition to the above might be cited about Alfalfa. It would hardly be possible to say too much about Alfalfa, and it is a workable plan which is changing the destiny of many farming sections.

"Its long, branching roots penetrate far down, push and crowd the soil with this web of roots, and the plant is a giant absorber. These become an immense magazine of fertility, as soon as they begin to decay and liberate the vast reservoir of fertilizing matter below the plow, to be drawn upon by other crops for years to come."

From its original home in Asia, Alfalfa has been carried to all parts of the world where agriculture is important. The name "Alfalfa" is Arabic for "the best fodder." It has been grown in the eastern states for 200 years and is now the staple, leguminous forage crop throughout the western half of our country. It has been grown successfully in Minnesota for over fifty-five years. Descriptions of varieties suitable for this and other extreme climates are to be found on page 87.

Characteristics. One of the most important characteristics of Alfalfa is the long tap root, frequently extending fifteen or more feet into the soil. The deep root fastens Alfalfa to the soil and draws up the moisture of the first season. The deep growing roots penetrate the sub-soils and bring to the top soil the phosphorus and potash stored below, making them available to the plant for use in the second season. The deep roots also form passages for air and water, besides leaving openings for the roots of the next crop.

As a soil builder, the Iowa Experiment Station claims that an acre of Alfalfa will over twice as much nitrogen to the land as the average acre of Red Clover. Nitrogen is the most important element in the soil and the most likely to give out. Alfalfa does not ask the farmer for nitrogen because it gets it from the atmosphere.

General rules can be laid down for Alfalfa culture since different conditions require different methods. One must study the requirements of the plant and treat his land to meet these needs.

In order to find out in the shortest time what treatment any particular land needs, whenever doubt exists, it is well to plant quarter-acre test plots, using lime on one plot, a liberal dressing of manure and lime on another, and without on a third; no lime and no manure on a fourth. Soils that are light on account of being sandy usually lack fertility, but this can often be corrected by the free use of manure. Good fields are sometimes found on heavy clay soil.

The seed bed must be fine on top, but well settled. It usually requires six weeks for plowed land to settle enough for seeding. The land should be disked and harrowed right after plowing. Then work every ten days or two weeks until the seed is sown; this will insure sufficient moisture for germination. When late seeding is practiced, begin to cultivate as soon as the preceding crop is removed.

For some soils disk is sufficient. This is of course less expensive than plowing and it does not take so much time for disked land to settle as it does for the plowed land. The preparation must be uniformly good, as the poorly prepared spots are sure to fail and become weed centers later. Summer fallowing is often practiced in the semi-arid regions to conserve moisture for germination of seed at planting time and destroy weeds.

For sandy ground apply a light top dressing of straw or coarse manure before the seed is sown. For heavy soil, disk and harrow, and then sow the Alfalfa in a thin stand of small grain, such as barley.

2. The soil must be well drained. Alfalfa does not thrive where the water table is within six feet of the surface.

The land must be well drained, either naturally or by the use of tile or open ditches. Fine results have been obtained on drained bottom-lands. Land slightly rolling or nearly level and well drained is usually considered the best.

Alfalfa is often killed by overflow from streams. During the growing season it will not stand more than twenty-four hours of complete submergence or forty-eight of partial overflow.

When sown on land with dry sub-soil, the roots penetrate for a few inches through the moist top land and then reach the dry, hard sub-soil located near the bottom of the furrow. If the furrow is deep, the roots cannot penetrate this dry soil, the roots stop growing or run horizontally in the bottom of the furrow, thus forming only a shallow root system. To prevent this condition, either plow the Autumn and wait six weeks for the ground to settle before planting Alfalfa in the Spring.

3. Inoculation is necessary. Inoculation means putting or planting in the soil, nitrogen-fixing germs or bacteria without which the Alfalfa cannot flourish. Where Sweet Clover grows wild, in the field or along the road side, artificial inoculation for Alfalfa may not be necessary as the same germs grow on the Sweet Clover as on Alfalfa and natural inoculation takes place. But there is no other plant which commonly grows wild in the North that can support the same germs as the Alfalfa. All the legumes including clover, peas and beans bear bacteria but a special kind lives on each plant. These germs on the Alfalfa roots form nodules from the size of a pin head to a pea.

There are several methods of inoculating Alfalfa seed but we recommend the use of Nitragin as priced on the bottom of this page.

Another form of preparation is to sow a few pounds of Alfalfa seed on the field two or three days before it is intended to be sown. Alfalfa seed, putting it in with grain, clover or any other seed used. If this is undesirable it often pays to plant a small amount of Alfalfa six months to a year before the regular crop. The seed carries a few germs, and in time these plants will often develop nodules.

4. Use Lime for soil acidity. Alfalfa will not grow where the soil is acid. This is often the case where corn and wheat have been raised for many years. A simple test for acidity is to make a deep cut in the ground with a knife, and examine the earth slightly apart, then push a piece of blue litmus paper (procurable at any drug store) into the opening, press the earth together and leave it for several hours. If the paper turns from blue to red it is proof of acidity. This test should be tried in several parts of the field.

Lime is the principal material needed to sweeten acid soils. It is also as necessary for plant growth as nitrogen or phosphorus. If agricultural lime does not cost over \$3.00 per ton it is better to use it than burned lime which is caustic. Up to two tons per acre of caustic lime, if well distributed, is safe to use. If ground limestone is applied, it should be very finely ground and spread at the rate of 500 to 1000 pounds per acre.

Lime is to be applied after plowing and thoroughly disked in, preferably some weeks in advance of seeding. It may be spread from a wagon with a shovel, or with a manure spreader or broadcast grain seeder. There is little danger of using too much lime.

5. The land must be free from weeds. Young Alfalfa plants are very tender and are likely to be killed by weeds during their early stages of growth. On this account the land should be as free from weeds as possible. If a weed is present, it will grow and crowd the Alfalfa out. If the weed growth, will help to check weeds. If a weedy soil must be used, plow the land several months before seeding the Alfalfa and destroy the weeds as they appear by frequent harrowing. Weeds are especially harmful to spring-seeded Alfalfa, so for this reason spring seeding should be avoided in some sections.

6. Selection of seed is most important. Poor seed is a primary and great cause of a poor stand. In buying Alfalfa Seed the highest priced seed is often the best. The possibility of getting poor quality seed of poor quality, than the difference in cost of the seed. This loss comes from the labor thrown away, the stands lost and yields sacrificed by its use, as well as the first crop of the stand. The first crop of the stand is introduced to spring-seeded Alfalfa, so for this reason spring seeding should be avoided in some sections.

If seed germinates poorly, one must either plant more seed or expect a thin stand. Small, shrunken seed will not produce vigorous plants. Weedy seed means the introduction into the field of plantain, dodder, thistle, mustard, or some other weed. Be ready to take advantage of the fine fertile soil and undo the work of two years' preparation.

Our Sterling Brand Alfalfa is as plump and fine colored seed as grows. It is selected from the best seed produced and must comply with our standards of purity and germination.

7. Sow the seed so it will be covered. Alfalfa Seed must be covered, not sown on the surface, as is sometimes done with grasses and clovers. It may be planted with drill or seeder broadcast by hand, hand seeder or wheel. It is best to sow half the seed one way across the field and the other half at right angles to secure an even distribution.

Depth of planting depends upon the soil. Covering three quarters to one inch deep is usually sufficient on clay soils, but one and one-half inches deep is required on sandy soil, or in the semi-arid sections. When sown broadcast, a light harrow, weeder or brush is used to cover seed.

8. Use plenty of seed. Much more seed is required in the humid sections of the country than in the semi-arid and irrigated districts. Good stands from five pounds of seed per acre are not rare in the West. For the central and eastern states ten to twelve pounds per acre is the usual amount and this may be increased to twenty pounds if it is necessary for the Alfalfa to cover the ground from the start, to prevent weeds from becoming established. The quantity to sow will also depend upon the condition of the soil as to moisture, the weather conditions and seedling method employed. With land prepared by sowing a few pounds of seed in the autumn to a year preceding, with a heavy application of stable manure plowed under six months before, perfect soil preparation, normal moisture, clean seed of high germination—10 pounds of seed per acre would be sufficient.

9. Using a nurse crop for Spring seeded Alfalfa unless the ground is clean from previous cultivation. A nurse crop helps to check the weeds until the Alfalfa Seed starts. The nurse crop takes some of the moisture and plant food from the Alfalfa seed. But it gives the advantage of planting the Alfalfa with little additional expense, except the cost of the seed. Moreover by this method it is not necessary to give up the use of the land for a whole season to get the Alfalfa established.

Barley, wheat or rye is the best nurse crop than oats. Oats require more water and give too much shade. Do not sow Alfalfa seed with grain, but plant each separately. Reduce from one-third to one-half the regular seed rate when using a nurse crop.

Our Alfalfa Booklet describes further treatment for the successful growing and handling of Alfalfa. See page 1.

Nitragin

The Pure Culture system of inoculating legumes is endorsed and recommended by U. S. and State agricultural authorities. It has been tested by practical farmers and other agricultural experts in every section.

There is a special strain for each legume, including Alfalfa, Red Clover, White Clover, Alsike Clover, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Garden Beans, etc., and all other legumes. It is absolutely sure to name the crop to be inoculated.

Price. Garden size for peas, beans and sweet peas, per can, 30c. For field crops, 50c. For alfalfa, 50c; acre size can, 50c; 50 lb. size can, \$4.00. F. O. B. Minneapolis. Postage and express extra. Parcel Post, 10c per acre extra. Order Nitragin Pure Culture with your seed.

ALFALFA SEED

Now 10 to 12 Pounds per Acre.

All prices on grass and field seeds are subject to market changes. Ask your dealer for latest price or write to us.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling American



Grown Alfalfa. For our Sterling Brand Alfalfa we obtain as plump and fine colored seed as grows. This seed is selected from the best seed produced. We will be glad to send a sample to any one about to purchase. When writing for sample, state quantity of seed you wish to buy, 10 to 12 lbs. are usually sown to the acre. The demand for Alfalfa has been increasing from year to year. It is desirable, therefore, that orders be sent in promptly. Values on all grades will be quoted by your dealer who handles our brands of Alfalfa Seed or write us and we will give you the information.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Brand. } Prices on all brands of Alfalfa
Northrup, King & Co.'s Northland Brand. } quoted by your dealer
Northrup, King & Co.'s Viking Brand. } or by mail.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Dakota



Grown Alfalfa. Experiment stations and other authorities all agree as to the advantages of northern grown Alfalfa seed. Even when the seed originally sown was not especially cold-resistant the more tender plants are soon eliminated, leaving the hardier plants to produce seed. Seed from such fields is always preferable for northern planting to seed produced farther south.

Our Sterling Dakota Grown Alfalfa is especially recommended for northern planting. This seed comes from long established fields. It is splendid, plump and fine colored. Our seed was grown at an altitude of between three and four thousand feet, where the rainfall rarely exceeds eight inches per annum. The temperature reaches both extremes, exceedingly hot and dry in Summer and down to 30 to 40 degrees below zero in Winter, with little or no protection by snow. Plants which survive these rigid tests are very hardy plants and the seed produced from these fields inherits the vigorous tendencies of the parent plants.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Brand. } Prices on all brands of Alfalfa
Northrup, King & Co.'s Northland Brand. } quoted by your dealer
Northrup, King & Co.'s Viking Brand. } or by mail.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Montana



Grown Alfalfa. Montana produces a very fine grade of Alfalfa. The seed is usually exceptionally large and of high germination. Montana grown Alfalfa is extremely hardy and some prefer it to seed from any other locality. Our seed is obtained in those sections where plants have endured the extreme cold of Winter and thrive in high altitudes. Not only has our experience of several seasons demonstrated the superiority of this seed under adverse climatic conditions throughout the entire Northwest, but more recent experiments of both the Minnesota and North Dakota Agricultural Stations have established the superior hardiness of Montana grown Alfalfa.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Brand. } Prices on all brands of Alfalfa
Northrup, King & Co.'s Northland Brand. } quoted by your dealer
Northrup, King & Co.'s Viking Brand. } or by mail.

Alfalfa Booklet. This booklet is sent to our customers without charge if asked for. It contains information of importance to Alfalfa growers everywhere and will help you succeed with this crop. It gives the best methods of preparing the land, seedling, inoculating and caring for the crop, based on the experiences of successful growers in the Northwest. See page 1.

Liscom Alfalfa. This variety is similar to Grimm in many characteristics. The first seed came from Central Europe about 35 years ago; it was sown in Montana where the original field is still in existence and bearing fine crops. Liscom shows a variation in the color of the flowers and frequently has a branching root stock.

Our seed of this variety was obtained from a field 25 years old, in the county adjoining Custer, where the original field is located. The seed we offer is especially adapted for sowing in the Northwest. It comes from plants that have withstood both extremes of temperature, 40 degrees below zero without any covering of snow and 114 degrees above. It is probably as hardy as any Alfalfa available, seldom winter kills, and is a great drought resistor. Liscom Alfalfa yields splendid crops and the price is reasonable. For latest prices ask your dealer or write to us.

Dry Land Alfalfa. The extension of Alfalfa growing into the regions of limited rainfall has created a demand for Alfalfa seed especially adapted to those conditions. Seed which has been produced from Alfalfa grown on dry land and without irrigation is of course much preferable for dry land culture to seed produced under irrigation or normal rainfall. It is not always possible to obtain seed grown under these conditions, but we have succeeded in purchasing a limited amount of fine seed which is offered only until our stock is exhausted. The Alfalfa we offer as Dry Land is all its name implies. It was grown under severe conditions of low temperature in Winter, usually with little or no covering of snow, and hot weather in the Summer.

In case we do not have Dry Land Alfalfa when your order is received, we suggest that you state on your order the variety we may substitute in its place to the value of the money you send us; or, in the absence of these instructions, we will promptly refund your money if we do not have what is wanted. We never substitute without the consent of the purchaser. Price quoted by dealers who handle our brands of Alfalfa seed. Please advise number of acres you intend to sow.

Turkestan Alfalfa. This variety has been satisfactory in many regions of limited rainfall, and has become quite popular. In consequence over six million pounds of Turkestan Alfalfa seed are imported annually to the United States. This seed is grown on the high table lands of central Asia where the days are hot and the nights cold. It has been successfully grown for years in this country. The Minnesota Experiment Station reports that Turkestan Alfalfa has given good results in Minnesota. A successful Alfalfa grower has had years of experience in raising Alfalfa near Minneapolis where a temperature of 20 to 30 degrees below zero almost every Winter tests the hardiness and vigor of all plant life. Not only low temperatures, but dry winds and little snow protection make winter conditions even more severe here. This grower reports great success with Turkestan Alfalfa and usually secures three cuttings of hay annually after his Alfalfa fields become established. Price will be quoted by our dealers on request. Please advise number of acres you intend to sow.

Grimm Alfalfa. Bulletin 206, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, records that Grimm Alfalfa was introduced into Carver County, Minn., in 1857 by Wendell Grimm, an immigrant from Europe. His original lot of seed, which did not exceed 15 or 20 pounds, was sown in the spring of 1858. Several years passed before sufficient seed was raised to afford opportunity for distribution. The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station took up the subject and efforts were made to extend Grimm culture. In 1905 the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture began to experiment with this variety and since then it has been grown in comparison with a large number of varieties and strains and in practically every case has proved itself equal, if not superior, to any of these in hardiness. Grimm Alfalfa is particularly recommended for the northern part of the Great Plain region and all parts of the Northwest where little protection is afforded by snow. It has also proved better able to survive the winters in the colder portions of the humid section of the country, where winter killing is a serious factor. Dealers handling our seeds will quote prices on request.



Alfalfa Hay in the cock. Land values are sure to increase, where three crops like this are cut each year.

GRASSES

Prices.

For prices of all Grasses ask your local dealer that handles our brands of grass and field seeds or if no merchant near you will get our seeds for you, write to us and we will see that you are supplied. Prices on field and grass seeds subject to market changes.

Some of the varieties listed below are very scarce this season so we suggest that you order early to avoid disappointment.

BROMUS INERMIS. (Awnless Brome Grass.)

This is a native of the Russian Steppes and thus is suited to a cold climate and a heavy soil. It is strongly recommended by the Kansas, Nebraska and North Dakota Experiment Stations. It is good for pasture, and in some places for meadow—where the conditions are favorable. Brome Grass makes a dense growth of leaves which stand close to the ground. It is a Brome Grass thickens up rapidly by underground roots or stems. A thin stand thus improves quickly. It forms a dense sod six to eight inches thick, thus holding the soil together and preventing it from being wind blown. It is one of the deepest rooted of cultivated grasses. The stems grow erect, attaining a height of four feet or more.

It is drought defying, frost resisting. Yields enormous crops of splendid hay. It adapts itself to almost every condition of soil and climate and to any use to which grass may be put, equaling in quality and rivaling in yield almost any other grass. The roots push through the soil and form fresh plants on every side. It starts from two to three weeks earlier in the Spring than native prairie grass and it keeps green in the Autumn longer than any of the useful grasses grown in the West. No amount of cold seems to be able to kill it. It bears a top of seed under the summer sun. It will grow under conditions that are very dry, and it can also stand being covered with water, not deep of course, for one or two weeks in the early Spring. It is an abundant producer of leaves and is much relished as pasture and hay. It is about equally suited with Timothy. To the country west of the Minnesota border it is probably the greatest boon that has come to it since buffalo grass began to grow. The worth of this grass to the Dakotas and Minnesota is beyond all estimate. For prices see note above.

CANADIAN BLUE GRASS. (Poa Compressa.)

Resembles somewhat the Kentucky Blue Grass, but is shorter and more slender. It is grown very extensively in Canada and some parts of the United States. It will thrive even on hard clay soils, where there is not quite enough time and fertility for Kentucky Blue Grass. It holds its color and freshness until snow comes. Canadian Blue Grass does not thrive when planted with Clover. Red Top and Orchard Grass are the best for mixing with it to grow on inferior soils. Under the summer sun it becomes tall enough for hay and as it shrinks very little in drying, the hay is heavy for its bulk. Grows from one to two feet high. Sow 30 lbs. of seed to the acre. See note on prices at top of page.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. (Poa Pratensis.)

This makes the best, sweetest and most nutritious pasture for all stock. It is the first to start up in the Spring and remains green until snow flies in the Fall. It is very hardy and is uninjured by cold or dry weather, hot sun or trampling of hoofs. The roots are so thick and stout that they form a tough sod. Blue Grass requires about two years to get well started and for that reason it is often sown in mixture with other grasses. It will do well on almost any land. Sometimes called "June Grass."

Kentucky Blue Grass does best on rich, deep, clay soils. It is well adapted to open woodlands. As a pasture it is better liked than any other grass except Bromus or Meadow Fescue. It may continue to improve for ten to fifteen years as the plants spread by their underground root stalks. It is best sown with a mixture of Clover, Timothy, Meadow Fescue and Bromus, which will later be supplanted by the Blue Grass. It is not advisable to turn animals on to a Blue Grass pasture before the grass is strong. During hot weather do not let them graze it very close. Sow 20 to 25 pounds of Sterling Brand seed to the acre when sown alone.

We wish to call particular attention to the cleanliness of our Sterling Brand Blue Grass. We sell Kentucky Blue Grass at the lawful weight of 14 lbs. to the bushel. See note on prices at top of first column.

ORCHARD GRASS. (Dactylis Glomerata.)

A valuable grass for pasture or hay land, and on account of its earliness is very valuable for a permanent pasture. It furnishes the first green grass in the Spring and until late in the Fall. When cold, it crops up very quickly and is ready for grazing again in 10 to 12 days. It will stand drought and is hardy. It grows in tufts, and is therefore best sown with Red Clovers, Rye Grass, etc. It is well suited for shady places, such as under the shade of trees on poor, gravelly land but does best on deep, rich sandy loam or clay soils. Sow 22 lbs. to the acre.

RED TOP, SOLID SEED. (Agrostis Vulgaris.)

The place for Red Top is on rather moist soil, deficient in lime and fertility. It will grow where the soil is too poor for Timothy and Kentucky Blue Grass. It is a very hardy and solid variety to sow with Timothy and Clover for meadow or pasture and is more permanent than either of the other two. It should be fed close, for if it is allowed to grow up to seed, the cattle disfigure it on good soil. It grows about two feet high on poor, gravelly land about half that height. It has been grown successfully even on alkali land where other grasses failed. Red Top, commonly known as Herd's Grass, should be extensively grown, especially where the soil is poor. Red Top has interesting, thick roots which make a firm sward not likely to suffer injury from the hoofs of animals. It stands the effect of drought better than Timothy. It is more permanent if it is grazed off and not allowed to go to seed. For the quantity of seed, see note on prices at top of first column. It is more easily cured than almost any other grass.

As a hay crop, Red Top is next to Timothy in importance among grasses in this country. It grows two feet or more high and yields out two tons per acre. It is especially valuable for several years after sowing and is one of the most permanent of cultivated grasses. Red Top weighs 14 pounds to the bushel. Only 10 pounds of "Sterling" Brand required to the acre. For prices on all brands, see note at top of page.

For prices see note at top of first column.

Creeping Bent Grass. (*Agrostis Stolonifera*.) Distinctive on account of its compact, creeping, rooting stems. Of rapid growth and spreading habit, forming a strong, durable turf for lawns and putting greens, because of its fine texture. If sown alone, use 50 lbs. to the acre. We do not expect to have any seed of this variety to offer this season.

Crested Dogtail. (*Cynosurus Cristatus*.) A hardy grass forming a smooth, compact and lasting turf. Does best on rich, moist soil, but will grow on dry soils. It stands deeply and withstands dry weather. Does well in the shade. If sown alone, use 30 pounds to the acre, but the best way is to mix with other grasses.

English or Perennial Rye Grass. (*Lolium Perenne*.) This becoming well known in this country as a valuable pasture grass which will bear frequent close cropping. Produces an abundance of foliage, which remains bright and green during the season. The hay is relished by all kinds of stock. It grows up on almost any land but does better on rich land as will produce a good corn crop. The plants start early, flower early and repeatedly during the growing season. The leaves are abundant and the whole plant is nutritious.

Fine-Leaved Sheep's Fescue. (*Festuca Ovina Tenusfolia*.) A very fine-leaved grass. Thrives well on dry and sterile soils. Well suited for lawns. 30 lbs. per acre.

Hard Fescue. (*Festuca Duriuscula*.) A valuable grass for dry extremes of heat and cold and long droughts. Splendid for permanent pastures on poor land. Not recommended for lawns on account of its stooling habit. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre.

Italian Rye Grass. (*Lolium Italicum*.) This is, like the Perennial Rye Grass, valuable for pasture and also for hay. It thrives on rich, moist land, where from three to four cuttings may be made in a season. It grows up quickly and will stand close pasturage. About 24 lbs. of seed required to the acre.

Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass. (*Festuca Pratensis*.) Especially suited for permanent pasture and is also fine for hay. Grows two to three feet high but not in tufts like Orchard Grass. The hay is very nutritious and cattle thrive on it whether its dry or green. Succeeds even in poor soil, and as the roots penetrate deep, from 12 to 15 inches, it takes extremely dry weather to affect it. As a fertilizer it has valuable properties. It will endure the severe freezing weather, its use is becoming more widespread each year. 24 lbs. are sown to the acre.

Meadow Foxtail. (*Alopecurus Pratensis*.) One of the best grasses for permanent pasture, early and of rapid growth. Sow 30 lbs. per acre.

Red or Creeping Fescue. (*Festuca Rubra*.) A creeping-rooted variety forming a suited dry soil and sandy soils. Resists drought and thrives on very poor soils, gravelly banks and exposed hillsides. Valuable both for shady lawns and for golf courses. 30 lbs. to the acre.

Rhode Island Bent Grass. (*Agrostis Canina*.) Resembles Red Top, but is shorter and has narrower leaves. It makes a beautiful, fine, close turf and is one of the best grasses for lawns. It does well on both rich and poor soils. Makes excellent hay and never grows high enough to supply a quality of feed. Sow with other grasses or if alone use 50 lbs. of seed an acre. No seed of this variety to offer this season.

Sheep Fescue. (*Festuca Ovina*.) An excellent grass for poor, sandy soils. It is a perennial, densely tufted and of very fine foliage, making it well suited for lawns. It is also very satisfactory for pasturage, furnishing good grazing, especially for sheep. Resists drought remarkably well. Sow 40 lbs. per acre.

Tall Fescue. (*Festuca Tall*.) Very early and nutritive; should form a part of all pasture mixtures on wet or clay soils. This valuable grass grows two to four feet in height, generally forming tufts or bunches. The roots are strong and woody, with a tendency to sucker. It is well suited for permanent pasture and is most productive three years after sowing.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass. (*Avena Elatior*.) A hardy grass and reaching a height of 4 feet on rich soil by June 15th. Makes excellent hay on sandy loams, but is particularly suited for rich soils and heavy soils. If hay is desired, cut when in blossom. It has a wonderful capacity for enduring severe heat, drought and cold. It can be cut usually twice a year. It gives good hay it should be cut immediately when it blooms. This frequently produces twice as much hay as Timothy. May be sown either in the Spring or Fall, 2 to 3 bushels per acre.

Various-Leaved Fescue. (*Festuca Heterophylla*.) Valuable for permanent pasture, and is also desirable in lawn mixtures.

Wood Meadow Grass. (*Poa Nemoralis*.) Very succulent and nutritious, early and thriving well under trees and in shade. Admirably suited for pastures, as well as lawns.

WESTERN RYE GRASS. (*Agropyrum Tenuum*.)

Sometimes called Slender Wheat Grass, the famous bunch grass of the Canadian Northwest.

It affords excellent pasturage and provides large quantities of hay, but if turned for hay, should be cut early, as it is relished better by stock. It thrives on all soils, but is particularly adapted to prairie soils. It gives good returns on land quite strongly impregnated with alkali and fits it so that grain may be grown successfully.

The seed being quite heavy, may be sown with any ordinary grain seeder. When sown alone as is the common practice, the seed should be put in from 1 to 3 inches deep according to soil and season, 15 pounds to the acre. If with Bromus Inermis, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of each. For prices see note at top of first column.

MILLET

For Prices on all Millets see the dealer in your vicinity who handles our brands of Millet Seed. If no merchant can supply you write us as to your requirements.



Golden Millet. (True Southern Grown Seed.) In the North, Millet is sown almost altogether for hay, and for that purpose Southern grown seed is much the best. It grows taller than does that from Northern seed, and that means more hay. It is finer than that from Northern seed, and that means better hay. In fact, it is our judgment, based on an experience of many years, that a farmer had better, from the standpoint of profit alone, pay \$3.50 a bushel for true Southern grown Golden Millet than to sow the best Northern Millet as a gift. Millet seed produced in the North, even from Southern seed, becomes what we call White Millet. Not only does the plant change in character becoming coarser and much more dwarf, but the seed itself shows a change, and is readily distinguished by those experienced in handling it.

We wish to say that any Millet seed offered and shipped by us as Golden Millet is true Southern Grown Seed, and that only.

Golden Millet is very sweet, palatable, and when fed to dairy cows produces a large amount of milk. On good rich soil it grows four to five feet high. It is very tender if cut at the right stage, which is when it is in full bloom. About three-fourths of a bushel of seed is sown to the acre; 48 lbs. per bu. A good yield is from three to five tons of hay to the acre. For prices of all brands, see note at top of column.



White or Northern Millet. As stated before, White Millet does not yield so much hay nor so good hay as the Golden (Southern Seed). It is usually much cheaper than true Golden. Grows usually from two and one-half to four feet high and makes excellent hay. Sow about three-fourths of a bushel to the acre. We have in store this season an especially fine lot of White Millet which is as nearly perfect in quality as White Millet can be. This we are offering under our Sterling Brand. All grades of White Millet will be priced by your dealer who obtains his stock from us, or if he will not secure it for you, write to us.



Hungarian. (Dark Seed.) Often called Hungarian Grass. Many regard this as being better than Golden Millet as it is about one week earlier and requires less moisture. The hay is fine and of excellent feeding value.

It is especially valuable on account of requiring such a short season to make a fine crop of most excellent hay. For this reason it is much used as a catch crop. It can be sown as late as the 4th of July with good results, in ordinary seasons. It is much used for following such crops as early potatoes and barley for a crop of hay, thus giving two crops on the same land in one year. Also grown as



A Plot of Golden Millet.

Raised from True Southern Grown Seed. Note the Heavy Growth.

a green manuring crop to turn under, adding humus or fertility for future crops. Hungarian Millet does not grow so coarse as some other varieties, but still yields quite heavily, from two to four tons of hay to the acre being an ordinary crop. Hay is quite leafy, of very fine quality.



Siberian Millet. A fine variety from Russia, earlier than and consequently very valuable for the North and yields remarkably. It is extremely hardy, withstanding drought wonderfully and is about two weeks earlier than the Golden Millet. The leaves are very tender, making it excellent for hay. The South Dakota Experiment Station pronounces it "the most promising variety yet tested." The plant stools to a remarkable degree, as many as thirty to forty stalks have been grown from one seed, and is not subject to rust. For prices see note at top of this page.

Kursk Millet. This variety was first introduced to the farmers of the United States from Kursk, Russia. In 1898, after which extensive experiments were conducted at both South Dakota Stations, demonstrating the superiority of this new variety. Results since then have been more gratifying. It ranks very high both as a hay and seed producer, and in dry years the weight and quality of hay have been far superior to other sorts. In favorable seasons, so much difference is not apparent, but it has always been in favor of Kursk Millet. While on moist lands, the Golden or other southern varieties are recommended, for dry sections we urge the planting of Kursk Millet, knowing that it will produce the results claimed for it. For prices see your nearest dealer that handles our brands of Millet seed.

Japanese Millet. Improperly called "Billion Dollar Grass." Entirely distinct from all other Millets. It grows from 6 to 9 feet high, stands up remarkably and yields enormous crops. When cured it makes good hay and in quality is superior to corn fodder. It is relished by all kinds of stock. It may be sown broadcast at the rate of 15 lbs. an acre, but it is better to sow in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, using 10 to 12 lbs. to the acre. Cultivate until the plant is 18 inches high, when its rapid growth will smother all weeds. It does best on low, moist ground. For prices see note at top of first column.

Hog or Broom Corn Millet. This is grown for the same purpose for which other Millets are sown, and makes fair hay if cut very young. It, however, yields enormously of seed, even 60 to 70 bushels to the acre, and this seed is very advantageously used for fattening swine and other stock, and is of special value for this purpose in sections where corn cannot be safely or cheaply grown. Seed also makes very fine feed for poultry and young chicks. It is very similar to the Early Fortune Millet, except that the seed is yellowish white in color. It will mature in about two months from sowing the seed. For prices see the dealer in your town who handles N. K. & Co.'s Seeds, or write to us.

Early Fortune Millet. A most promising variety, of which astonishing yields are reported. It is very early, and is claimed to be rust proof, and that chinch bugs will not eat the plant. The seed is very beautiful and distinguished in appearance and is of a beautiful red color. The seed is two or three times the size of Golden Millet. This variety heads in from 25 to 35 days. It gives a large yield both of seed and fodder. It can be fed to horses and other stock without injury, even when cut so late that the seed has formed. The seeds are smooth, the heads are branching, and in other respects this variety is similar to Hog Millet except for the color of the seed. For prices ask your own dealer, who handles our brands, for latest rates. If your merchant does not handle our Millet, write to us.

All Grass and Field Seeds are shipped at purchaser's expense.

Where to Buy N. K. & Co.'s Seeds.

To make it convenient for the many thousands of seed buyers in the thirteen states tributary to Minneapolis to secure our fine arrangements have been made with nearly twenty thousand dealers to handle our seeds. They can sell you anything listed in this catalogue at as low a price as if you sent direct to us, making due allowance for freight. If no merchant in your locality sells our seeds, write us.



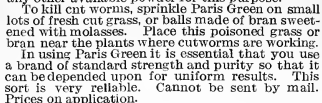
Broom Corn and Kursk Millet Seed Heads.

None of the poisonous preparations listed below can be sent by parcel post. For postage on other items, add at parcel post rates.

Insecticides for Leaf Eating Insects.

Sprays for Aphis and Sucking Insects.

For all leaf eating insects. The standard, arsenical poison, killing all leaf eating insects, worms, slugs etc. Cheaper than arsenate of lead but does not stick to the foliage so long. There is also danger of burning leaves if Paris Green is used too strong. For potatoes apply at the rate of 1 lb. to 50 gallons of water, for plants with more tender foliage it should be diluted more. Paris Green is also commonly used as a dry spray and mixed with lime or any other available powder for this purpose.



non-poisonous powder
d very popular insecti-
no further mixing
sily applied and not
rons to animals, the
or fruits or vegetables
potato bugs, beetles,
ly, slugs, caterpillars,
effective for cabbage
rice, 1 lb. carton, 20c;
s., \$1.20.

Lead. A good Paste insecticide for use on tender plants and insects. Especially on Lead mites, the most insecticides, and to be applied so freely, it is particularly delicate foliage as it burns. Use 1 lb. to 3 pounds Arsenate of water, or two to four 10 gallons of water if a weaker solution is desired. spray for caterpillars and worms on fruit and shade judiciously enough to be used by your local chemist only by express or freight. Poisons cannot be sold, 1 lb. can, 50c 5 lb. can, \$2.00.

Powdered: price, 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

Sterlingworth Cutworm Killer. A coarse fibrous preparation for strewn near the plants to be protected. It has an enticing odor and the worms are attracted to it. There is no guess work about it doing the "business." The read cut worms which are found after its use tell the story. The cutworm does most damage at night and in one or two nights may destroy your entire crop. One pound is sufficient for 175 plants when in hills and 100 Powell's plan in rows. Price: 11¢ per lb. 75¢

Fir Tree Oil Soap. A popular insecticide for use on trees and plants, both in the house and garden. Properly applied it is sure death to mealy bug, red spider, black and green aphids, caterpillars, worms, scale, thrip, blight and slugs. It is also valuable as a remedy for skin disease on animals and for destroying fleas and other insects. This soap is a superfication of Fir Tree Oil with other ingredients. It is the best and most economical soap for all uses. It is the cheapest article than the simple oil. One ounce makes one gallon of liquid; a 35c can makes eight gallons. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., can, 40c, 2 lb., can, \$1.25.

Fish Oil Soap. This is a caustic Potash Soap made from pure fish oil and is free from animal fats or other adulteration. Makes an excellent wash for trees and plants where insects and eggs affect the bark, including the San Jose Scale; also used for smearing on trees to prevent worms crawling up. **Lb., 35c.**

Formaldehyde. The loss to the farmers of the United States from fire blight seed corn, smut and other fungous diseases of wheat, barley, oats and other grain amounts to millions of dollars every year. The farmer who uses formaldehyde can prevent such losses. It kills the grain sprouts and grows the fungus grows too; it follows up through the stalk into the blade and into the ear, and the result is blighted plant. Formaldehyde has been used successfully against the potato beetle, true of Scab which has proved such a blight to the Irish potato crop. Can you afford to use it? The price of a bushel of wheat expended for formaldehyde will save him more than enough to pay for it as much land and labor to raise a light crop as a heavy one. Think it over. Sold only in original sealed bottles, 1 lb., 5c, or in case. Prices in large quantities on application. Directions for use are found in our literature.

Grafting Wax. It is important that the wax should not soften and run after having been applied to the graft. Ours is made with this particular feature in view. It will not soften in the sun so as to run. It is, however, easily worked with the hand when being applied. If used in very cool weather, it may be more quickly softened by holding it over the stove for a few moments. Besides its use for grafting, it is excellent if applied to young trees and shrubs if barked, and will remain on and prevent rot until the wound is covered with new bark.

Grape Dust. A powdered fungicide very efficient in destroying mildews and preventing blight. Price, 1 lb. carton, 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25.

Hellebore. Pure Powdered White Hellebore is one of the best insecticides for general use on plants and vegetable foliage. Destroys insects that eat the leaves and flowers, such as Slugs, Caterpillars, Currant Worms, Cutworms, and if mixed with bran, Rose Bugs, and, in fact, most all the eating insects that pester the gardener and grower of plants. When used with water, 1 oz. to 2 gal. is the usual proportion. If used dry, apply by dusting. Price, ¼ lb., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., 75c.

contact spray to kill green and white aphids; Plant Lice, Red Spiders, cabbage Aphids and Onion Thrips. It is especially effective for the green aphid on the leaves of the Apple and Pear. It is not so effective when it touches them; but if used according to directions does not injure the leaves, flowers or fruit. Spray Apple Trees when the tips of the buds are just opening. Use 1 qt. of the solution to 100 sq. ft. of trees. "Drops of the solution to 1 qt. of water as soon as the pests appear."

"Black Leaf" is a concentrated solution of Nicotine Sulphate and contains 10% of nicotine. It is used for the same purposes as the nicotine and nicotine sulphate is that nicotine in the "free" state evaporates much more easily. Hence, the sulphate is to be preferred for purposes of spraying. It is also used for fumigating. It is not so effective on insects and trees, but not for fumigating. Price, 1 oz. bottle 25¢; makes 3 to 6 gal. of spray; this cannot be sent by parcel post.

It is also used in foliar feeding.

Contents of Tin	1 Tin is Sufficient for These Amounts of Spray for Apples	Packing	Approximate Gross Weight	Price per Tin
10 lbs.	1000 gallons	10 tins in wooden case	150 lbs.	\$13.75
2 lbs.	200 "	12 tins in carton	30 lbs.	13.75
1/2 lb.	50 "	24 " " "	32 lbs.	3.25
		24 " " "	20 lbs.	1.00
			10 lbs.	1.00

Nico-Fume Liquid. This is a highly refined solution of "free" nicotine, containing 40 per cent nicotine. This may be used both for spraying and fumigating. It is an efficient remedy for green aphids and other insects which infest Roses, Sweet Peas and other plants, when used at the rate of 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls to the gallon of water. Directions on each package. Price, ¼ lb. 65c; ½ lb., \$2.00; by express or freight. Also packed 12 and 24, ¾ lb. tins, in carton; 12, 1 lb. tins in carton or 24, 1 lb. tins in wooden case.

Bordeaux Mixture. Prevents Blight, Rot, Mildew, Specks and Spots. Increases Crop Yield 15 to 25 per cent. Ready for use. One gallon makes 50 gallons Spraying Compound by simply adding 49 gallons of water and stirring.

There is no question about the profit in spraying fruits and vegetables. Sprayed crops produce more. Sprayed fruit and vegetables sell for very much higher prices. You may have poor crops and not know the reason. Possibly you didn't know that blight causes the rot on tomatoes. Your melon or cucumber patch may have withered up in twenty-four hours and you may not understand the cause.

A magnificent field of potatoes today may tomorrow be a burned up, shriveled up disappointment, owing to the blight.

Prices, wt. 40c gr., 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, \$1.30; gallon, \$2.20.

It will destroy the Mealy Bug, Squash Bug, and other insects and their eggs at times. Insects that take their nourishment through a proboscis. It is put up in a concentrated form, and dilutes with water from 10 to 30 times its bulk, according to the amount of insects on the plant. It is also used on the San Jose Scale a great deal. In early stages, simply wash with a soft brush, and then pump the same on the other sides. For the Curculio, spray just before the blossom buds open, and the second time two weeks after the petals fall. Adding a little Paris Green at this time will kill the leaf lice, aphides, bugs and other insects injurious to fruit and foliage. Spray the apple. For the Curculio, pump the plant. Emulsion. 1 lb. of the Apple. Same treatment as for the "Pum Curculio". Pint, 4c; quart, 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, \$1.15; 1 gallon, \$1.50.

Lemon Oil Co.'s Insecticide. Destroys mealy bug, scale, thrip, red spider, etc. One of the best known insecticides, cheap, safe and effectual. It can be applied as a spray or as a wash and has a pleasant odor. Highly recommended for house plants, palms, etc. Dilute with water 30 to 50 parts. ½ pint (mailing weight 1.2 oz.) 20c; pint 50c (mailing weight 1 1/4 lbs.).

Lime-Sulphur Solution. A concentrated solution for the control of San Jose Scale, otherscales and all sucking insects. It also checks most fungous diseases. For scale insects on trees, plants or shrubs, apply in the Fall or Winter at the rate of one gallon of Lime-Sulphur to twelve gallons of water. For summer spraying on fruits and vegetables use one gallon solution to 40 gallons of water to control rust, scab and rot. Price, *qt.*. 55c; *½ gal.*, \$1.00; *gal.*, \$1.50.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap. A wonderful insect pest exterminator. Unsurpassed for quickly exterminating all insect life on plants and flowers in and out of doors. Excellent for rose bushes, shrubs, etc. This popular insecticide never fails to give satisfaction and is so cheap, effective, harmless and noninjurious to the tender growing plants for domestic purposes it rids the house of cockroaches and is a superior wash for dogs and all other animals. A trial will give highly gratifying results. 3 oz. cake sufficient for 1½ gallons prepared solution, 15c; mailed postpaid. 20c; 8 oz. cake, sufficient for four

Thrip Juice No. 2. Effective against Thrips, Aphids, Red Spiders, Mealy Bugs, soft scale and sucking insects generally. This is a contact insecticide concentrated. Dilute

Tobacco Dust. For green and black aphid, fleas, beetles, etc. Splendid fertilizer and preventive for insects in the ground and around roots. Price, lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.90; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

Tobacco Extract. Liquid, free from gum. Destroys plant lice of all kinds, red spiders, sheep ticks, etc. For syringing, dilute 20 times or more with water. The finer the spray, the

Tobacco Stems. For fumigating greenhouses and conservatories for the destruction of green and black aphids and other insects; also valuable for use in pigeon lofts and poultry houses. Packed in cases containing 200 to 300 lbs. Each \$4.00.

Sprayers.
See page 91 for complete line of sprayers for garden and farm use.

LIQUID and DUST SPRAYERS.

Timely spraying will save your fruits, vegetables and flowers.

Spraying Suggestions.

For sucking insects that live on plant juices—such as scales, lice and aphids, use Fir Tree Oil Soap, Fish Oil Soap, Kerosene Emulsion, Lemon Oil Co.'s Insecticide, Lime-Sulphur Solution, Nicot-Fume Liquid, Sulpho-Tobacco Soap or Tobacco Extract. See page 90 for particular information on each. To kill chewing insects that eat the leaves or fruit—for example, currant worms, canker worms, codling moth) and cabbage worms, apply Arsenate of Lead, Hellebore, Paris Green or Slug Shot. For Outworms use Sterilworth Outworm Killer or Paris Green. For blight and diseases use Bordeaux Mixture, Formaldehyde, Grape Dust or Lime-Sulphur. See page 90.

Auto-Spray No. 1

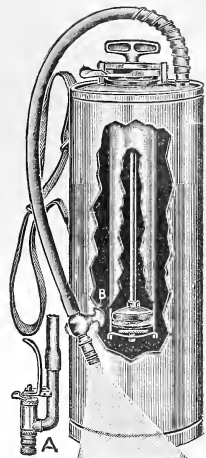
A compressed air sprayer warranted against mechanical defect and guaranteed satisfactory. We have offered this sprayer for many years and with increasing success. We find the machine thoroughly dependable. Compressed air sprayers far excel the old style bucket or knap-sack devices and combine every point of excellence in a spray machine. The sprayer is first loaded two-thirds full of solution and air is then compressed in the remaining third. The compression of the air forces out the solution in the form of a fine mist or spray. It is perfectly simple and thoroughly durable. A few strokes of the plunger will operate the machine for several minutes.

Uses—It is used for spraying trees and plants, green houses, poultry houses, washing windows or wagons, as a fire extinguisher, for spraying cattle to keep off flies, for spraying lawns to eradicate sandhills, in fact for every purpose. Three lengths of extension are recommended for tree work. The Auto-Spray No. 1 is used by nearly, if not all, the state experiment stations, and by the United States Government, and it is used and recommended by thousands upon thousands of agriculturists and horticulturists throughout the world.

Styles—The Auto-Spray is built in four styles, as priced below. We recommend the Brass Auto-Spray No. 1-B, because it will resist the action of all spray solutions, and the Auto-Pop with nozzle cleaner, is the only self cleaning device on the market. Shipping weight, 15½ pounds.

Prices—Our prices on all sprayers include packing and delivery to express or freight office at Minneapolis, purchaser to pay transportation. Where seeds are to be sent at the same time, a sprayer can usually be put in without any appreciable extra charge for transportation. With every sprayer is furnished complete instructions for use and formulas for emulsions, disinfectants, etc., the materials for which can be obtained cheaply at any drug store.

Auto-Spray No. 1-A, Brass Tank with Stop Cock.....	\$10.50
Auto-Spray No. 1-B, Brass Tank with Auto-Pop (recommended).....	11.00
Auto-Spray No. 1-C, Galvanized Tank with Stop Cock.....	7.00
Auto-Spray No. 1-D, Galvanized Tank with Auto-Pop.....	7.50
Auto-Pop No. 1 is a patented shut off device with self-cleaning attachment. Operating the lever opens or closes the valve and cleans the nozzle aperture automatically. Supplied separately.....	1.75
Auto-Pop, with hose and fittings.....	.25
Galvanized Extension Pipe, each.....	.50
Brass Elbow Extension, each.....	.50
Two Row Attachment, Solid Brass, one nozzle.....	1.50
Strainer, for Auto-Spray, No. 1. Solid Brass.....	1.50



Auto Spray No. 1.

DRY SPRAYERS.



Leggett's Champion Duster.

Injuring the foliage when used properly. The dry method is rapidly superseding liquid sprays.

Will green two rows of potatoes at once as fast as a man walks. Machine weighs about six pounds. Without tubes it is 27 inches long. Each machine includes four sixteen inch tubes, six nozzles and two straps. Weight, 12 lbs. The reservoir holds over a quart of powder, equal to about 4 lbs. of Paris Green.

Price, \$15.00; by express or freight at purchaser's expense.

Champion No. 2.

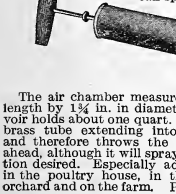
This duster is the same in its operation and arrangement as the regular Champion, but is a little larger and more powerful. It is particularly used and recommended for the distribution of powdered arsenate of lead, having an 8-inch Fan Box, which increases the air blast. The extra attachable reservoir increases its holding capacity. Weight about 8 pounds. Cased, with all attachments complete, 22 pounds. Price, \$18.00.

Little Giant Duster.

Distributes a dry powder, Paris Green, etc., to perfection. This method has long ago passed the experimental stage, and highest authorities sanction it. Dust potato vines as fast as you walk, two rows at a time. Reservoir holds nearly a quart of powder. Machine weighs 6 lbs. One packed in a case complete, three tubes, five nozzles and strap. Cased for shipping weighs 15 lbs. Price, \$12.00; by express or freight at purchaser's expense.

Excelsior Single Tube Sprayer.

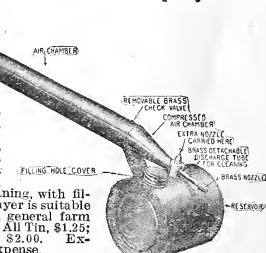
An invaluable feature and one that is sure to be appreciated by every user of the spray pump. It is made extra strong, heavily reinforced and can be laid down without contents of can spilling.



The air chamber measures 18 inches in length by 1¼ in. in diameter. The reservoir holds about one quart. It has a single tube extending into the reservoir and therefore throws the spray straight ahead, although it will spray in any direction desired. Especially adapted for use in the poultry house, in the garden, orchard and on the farm. Price, 60c. Mailing weight 1 lb.

Smith's "Junior" Continuous Sprayer.

This sprayer will do more work with less labor than any other in its class. It is made of tin, galvanized iron or brass and holds one quart. It is furnished with two interchangeable brass nozzles for spraying straight ahead or at any angle. The compressed air chamber being in front of the barrel allows the reservoir to be filled full, thus giving it an extra large carrying capacity. All parts are easily removed for cleaning, with filling hole cap of brass. This sprayer is suitable for vegetables, disinfectants and general farm spraying. Price of 1 quart size: Galvanized Iron, \$1.50; Brass, \$2.00. Express or freight at purchaser's expense.



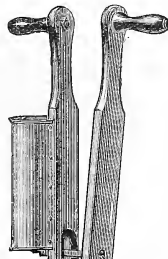
Acme Corn Planter.

Works in any soil; has a flexible and adjustable iron drop, and does not wear the brush. It has an iron seed box and iron channel. The foot is made of polished steel. It is well made, strong, durable, reliable and gives universal satisfaction. Price, \$1.50; with pumpkin seed attachment, \$1.75.

Triumph Hand Corn Planter.

A pioneer implement in this line and is one that has always been popular. It is light and easily handled, yet strongly made, and with reasonable care, should last a long time. It works on any soil and never clogs. The operator can see the corn deposited in the ground.

When desired we furnish the Triumph Planter with an extra compartment in lower end of hopper, and an additional seed slide for planting pumpkin seed at the same time with corn. Price, \$1.50.



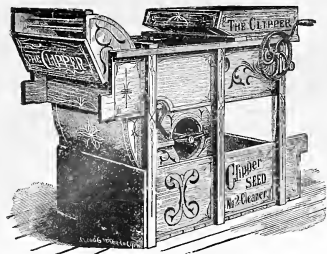
Acme Corn Planter.

Eureka Potato Planter.

A light tubular planter. Its spring-closed jaws are especially designed to enter the soil easily, yet open wide enough to drop the largest seed. The dropping lever is adjustable for any depth of planting. The conveyor tube is galvanized iron. Price, each, \$1.75.



Potato Planter.



"Clipper" Grain and Seed Cleaner Unexcelled for Farm Use.

For a quarter of a century we have used "Clipper" Grain and Seed Cleaners in our warehouse and they have played an important part in sustaining and enhancing the reputation of Northrup, King & Co. for selling clean, plump seeds of high quality.

We have tested every Fanning Mill in the market, and find the "Clipper" excels them all. These cleaners are first class in every respect. They are equipped with the best outfit of screens ever sent out with a farm mill. You can make any separation on the Clipper, based on difference in sizes of seeds or grains, that can be made with screens, and the vertical air blast will make separations based on difference in weight that would be impossible with most other machines.

How the "Clipper" Eradicates Weeds.

One reason your fields choke up with weeds is because you sow them with your seed. The way to get rid of the weeds is to clean your seed with the "Clipper" before sowing. It will take out weed seeds, light, dead seed or grain, and help insure an even stand of strong plants, increasing the yield per acre, and the grade as well. That means more profit and a larger bank account, at the end of each season.

What the "Clipper" Will Do.

The "Clipper" will clean all classes of grain and seeds, such as wheat, corn, oats, barley, rice, beans, peas, buckwheat, kafir corn, cane seed, millet, clover, alfalfa, timothy, mustard, flax, etc., and is suitable for farm or general use. Unlike other mills, the "Clipper" cleans all classes of seeds and grains in one operation. Effectual separation of plantain from clover seed is accomplished, removing imperfect and foreign seed, as well as cleaning the perfect seed, and any other separation that from its nature is not impossible. It is the best hand mill made for grading seed corn.

The new, improved No. 1B "Clipper" Mill embodies many new features, includes a revision and addition to the screen assortment making it suitable for practically all kinds of work.

The perforated zinc screens are graduated in 64ths of an inch in both round and oblong holes. The woven wire screens are made of plated wire with the meshes uniform and true to count. The zinc screens will not rust and our plated wire screens will last for years if properly cared for.

An illustrated instruction booklet showing how to use all the screens, sent free upon request.

Every "Clipper Mill" is guaranteed, both as to material and workmanship. They are built by competent, skilled workmen and nicely finished in three coats of paint and varnish.

Every farmer ought to own a "Clipper Mill." It will pay for itself over and over again by the increase in crop yields and improvement in quality. If more information is desired we will mail "Clipper Leader" free, on request.

Exclusive Features.

The "Clipper" will handle seed wheat at the rate of 20 bushels an hour and clover seed at the rate of 10 bushels an hour. No other Fanning Mill on the market will dispose of grain and seed so rapidly and well.

When you buy a "Clipper" you get necessary attachments without extra charge, including two wire and ten perforated zinc screens, equipped with separating boards.

The screens are so arranged as to be in plain view and of easy access to the operator while the machine is in operation.



Sterling Broadcast Seed Sower.

This has the following special features:

A slant feed board—keeps hopper properly filled.

Automatic feed adjustment—starts or stops flow instantly.

Oscillating feed agitator—positive force feed—can't clog.

Patent distributing wheel—no soldered joints, full regulation size, scatters seed evenly always.

Triple gears—All adjustable.

Large hopper—unequaled capacity, yet easy handle.

Well known for its accuracy in all broadcast seeding—fertilizer and all seed carried comfortably by a strap over shoulder—not around neck—and is shaped to fit the body.

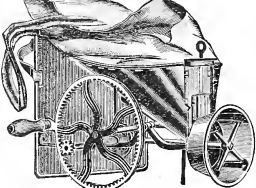
This seeder will sow any seed that is sown broadcast, such as oats, wheat, rye, flax, millet, clover, timothy, grass seed, etc. It can be very readily adjusted to suit the seed being sown. The feed plate and agitator device are of heavy steel and all adjustments of spring steel. The hopper is of heavy duck and holds about one-half bushel. This machine has a patented interlock, double flange, non-solder-joint distributing wheel, which is itself worth the price of the sower. It will be found the strongest, neatest and most compact hand seed sower made. By freight or express, \$2.00, customer to pay transportation. Mailing weight, 6 lbs.

Cahoon Seeder.

Larger in size than the Sterling Seed Sower and will distribute the seed over a slightly larger area. One of these machines will last a life-time.

It will seed evenly, 4 to 6 acres an hour. It will scatter the following distances: wheat, barley, rye, 2 1/2 ft., clover and timothy, 1 1/2 to 20 ft. The bag and hopper hold about 22 qts. Price, each, \$6.00. Mailing weight, 7 1/2 lbs.

Your dealer can supply you with anything listed in this catalogue. If he will not get what you want, write us.



Cahoon Seeder.



Little Wonder Seed Sower.

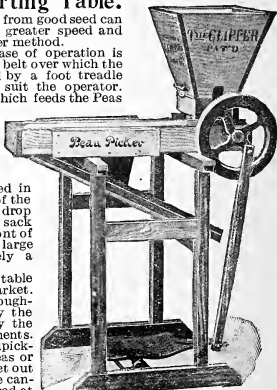
A low priced sower that is well built. The bottom board is an inch thick. The sower does good work and gives satisfaction. Price, \$1.75, shipped at customer's expense. Mailing weight 5 pounds.

"Clipper" Bean and Pea Picking and Sorting Table.

The work of separating poor from good seed can be done very accurately with greater speed and less expense than by any other method.

From the illustration its ease of operation is readily apparent. The canvas belt over which the Peas or Beans flow is operated by a foot treadle and may be run at a speed to suit the operator. This also works an agitator which feeds the Peas or Beans on the belt in the proper quantity. As the seed passes towards the operator, who remains seated during the work, the discolored, broken or otherwise unsuitable seeds may be quickly and easily removed and placed in the receptacles on either side of the belt. The good Peas or Beans drop into a spout and run into a sack which may be placed at the front of the machine. The hopper is large and will hold approximately a bushel of seed.

We consider this picking table the most satisfactory on the market. There are thousands in use throughout the country, not only by the small grower or farmer, but by the large seed growing establishments. Its cost will be saved by handpicking a very few bushels of Peas or Beans. There is nothing to get out of order or wear out, except the canvas belt which may be replaced at a trifling expense. Our price with large hopper is \$12.00, f. o. b. Minneapolis.



The "Clipper" Foot-Tread Pea and Bean Picking and Sorting Table.

PLANET JR. FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS.

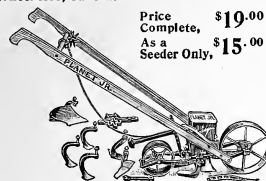
It will pay you to use Planet Jr. Tools. They do the work of three to six men—do it better, give bigger results, and last a lifetime. Over two million farmers and gardeners are using them. Join their ranks now and share their success. Fully illustrated Catalogue of Planet Jr. Garden Tools mailed free on request.

No. 3 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder.
Holds 3 quarts. Price, \$18.00



We recommend customers to buy separate Seeders and Wheel Hoes where they have enough work to warrant it. No. 3 sows in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 in. apart or in a continuous row. A favorite among onion growers and market gardeners.

No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.



Price Complete, \$19.00
Seeder Only, \$15.00

Soon pays for itself in the family garden as well as the larger acreage. Sows all garden seeds (in drills or in hills), plows, opens furrows and covers them, hoes and cultivates.

No. 25 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Price, \$22.50



A splendid combination for the family garden, onion grower, or large gardener. Is a perfect seeder, and combined double and single wheel-hoe. Capacity—2 acres a day.

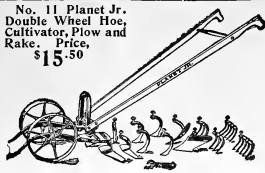
No. 31 Planet Jr. Seeder and Wheel Hoe. Holds one quart. Price Complete, \$12.50



No. 31 D. as \$10.00
a Seeder only,

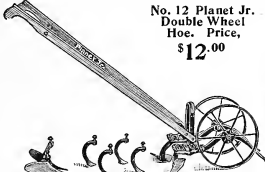
The ideal tool for a small garden, combining a Seeder that will sow even a paper of garden seeds, with a light running Single Wheel Hoe. Sold also without the Seeder (No. 33 Wheel Hoe). Price \$6.00.

No. 11 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Plow and Rake. Price, \$15.50



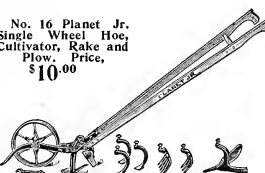
A single and double wheel-hoe in one. Straddles crops till 20 inches high, then works between. The plows open furrows and cover them. The cultivator teeth work deep or shallow. The hoes are wonderful weed-killers. The rakes do fine cultivation and gather up trash. Unbreakable steel frame, 14 inch steel wheels.

No. 12 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe. Price, \$12.00



No. 12 is identical with No. 11, except that the 4½ inch hoes and rakes are not included.

No. 16 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. Price, \$10.00



The highest type of Single Wheel Hoe made. Light, but strong, and can be used by man, woman or boy. Will do all the cultivation in your garden in the easiest, quickest and best way.

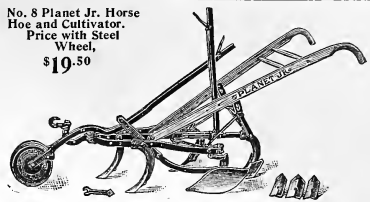
Indestructible steel frame. 15 inch steel wheel.

No. 17 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe. Price, \$8.25



You can do more and better hoeing with it in one day than you can do in three days with a hand hoe. The No. 17 has a pair of 6-inch hoes, a plow and a set of cultivator teeth, an outfit sufficient for most garden work.

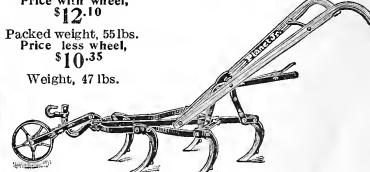
No. 8 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator. Price with Steel Wheel, \$19.50



Strongly made, and capable of a great variety of work. Non-clogging steel wheel. Depth-regulator and extra long frame make it run steady. 5 inch turning shovels with bolt, 60c per pair.

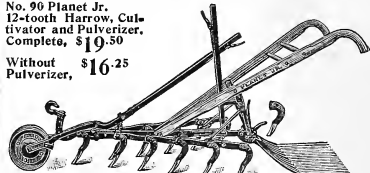
No. 101 Planet Jr. Plain Cultivator. Price with wheel, \$12.10

Packed weight, 55 lbs. Price less wheel, \$10.35
Weight, 47 lbs.



The Planet Jr. No. 101 Plain Cultivator is light yet strong, and one of the best tools offered.

No. 90 Planet Jr. 12-tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer. Complete, \$19.50
Without, \$16.25
Pulverizer, \$16.25



Is invaluable to market-gardeners, truckers, tobacco and small-fruit growers. The twelve chisel-shaped teeth cut out all weeds, stir and mellow the soil without throwing dirt on plants, and the pulverizer leaves the ground in the finest condition.



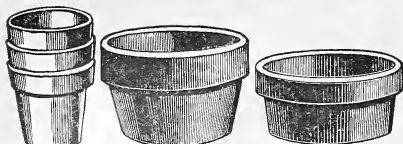
The Planet Jr. Makes Gardens More Productive.

Our Price.

No. 28, Hill and Drill Seeder, Single Wheel Hoe and Cultivator.....	\$25.50
No. 29, Hill and Drill Seeder, plain, (as a seeder only).....	21.00
No. 30, Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Plow and Rake.....	13.75
No. 36, Single Wheel Hoe.....	10.50
No. 5, Hill and Drill Seeder.....	20.50
No. 1, Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Wheel Hoe.....	13.00
No. 13, Double Wheel Hoe.....	8.50
No. 4, Double Wheel Disc Hoe, complete.....	13.75
No. 13½, Double Wheel Disc Hoe, plain.....	10.50
No. 17½, Single Wheel Hoe.....	7.10

Our Price.

No. 18, Single Wheel Hoe.....	6.00
No. 38, Single Wheel Disc Hoe, complete.....	11.00
No. 18½, Single Wheel Disc Hoe, plain.....	7.75
Firefly Garden Plow.....	3.75
No. 19, Single Wheel Hoe.....	6.00
No. 7, Horse Hoe and Cultivator, complete, with steel wheel.....	18.50
No. 9, Horse Hoe, with wheel.....	16.75
No. 9 D, Horse Hoe, without wheel.....	14.50
No. 9, Plain Cultivator, with wheel.....	14.50
No. 9 D, Plain Cultivator, without wheel.....	12.25
No. 80, Horse Hoe, Cultivator and Hiller, complete, with steel wheel.....	18.00



Flower Pot Azalea Pot Bulb Pan

Standard Clay Flower Pots.

No charge for Crates or Packing.

Six at dozen rate, 50 at 100 rate.

	Each	Doz.	100	
2 1/2 inch	\$.03	\$.25	\$ 1.65	\$ 15.00
3 1/2 inch	.03	.30	2.25	20.00
4 1/2 inch	.04	.40	2.85	26.00
5 1/2 inch	.05	.50	3.50	32.00
6 1/2 inch	.06	.60	4.50	40.00
7 1/2 inch	.07	.80	6.00	54.00
8 1/2 inch	.09	1.00	7.25	
9 1/2 inch	.13	1.40	10.75	
10 1/2 inch	.25	2.50	18.00	
11 1/2 inch	.35	3.50	26.00	
12 1/2 inch	.50	4.75		
13 1/2 inch	.60			
14 1/2 inch	1.25			

Clay Seed or Bulb Pans.

	Each	Doz.	100	
5 inch	\$.09	\$.95	\$ 7.25	
6 inch	.13	1.50	11.00	
7 inch	.25	2.50	18.00	
8 inch	.30	3.35	26.00	
9 inch	.45	5.00	40.00	
10 inch	.65	7.20		
12 inch	1.10	12.00		

Three Quarter or Azalea Pots.

Six at dozen rate, 50 at 100 rate.

	Each	Doz.	100	
3 inch	\$.10	\$.95	\$ 7.25	
4 inch	.15	1.50	11.00	
5 inch	.25	2.50	18.00	
6 inch	.30	3.35	26.00	
7 inch	.45	5.00	40.00	
8 inch	.65	7.20		
10 inch	.95	12.00		

Water Proof Paper Flower Pots.

These pots are nested and packed in cases of 1,000 each except 4, 5 and 6 inch sizes, which are put up in cases of 500 each.

Six at dozen rate, 50 at 100 rate.

	Each	Doz.	100	
2 1/2 inch. (Mailing weight, 3 oz. per doz.)	\$.10	\$.65	\$ 6.05	
3 1/2 inch. " " " "	.10	.75	7.20	
4 1/2 inch. " " " "	.15	1.10	10.40	
5 1/2 inch. " " " "	.20	1.50	14.20	
6 1/2 inch. " " " "	.25	2.00	18.00	
7 1/2 inch. " " " "	.35	2.70	25.50	
8 1/2 inch. " " " "	.45	3.50	34.65	

Natural Raffia.

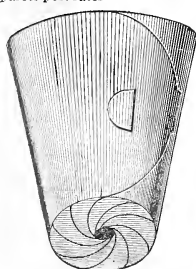
The best tying material for plants. Also used extensively in basket making in combination with Basketry Reed or Rattan. Price, lb., 50c. When sent by mail, add for postage at parcel post rates.

Colored Raffia.

Valuable for fancy work in making baskets, bars, etc., usually with Reed or Rattan. The following colors are kept in stock at all times; red, dark green, purple, blue, brown, crimson, black, pea green and orange. Price, lb., \$1.25; 1/2 lb. at the pound rate. Also put up in two ounce bundles at 20c each. When sent by mail, add for postage at parcel post rates.

Basketry Reed or Rattan.

Nine sizes are carried in stock, ranging from No. 00, the smallest, to No. 7, besides the No. 6 Flat Reed. Put up in round bundles in various weights, 1/4 lb. to 1 lb. each. Price, lb., \$1.00. By mail, add for postage at parcel post rates.



Waterproof Paper Flower Pot.



Indurated Fiber Rolling Stand

Tree Tanglefoot.

Especially recommended against Gypsy, Brown-tail and Tussock Moth Caterpillars, Spring and Fall Canker Worms, Climbing Cut Worms, Bag Worms and Ants.

For Gypsy and Brown-tail Moths. Apply as soon as snow is off the ground.

Tussock Moths. Apply before May 15th.

Spring Canker Worms. In the South apply about Jan. 1st.

In the North about March 1st.

Fall Canker Worms. Apply in the South not later than Sept. 1st.

In the North not later than Oct. 15th.

Climbing Cut Worms. Apply about May 1st.

Prices. 1 lb. can, 50c; 3 lb. can, \$1.45; 10 lb. can, \$4.50; 20 lb. can, \$8.75; 25 lb. can, \$10.50. If ordered sent by mail add postage at parcel post rate, allowing 1/2 lb. extra weight to cover packing on each pound ordered.

Rubber Plant Sprinkler.

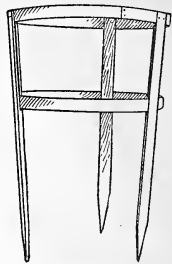
This is the finest sprinkler made. It is durable, quickly and conveniently filled, throws a strong, fine spray, which thoroughly washes the foliage of the plants, removing dust and insects. Indispensable for floral work, window gardening and sprinkling clothes. Price, No. 1, \$1.50; No. 2, \$1.25; No. 3, 90c; No. 4, \$1.00. With angle neck permitting upward spraying, No. 1, \$1.50; No. 2, \$1.25. Mailing weight, 5 oz.

Tomato Support.

Very valuable for keeping tomato vines off the ground.

Will largely increase the yield and improve the quality of the fruit. Every gardener should have them.

Each 15c. dozen, \$1.75, F. O. B. Minneapolis.



Tomato Support.

Square Plant Sticks.

Square Plant Sticks For greenhouse or garden, strong and substantial.

	Doz.	100	
1 1/2 ft.25	\$ 1.80	
2 ft.35	2.60	
2 1/2 ft.55	4.20	
3 ft.95	7.20	
3 1/2 ft.	1.10	8.40	
4 ft.	1.35	10.20	
5 ft.	1.90	14.40	
6 ft.	2.15	16.80	

Japanese Cane Stakes.

Light, strong and durable, for tying up tall growing plants.

	Natural	50	100	1000	2 1/2 feet.	3 feet.	4 feet.	5 feet.	6 feet.
6 feet.	\$.90	\$1.75	\$10.00	\$3.25	\$1.65	\$2.25	\$2.65	\$3.00	\$3.50
8 feet.	1.25	2.25	25.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00
10 feet.	1.85	3.50	30.00	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50

Painted Tree Labels.

	100	1000	
3 1/2 inch iron wire. (Mailing weight, 3 1/2 lbs. per 1000)	\$.25	\$2.00	
3 1/2 inch copper wire. (" " " ")	.30	2.50	

Painted Pot Labels.

	100	1000	
4 1/2 inch. (Mailing weight, 3 1/2 lbs. per 1000)	\$.20	\$1.60	
5 inch. (" " " ")	.25	1.80	
6 inch. (" " " ")	.30	2.15	
7 inch. (" " " ")	.35	2.50	

Painted Garden Labels.

Length	Width	100	1000	
8 inch.	3/4 inch. (Mailing weight, 2 lbs. per 100)	\$.80	\$7.50	
10 inch.	1 1/4 inch. (" " " ")	.85	8.50	
12 inch.	1 3/4 inch. (" " " ")	1.25	11.75	

Indurated Fiber Saucers to use with Flower Pots.

Indurated Fiber is a wood pulp product, hardened by chemical process under great pressure. It is light, strong, waterproof, neat in appearance and is easy to keep clean.

It is an exceptionally good material for flower pot saucers. Light, not easily broken, easy to clean. Will not sweat through and mould and its surface will not scratch wood work, as earthenware does. Color, dark mahogany.

Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
5 inch	\$.25	\$2.76	\$3.33
6 inch	.27	2.83	3.34
7 inch	.29	3.06	3.62
8 inch	.30	3.24	3.85

Indurated Fiber Rolling Stands for Heavy Plants in Tubs or Pots.

The device consists of two steel pipes securely riveted and equipped with casters; a strong and compact support for plants, which can be readily rolled about from place to place without injuring the floor or carpet.

Takes tub diameter at bottom.	Each	Doz.
12 inch for a 10 inch tub,	\$.95	\$10.20
14 inch for a 11 inch tub,	1.15	12.60
16 inch for a 13 inch tub,	1.35	17.00
18 inch for a 15 inch tub,	1.55	20.00



Fiber Saucers.

Our prices include sacks and cartage to depot in Minneapolis. 500 lbs. of one kind at ton rate, except where 500 lb. or 1000 lb. price is quoted.

Root of Grass Showing the Effect of Using Sterling Garden and Lawn Fertilizer.

NORTHROP, KING & CO.'S STERLING POULTRY FEEDS

Sterling Poultry Feeds.

Our Sterling Poultry Feeds are economical to use because they contain only good, clean materials mixed in the proper proportions to make balanced rations for your birds at every age. They will help your chicks grow rapidly, develop strong constitutions and round out into splendid pullets and cockerels. For full grown stock you must supply feed which will not only nourish their bodies but, also enable them to lay eggs. Corn alone makes fat, but very few eggs. Use Sterling Poultry Feeds for the "full egg-basket."

Prices. Our poultry feed and supplies are now sold by thousands of dealers in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, North and South Dakota and Montana, many of whom have in their lines. Ask your dealer for latest prices. If he does not handle our line write to us and we will see that you are supplied.

Peep o' Day Chick Meal.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The ideal food for baby chicks. A scientifically balanced ration to nourish chicks perfectly. Contains the proper ingredients to make bone, muscle, and good red blood. Should be fed the first three weeks in combination with Sterling Baby Chick Starter. Feeding directions on each package.

Northrup, King & Co.'s

Sterling Baby Chick Starter.

To be fed the first three weeks.

A wholesome, ready prepared, starting food which will nourish the chicks so they can make rapid growth. Contains the necessary materials to form bone and feathers. Start feeding this when they are 36 hours old, give plenty of water and occasionally lettuce, or other tender greens. For the first few days the chicks should be fed every few hours, just what they will eat up clean each time. Be careful not to overfeed. If chicks are in a brooder, scatter feed in Alfalfa meal or other clean litter so the baby birds will have to scratch for it.

Sterling Baby Chick Starter is prepared both with and without grit.

Northrup, King & Co.'s

Sterling Chick Feed.

For chicks three weeks old and over. Like our other Sterling feeds this mixture embraces a fine combination of seeds, millstuffs and grains. It gives the chicks quick growth and tends to keep them in good health. To properly develop the chick, either for market or to become a producer of eggs it must be fed such food as will promote growth quickly and uniformly.

Sterling Chick Feed is protein with clean fresh and blood; it contains plenty of organic ash, which builds up bone. This is put up both with and without grit. See note above about price.

Northrup, King & Co.'s

Sterling Growing Feed.

An excellent feed for chicks from the age of six weeks to maturity. It is graded slightly coarser than Sterling Chick Feed and may be used to advantage up to the time that Sterling Scratch and Sterling Hen Feed may be profitably fed. Made both with and without grit.

Northrup, King & Co.'s

Sterling Hen Feed.

A splendid, well balanced feed, containing several kinds of grain, and oil meal. This feed supplies the variety which hens need, since they always do better on a good mixture of grains than when just one or two are used. Besides this feed the flock should be given oyster shell (or lime in some other form), charcoal and green feed.

For winter egg production the flock should receive Sterling Hen Feed twice daily and have access to Sterling Egg Mash, which supplies the protein the hens require to stimulate egg laying in the cold weather. Prepared both with and without grit. See note above about price.

Northrup, King & Co.'s

Sterling Scratch Feed.

It is composed of grains and seeds, oil meal, etc. Each item is included in the proper proportion to make up a well balanced ration.

For winter eggs keep the hens on dry ground or indoors on deep litter where they will have to scratch for the grain. A busy, working hen will not become too fat. Sterling Scratch Feed will help your flock "shell out" eggs. Prepared both with and without. See note above about price.

Northrup, King & Co.'s

Special Scratch Feed.

An excellent grain mixture composed of hulled speltz, corn, oats, wheat, buckwheat, barley, and kafir corn.

This Special Scratch Feed is a satisfactory and economical ration and when fed in combination with Sterling Egg Mash will produce excellent results.

Northrup, King & Co.'s

Sterling Egg Starter.

A fine tonic and conditioner for moulting hens, birds just through moulting or those that are unthrifty for any other reason. Sterling Egg Starter stimulates the egg-making or healthy action. If your hens are too fat they will not lay, even if you do give them a tonic. Such birds should receive less corn, more meat and be compelled to work for all the food they get. Then, feeding them Egg Starter will help them get into condition. Put up in 1 and 5 lb. cartons and in 25 lb. pails.

"Profitable Poultry."

This booklet is a brief outline of poultry management, including housing, feeding, hatching and general care. It is prepared especially for the farmer and others who are interested in poultry as one branch of their business.

These booklets are 10c each. Upon request a copy will be included free with orders for poultry feeds or supplies.

Northrup, King & Co.'s

Sterling Egg Mash.

A high protein mash for baby chicks or laying hens. It contains bran, meat meal, ground bone, middlings, alfalfa meal, oil meal and pure ground grains. This is the very finest mixture we can prepare, regardless of price.

It has been demonstrated by numerous tests that hens lay a great many more eggs when part of the feed is given in a mash form.

This mash may be fed dry or wet. Moisten with sour milk, buttermilk or water. Be careful not to overfeed when using it wet. A lump the size of a walnut is sufficient for a hen. Always have the feed troughs perfectly clean and never throw wet mash on the ground, or it will cause disease. When used dry the birds will not eat too much so it can be kept constantly before them.

Sterling Mash is unexcelled for baby chicks, but it is best to feed it to them dry. If you mix it with buttermilk you will have a mash that cannot be improved upon for winter eggs. Chopped vegetables or greens may be added to the mash or fed separately, but since the mash contains ground alfalfa, not so much other green food is required.

Northrup, King & Co.'s

Sterling Pigeon Feed.

This mixture contains field peas, flint corn, milo maize, wheat, millet and hemp in proper proportions to make a well balanced feed. Packed in 100 lb. bags. See note at top of first column on price.

Granulated Bone. Made from fresh, green bones, which from them, leaving nothing but phosphate, grease, etc., extracted.

This food is rich in protein and lime and it is well to keep it constantly before the birds. There is no danger of their overeating Sterling Bone. Granulated Bone comes in a fine size for chicks or mixing in a mash and medium for hens. State whether you want fine or medium ground.

Meat Scraps. Meat scraps are rich in protein, the material which makes muscle and lean meat. Contain 50 per cent protein.

It is important that growing birds and laying hens have meat protein in some form, otherwise chicks will not develop properly and hens will not lay. In the fields the flock can pick up insects, worms and grubs but birds in small runs or laying houses must have a substitute. Hens should not be allowed to eat too much Meat Scraps, so it is best to mix them in the grain or mash mixture. They are a forcing food, but are so rich that a little goes a long way.

Fish Scraps. Red Star Brand. Has an average protein content of over 50 per cent, and about 35 per cent. soluble bone. Preferred to meat scraps by some feeders and cost less.

Alfalfa Meal. Made from new crop, pea green, kiln-dried Alfalfa hay, free from mold and dirt. This is more valuable than clover meal and is highly recommended by prominent and successful poultry men. It contains a large per cent. of protein and furnishes green feed in winter when green feed is scarce. This may be mixed in with the mash, or moistened slightly with hot water, and then allowed to dry in an hour before feeding. Alfalfa Meal is also widely used as litter for the brooder and chick pen since it is a good absorbent and does not injure the baby chicks if they eat it. Ask your dealer or write us for latest price.

Blood Meal. A standard high protein preparation. This is guaranteed to be pure, free from adulteration and objectionable odors. A small quantity should be fed to the poultry occasionally to keep them in good health. Ask your dealer for prices.

Old Process Oil Meal. Aids digestion and assimilation of protein. It is combined with grains and other food so as to make a balanced ration. Improves the health, vigor and appearance of poultry. This comes in two sizes. State whether you wish fine or peazise.

Blatchford's Calf Meal. This is a concentrated, dry substitute for milk used all over the country by dairy farmers and others who believe that milk is too valuable to feed to calves. This calf meal of milk-equal, when mixed with skim milk or water to the proper consistency is very similar to milk and contains all the elements of milk—protein, fat, and fiber, moisture and ash in the correct proportions. Every pound is almost as good as sweet, wholesome milk-equal. It costs less than milk so it is economical to use.

Northrup, King & Co.'s

Sterling Crushed Oyster Shell.

Hens must have lime in some form to furnish egg shell material. If you are having trouble with your flock laying soft or thin shelled eggs, you should start feeding Oyster Shell immediately to remedy this condition. Crushed Oyster Shell is practically pure lime carbonate so there is almost no waste. It also tends to keep the hens from eating eggs. Every poultry house or yard should have a pan or trough full, so that the fowls can have access to it at all times.

Crushed Clam Shell. Thicker and harder than oyster shell and is used quite extensively on that account, acting both as a food and a grit. The percentage of carbonate of lime is less than in Oyster Shells and is, therefore, less desirable, though the protein is higher. Ask your dealer for price or write us.

Grit. material to grind their food. Grit is just as necessary to newly hatched chicks as to older poultry. Without it they cannot grind food.

Mica Crystal Grit. Is not only sharp and hard, but its properties are such that it acts as a tonic and contributes largely to the health and productive power of the fowl.

Sterling Grit. Made from a limestone, which, according to analysis of the State Solis Laboratory, University of Wisconsin, contains 99.93 per cent. of carbonates.

Pearl Grit. A clean, white, sharp grit containing a generous supply of those minerals that a laying hen needs in the production of eggs.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

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Cultural Directions

This Catalogue is made helpful to planters and dealers through its cultural information on all main varieties and its descriptions of each variety. We believe you will find it wise to keep it convenient for reference during the whole year. The above index makes it easy to obtain the information you wish quickly.

Our seed packets of vegetable and flower seeds also carry complete cultural directions for the varieties contained. Our growing department will furnish, upon request, special information on any item not fully covered by our printed directions.

Three Reliable Brands

Grass Seeds-Field Seeds Seed Grains

STERLING BRAND

For those who want the best. Unexcelled for purity, germination, plumpness, and color.

Sold only in sealed bags. Look for the Sterling trade mark.

NORTHLAND BRAND

The greatest value for a reasonable price. Of uniformly superior quality and carefully selected for high purity and strong germination. The Northland Goose is on every bag.

VIKING BRAND

Lowest in price consistent with dependable quality. Strictly recleaned and tested for purity and germination.

Every bag branded with the Viking ship.



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